

# **SOCIAL SECURITY YEARBOOK**

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**FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY  
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD  
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This Yearbook, to a greater extent than any previous issue, attempts to synthesize tabular and analytical materials originating in several offices of the Social Security Board in order to show developments in the Board's programs in relation to other social security measures against the economic background of 1942. In this approach, analytical text, with accompanying charts and comparative and analytical tables, prepared with the collaboration of all research units of the Board, are presented first, and basic tables for old-age and survivors insurance, employment security, and public assistance programs are assembled in separate tabular sections.

The Division of Coordination Studies, Bureau of Research and Statistics, prepared the sections entitled "Social Security and the National Economy" and "Social Insurance Benefits and Beneficiaries" from materials currently assembled and analyzed in that Division and basic data and interpretive text prepared by the analysis divisions of the program bureaus of the Board and of other Federal and State agencies. The Division of Finance and Economic Studies, Bureau of Research and Statistics, through similar collaboration with program bureaus and other offices, was responsible for "Financial Aspects of Social Security." The Statistics and Analysis Division of the Bureau of Public Assistance prepared "Public Aid."

The Analysis Division of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, the Program Division of the Bureau of Employment Security, and the Statistics and Analysis Division of the Bureau of Public Assistance maintained continual collaboration with these units of the Bureau of Research and Statistics in the preparation and critical review of all material dealing with their respective areas of responsibility and furnished the tables and notes assembled in the tabular sections for individual programs. In addition, the War Manpower Commission—to which the United States Employment Service was transferred in December 1942—through its Statistics Division, Bureau of Program Requirements, supplied similar materials and services in connection with data on employment service operations.

The chronology, "Significant Developments in the Year," which appears at the beginning of the volume, and the bibliographic notes, publications lists, and index which follow the tabular sections, were prepared as in previous years by the Division of Publications and Review, Office of the Executive Director. This Division, working under the technical supervision of the Director of the Bureau of Research and Statistics and the Yearbook Advisory Committee, was also responsible for formulating the general outline, scope, and arrangement of the volume and for correlating, reviewing, and editing all the material presented.

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*Annual Supplement to the*  
**SOCIAL SECURITY BULLETIN**

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**Social Security Yearbook**  
*for the calendar year*  
**1942**

*June 1943*

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY  
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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# Foreword: A Balance Sheet of Social Security in 1942

WAR entails shifts in social perspectives as well as in political boundaries. At the end of 1942, when the outline if not the substance of victory for the United Nations was beginning to take shape, it is significant that plans for post-war social security were in the forefront of public attention. The immediate demand for maximum production of war materials and food for the United States and her Allies has changed the economy within a few years from one with labor surplus and abandoned farms, shops, and factories to labor shortage and progressively increasing production. The war has provided higher incomes and greater opportunities for work than many people in the United States have ever known. It has set new values on the health, stamina, and working skills of men and women in all parts of the world, enhancing the value of human services as well as strategic materials, and has forced attention upon present and future efforts to develop and utilize human skills and natural resources. The maintenance of these gains for the purposes of peace is a challenge for the future.

The bases of programs for economic and social security have, therefore, been weighed in many countries in the light of these new and wider objectives. If, in war, a nation can ill afford the economic waste of unemployment, sickness, malnutrition, and lack of working skill and capacity, so in peace it should not tolerate waste of its human resources. New meaning thus attaches particularly to measures which would eradicate the causes, rather than merely alleviate the results, of unemployment, disability, and poverty. The objective of social security in the broadest meaning of that term is collective action to assure equality of opportunity for health, education, employment, and decent and healthful levels of living; to the maximum degree possible, its approach is positive, stressing preventive action rather than a merely palliative effort to relieve distress among the economic casualties of the Nation.

The depression of the 1930's widened the recognition of the helplessness of individuals, families, and communities in providing protection against economic catastrophe. Falling birth rates have

emphasized the need for more extensive protection of children. Aging populations have focused attention on the inability of most workers to provide for an independent old age. Over the years the transition from an agricultural to an industrial economy has centered the ownership and control of tools of production in the hands of relatively large corporate organizations and has changed the prevailing pattern of gainful occupation from self-employment to work for wages. Technological developments have demanded in many instances higher skills, longer periods of training, shorter working span, and greater strain in the competition for economic survival. Out of these developments, government in the United States, as in most industrialized nations, has been vested with responsibilities in the fields of public aid and social insurance and for extensive services in the fields of education, vocational training and rehabilitation, and public health. Such programs for social insurance, assistance, and community services are means through which individuals protect themselves cooperatively against economic hazards with which they are unable to cope as individuals.

A balanced and integrated program for social security would afford protection against all insurable risks of interruption or cessation of earnings, supplement the deficient incomes of handicapped groups, and maintain high levels of community services as safeguards against disease, ignorance, and substandard living conditions. Such a program must, of necessity, be flexible, capable of prompt adjustment to economic and social changes. Its operation must stress, as the occasion requires, one or more aspects of its integrated efforts—vocational training and job placements when the demand is for more and more skilled workers, insurance benefits for unemployed workers when jobs are lacking, work programs when private industry is moving in low gear. At all times, insurance benefits should be available for superannuated workers and for the dependents of those who die, insurance benefits for sick or disabled workers, assistance for the needy, and services to heal the sick, rehabilitate the dis-

abled, protect the health of the community, and give all children a fair start in life.

This Yearbook brings together a summary record of our progress toward this objective by the end of 1942 in terms of the social insurance and assistance programs established under the Social Security Act and related public legislation. The achievement is far more substantial than could have been hoped a decade ago when, with little public provision for comprehensive and orderly means of weathering economic risks, the country was in the depths of catastrophic depression.

Now Nation-wide measures are in effect for assistance to the needy aged and, with respect to industrial and commercial workers and their dependents, for old-age and survivors insurance. As of the end of 1942, about 3 aged persons out of 10 were receiving old-age assistance or retirement benefits under the Social Security Act or payments under other public retirement systems. At least 600,000 additional aged persons, it is estimated, were eligible for Federal old-age benefits but chose, with the present favorable opportunities for employment, to remain in jobs covered by old-age and survivors insurance. Tens of millions more in younger ages were acquiring credits toward benefits to be claimed when eventually they reach old age and retire.

Some of the most severe risks of childhood likewise were counteracted—nationally, for children of industrial and commercial workers under the basic Federal old-age and survivors insurance system; in all but three States, for needy children in certain types of families under the Federal-State program for aid to dependent children; and in many communities throughout the land, under the provisions of the Social Security Act for public health and for maternal and child health and welfare. Children, of course, benefited also from all other measures to sustain family income. In many instances, insurance or assistance payments to the aged reduced burdens which the middle generation could have carried only at sacrifice to their own families.

Throughout the country, moreover, hundreds of thousands of workers and their families had been able to offset part of their loss in earnings during unemployment in 1942 through the benefits payable under the State unemployment compensation laws and the Federal Railroad Unemploy-

ment Insurance Act. During the relatively brief but severe "conversion" unemployment in the early part of the year, the availability of these benefits was of great importance not only to the unemployed workers but also to the Nation's growing war effort. Throughout the year unemployment benefits helped to ease the dislocations of the war economy in areas where production could not be turned rapidly to war purposes and to tide over the inevitable breaks in the employment even of war workers when production changes, shortage of materials, and other factors caused temporary shut-downs.

By the end of 1942, substantially all the emergency programs established in the 1930's to provide work or distribute agricultural surpluses had been liquidated or slated for conclusion within a few months. A decade and more of depression was past history. Largely through one Federal law enacted in the midst of the depression period—the Social Security Act—the ground work had been laid for permanent measures to avert or temper economic insecurity. The goal of the social security program, in contrast to the objectives of the emergency programs, is to make permanent provision against risks that are present in both good times and bad. Part of this objective, as was foreseen by those who established the program, has been achieved through the law enacted in 1935 and amended in 1939. Part of the initial design remains to be filled in, and operation of the program has revealed some unforeseen gaps and shortcomings.

The following paragraphs are intended to add perspective to the impressive record of achievement summarized elsewhere in this volume by indicating some of the lacks and flaws still inherent in this country's provisions against risks of interruption or loss of earning capacity and against deficiencies in family income.

### *Interruption of Earnings—the Social Insurance Approach*

The chief causes of lack of earnings stem from the death of the family breadwinner or from his temporary or permanent lack of work when industrial operations are curtailed or when he loses his capacity to earn because of sickness, disability, or old age. Gaps in social insurance protection can be gauged by the fact that in 1942 the families

of millions of workers in agriculture, domestic service, work for nonprofit organizations, employment by State and local governments, and the families of self-employed persons lacked protection against all or most of these risks, while the protection afforded industrial and commercial workers was far from complete.

### **Unemployment**

By definition, a person is unemployed when he is capable of and available for work but unable to find a suitable job. The term thus excludes persons who are unemployable by reason of illness, physical or mental handicaps, or old age. In December 1942 employment had reached exceedingly high levels, yet according to the estimate of the Bureau of the Census, some 1.5 million persons were unemployed; of these only about one-sixth received unemployment benefits under State unemployment compensation laws.

Some of those who failed to draw benefits had worked in covered employment but lacked sufficient wage credits to meet the qualifying requirements. Many more were barred from participation in the program because of coverage restrictions, which exclude certain fields of employment and, in most States, firms with less than a given number of employees. December is a slack month for work on farms, for example, but no farm laborers were able to draw benefits on the basis of their employment in agriculture. In 36 States, unemployed workers were unable to receive benefits based on their employment with firms of less than 4-8 workers. No employees of nonprofit organizations and hardly any public employees or domestic servants could draw such benefits. Variations in State laws, moreover, operated to create wide differences in the amount and duration of the unemployment benefits for which insured workers qualified.

Now that unemployment benefits have been paid in all States for nearly 4 years, we may well take stock to determine the extent to which the program provides security against the risk of unemployment and is geared to handle the unemployment problems of post-war readjustment. At the end of the war, probably some 10 million men or more—and many women—will be in the military services. A large proportion of them may return to civilian life within the following year or so. At least 20 million men and women

(and perhaps millions more) will be engaged in war production—in arsenals, navy yards, shipyards, munitions plants, aircraft factories, and other war plants. Certainly, a large part of these millions of workers will have some unemployment during the reconversion of industry to peacetime production. Other millions who are not ordinarily employed—women, retired persons, and young people—will have been drawn into wartime jobs and, to at least some extent, will be forced out again when the war is ended. No matter how successful the Nation may be in avoiding catastrophic depression after the war, it seems inevitable that in the readjustment many millions of workers and demobilized men will be out of work at least temporarily.

In facing this situation, which is national in origin and in its implications for the future, we must recognize the gaps and anomalies arising from the variations in the 51 separate State unemployment compensation systems and from differences in the relative levels of State reserves for benefit payments. Now, at the very time when employment and pay rolls are at high levels and the potential benefit liabilities are very great, many States are reducing their effective contribution rates under experience-rating measures. When jobs are lacking after the war, some States may find it necessary to limit benefit payments or raise rates—in either case in just the circumstances in which such action is untimely. The present Federal-State system has resulted in significant disparities and discrepancies in the protection of unemployed workers even when employment conditions are favorable. It is a serious question whether the system has the unity and strength needed—by workers, employers, and the Nation as a whole—for post-war readjustments.

### **Costs and Losses Arising From Sickness and Disability**

Sickness and accidental injury of the breadwinner are major causes of interruption of earnings, yet except for disability after age 65 and that of workers injured in the course of their employment, there is no generally available social insurance provision against temporary or permanent incapacity for work. On an average day, some 7 million persons in the United States are incapacitated for work or their other usual pursuits. Of these, 2.5-3.0 million would be, but for their dis-

ability, in the active labor force. The annual wage loss from disability may be estimated at \$3 billion or more. This figure may be contrasted with the estimated total of some half billion dollars paid in 1942 to disabled persons under various public programs, including predominantly the veterans' program and workmen's compensation. In most countries, insurance against sickness and disability has been among the first developments in the social insurance field, for no one hazard is a greater threat to the economic security of workers' families than disabling illness, which curtails or cuts short family income and simultaneously increases expenditures.

The United States, moreover, is far behind many countries in Europe and South America in providing methods for paying the costs of medical care on a social insurance basis. Costs of medical services, including hospitalization, constitute a risk for substantially all the population. In any single year relatively few families incur heavy costs, but for those few the burden is likely to be both severe and unpredictable. While disabling illness is more common and more severe among low-income groups than among those in comfortable circumstances, under the present fee-for-service method of paying for medical care the low-income groups receive less care, on the average, while spending a larger percentage of their income for this purpose. Through social insurance, the worker can pay for medical services when he is working and he and his family can receive care when it is needed. If spread over the whole population at risk, the aggregate cost of adequate medical care can be borne by self-supporting families. Compensation for the wage losses and medical costs occasioned by sickness and disability is therefore a field to which the principle of social insurance is particularly applicable.

#### ***Old-Age Retirement and Death of the Family Wage Earner***

Broad as is the scope of the Federal program under the Social Security Act, it fails to give the protection of old-age and survivors insurance to a large part of the working population. Chief among its gaps is the exclusion from coverage of employment in agriculture, domestic service, governmental service, or in certain nonprofit organizations, and self-employment. As a result, many workers in these fields have no chance

to qualify under the program. Moreover, workers who shift between covered and noncovered employment either fail to qualify or get smaller benefits than they would have if all their employment had been covered. Because of the incompleteness of coverage, many persons who are now acquiring wage credits in wartime jobs in industry and commerce will lose this protection after the war when they return to previous occupations which have not been covered. Persons called from covered employment to the armed forces or civilian service for the Federal Government may lose insurance status based on the wage credits they have acquired in the past toward retirement benefits under this program, or may have their eventual benefits reduced by reason of their Federal service if that service, or if unemployment after demobilization, is of long duration.

#### ***Deficiency of Income—The Role of Public Aid***

Many risks to family income maintenance are not insurable in that they stem from individual and chance situations or combined misfortunes not common to large segments of the population in normal times. Such disasters, however, are none the less severe for their fortuitous character. Public aid operates to alleviate individual distress arising from income deficiency and to prevent its cumulative effect upon individuals, communities, and the Nation. In the absence of adequate measures for social insurance, and in the early years of a new program, assistance has to carry, on a needs basis, large burdens which could be borne more effectively by social insurance. At any time, moreover, social insurance, which is necessarily designed in accordance with the circumstances of large groups and the funds available from contributions, will require supplementation by assistance to meet the particular situations of some individuals.

Partly because of the depression of the 1930's and partly because of delay in establishing social insurance programs, the present generation in the United States has inherited a large social debt from their fathers. This debt has been liquidated gradually to some extent through Federal-State public assistance programs, State and local general assistance programs, special Federal aid to needy farm families, and Federal work programs; to an

even larger extent, accumulated need is now being liquidated by increased employment and wages and opportunities for work.

For some persons, however, the wartime economy spells rising costs of living which more than offset their share, if any, in higher earnings. Some of these persons are unemployable, even in present circumstances; others are mothers with young children in need of their care. By the close of 1942, under the stimulus to employment induced by the war, the need for federally financed work programs had largely subsided. Despite the general increase in well-being, reflected in the decline in the number of recipients of public assistance, in certain groups and certain areas serious needs for assistance were still unmet.

### ***Children***

From the standpoint of the Nation, children represent the real insurance against want, for in the future theirs will be the task of producing the goods and services upon which rests the Nation's well-being. Yet now, as in less prosperous times, the children of the United States are concentrated in the families which, by and large, are least able to give them the essentials of healthful growth and development.

At present, assistance to needy children under the Social Security Act is limited to Federal-State programs for monthly payments in behalf of children who have been deprived of parental support as a result of the death, physical or mental incapacity, or absence of one or both parents. At the end of 1942 some 346,000 families were receiving these payments in behalf of 843,000 children, at an average of a little more than \$36 per family per month for the entire country; in the various States, average payments ranged from \$64 to as little as \$16 per family.

No assistance is available under the Social Security Act to children whose need arises from causes other than those specified in the law. Among those who do qualify, there are great differences both in the availability of assistance and in the amounts of aid given, according to the resources of the State and the special eligibility and payment provisions of the State law. Since Federal grants can provide only a matching amount, within certain specified limits, the Federal funds available under this and the other assistance programs administered under the Social Security Act are

restricted to the amount the State can and wishes to provide for matching. Federal aid, therefore, may be least where the need for it is greatest. Despite the improvement in economic conditions in 1942, at the end of the year there were 11 States where the number of families on the waiting lists for aid to dependent children was 10 percent or more of that on the active roll. In 3 States, the number of families whose applications for aid to dependent children were pending exceeded the number who were receiving aid.

### ***Handicapped Persons***

As a rule, physical and mental handicaps develop in middle or later life. Some persons, however, because of congenital defects or injury in childhood are never able to take a place in the labor force and so to participate in any available provision for insurance against disability. Blindness is the only handicap save age now recognized as ground for Federal-State public assistance; young and middle-aged persons crippled by heart defects, tuberculosis, arthritis, and the like receive no share of Federal funds for aid to the needy unless the family qualifies for aid to dependent children. General assistance, which could meet the basic needs of these groups, is without Federal participation and is inadequate or lacking in many parts of the country.

### ***The Aged***

Eventually, if its coverage is made comprehensive, Federal old-age and survivors insurance should largely reduce want among aged persons by requiring from employers and from all workers during their earning years small periodic contributions to supply the funds from which old-age benefits are paid. Until all types of employment are covered, however, there will be many persons who fail to qualify for benefits or qualify for such small amounts that they need supplementary old-age assistance. By the end of 1942 relatively few aged persons in the United States had full insurance protection under any retirement program. Old-age assistance, therefore, is still by far the major source of public protection of the aged in point of the numbers of aged persons receiving payments.

All States now administer programs of old-age assistance with the aid of Federal matching grants under the Social Security Act. Through-

out the Nation, however, there is a wide diversity both in the assistance actually available to needy persons and in the criteria of need determined by the States. While the average monthly payment in the United States as a whole was a little more than \$23 in December 1942, the range in State averages was from scarcely more than \$9 a month to more than \$37. The number of recipients varied among the States from less than 1 in 10 of the population aged 65 and over to more than half the aged population. Many factors are responsible for these variations, which far transcend differences in extent of need in various parts of the country. Important among these factors are the public policy of the State and State fiscal capacity to provide the State assistance funds which determine the amount of the Federal matching grant.

#### ***Residual Needs***

Needy persons who fail to meet the specific requirements for the special types of public assistance have little recourse to aid except general assistance. Among such persons are those who cannot qualify for unemployment benefits, or whose benefits are too low for family maintenance or too short in duration to tide over the spell of unemployment; needy adults under age 65 who cannot qualify for old-age assistance; families in stranded communities where work is not available, or those with no employable member; families burdened with the high costs of illness; and families of workers who are incapacitated or for other reasons are unable to earn incomes sufficient to meet subsistence needs. General assistance is financed wholly from State and local funds and is needed most in the areas where financial resources are least. There is an incentive, moreover, for the States to use their available funds for the special types of public assistance, rather than for general assistance, and so obtain the additional amounts of matching Federal money. The availability of general assistance to needy persons is further restricted by residence and other requirements of the States and localities.

Aid to the needy was once solely a local responsibility. The depression of the 1930's underscored the fact that in an industrialized nation the costs and consequences of need transcend the resources and boundaries of local governments. Experi-

ence in both the bad years and the good years which have elapsed since the establishment of the social security program indicates the limitation of the present approach to public assistance in terms only of special groups, and the limitation of the present matching provisions for Federal aid, which are not geared to the whole problem of assistance and to the extent of the resources available in the States and localities.

#### ***Social Security Objectives in 1942***

Throughout much of the world, 1942 was a year of social stock taking. In the English-speaking countries, immediate threats to national survival were beginning to come under control, and attention could be directed toward the essentials which make that survival worth preserving. Spontaneously, in Great Britain, Australia, Canada, and the United States, public demands for specific implements to the Atlantic Charter produced proposals for integrated social security measures to assure equality of opportunity and freedom from want and from fear. Comprehensive measures for social security also were going forward in Latin-American countries, notably in Mexico.

For the United States, where measures for social security are relatively new and, in some respects, piecemeal in development, the chief proposals for change have been extension of uniform social insurance coverage to all types of gainful work and to additional risks and some device to adjust Federal grants-in-aid so as to raise the levels and extend the coverage of public assistance in areas of low economic resources. In his budget message in January 1942, the President recommended increase in the coverage of the old-age and survivors insurance system, expansion of unemployment compensation in a uniform national system, addition of payments for permanent and temporary disability and hospitalization, and modification of Federal grants for public assistance to accord with the financial needs of the States. During the course of the year, similar recommendations to strengthen, extend, and unify provisions for insurance and assistance were made by the Social Security Board and the two largest labor organizations and, early in 1943, by the National Resources Planning Board. Among other major recommendations made by the

Social Security Board, with formal concurrence by nonofficial groups, were the provision of Federal grants for general assistance on a variable matching basis and improvement in measures to promote health and provide care in sickness.

All these recommendations assume that insurance benefits should be adjusted to past wages, with specified minimum and maximum payments; that benefits should be adequate in amount and duration; that levels of payment, conditions of eligibility, and tests of the involuntary character of the risk incurred should be such as to preserve incentives to work; and that adequate public assistance should be available on an equitable basis to all needy persons and in all areas of the country.

Proposals for social security in the United States and elsewhere in this wartime year have been based on the conviction that measures for social insurance, assistance, and essential public services are necessary complements to a system of free enterprise. The existence and progress of such a system implies continuing social and economic

progress and, with progress, change. A strong integrated program of social security is one of the major safeguards to the national economy in the ordinary course of economic change and in periods of drastic readjustment such as that to be anticipated at the close of the war. At all times, such a program enables families and individuals to keep their footing and, so far as possible, to maintain their economic independence in the midst of changes in their personal circumstances—loss of a job, sickness or disability, death of the family breadwinner, the incapacity of old age.

The experience recorded in this volume for 1942 leaves no doubt that the people of the United States, by and large, greatly prefer to work for their security. Our present program and the extensions indicated above are means to enable a people as a whole to earn personal independence and social security by banding together to meet risks they cannot counter as individuals.

I. S. FALK, *Director,  
Bureau of Research and Statistics.*

JUNE 1943.

# Significant Developments in the Year<sup>1</sup>

**January 1: EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**—In accordance with the affirmative response of State Governors to the President's request of December 19, 1941, Social Security Board takes over facilities, personnel, and records of State employment services to centralize activities and effect fullest utilization of Nation's labor supply.

**UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION**—Experience-rating provisions of State unemployment compensation laws, allowing variation in employer rates of contribution in accordance with employer's unemployment experience or status of his reserve account, become effective in 16 additional States—Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Wyoming—bringing to 33 the number of States in which experience rating is in operation. Experience-rating provisions also become effective in Arkansas in April 1942. (See 1941 Yearbook, p. 1, item for January 1, for 17 States in which experience-rating provisions became effective prior to 1942.)

**January 5: UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION**—Constitutionality of coverage under Pennsylvania unemployment compensation law of employers engaged in interstate commerce is upheld by United States Supreme Court, since such coverage does not trespass on Federal jurisdiction but is authorized by Federal law.

**January 6: EXTENSION OF SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM**—The President, in his budget message to Congress, recommends increasing coverage under old-age and survivors insurance program; providing benefits for permanent and temporary disability and hospitalization; expanding unemployment compensation in a uniform national system; increasing employee and employer contributions for social insurance purposes; and modifying Federal grants for public assistance to accord with the financial needs of the States.

**January 7: HEALTH AND WELFARE**—A statement of policy with respect to services to armed forces, signed by representatives of Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, American Public Welfare Association, and American Red Cross, recognizes responsibility of government for basic maintenance of persons in need, designation of American Red Cross by Army and Navy as the official agency to render service to men in armed forces and their families, and mutual need of American Red Cross and governmental agencies for working agreements on State and local bases that will guide community planning and efficient operation of services to armed forces.

**January 9-10: EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**—Federal Advisory Council for Employment Security recommends:

<sup>1</sup> For similar summaries for 1934-39, 1940, and 1941, see Yearbooks for 1939, 1940, and 1941, respectively.

Expanding Farm Placement Service; placing war contracts where available labor resides to prevent problems of housing, transportation, schools, and other essential services; deferring irreplaceable workers in essential industries from induction into military service; training women for work in war industries; eliminating racial discrimination; discharging aliens only on basis of presumption of disloyalty; administering employment services, unemployment compensation, and old-age and survivors insurance by one Federal administrative authority, preferably Social Security Board; extending and coordinating all Federal, State, and local activities designed to increase opportunities for vocational training and employment of older persons and handicapped persons, including veterans.

**January 13: PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**—Social Security Board agrees to share administrative expenses of State public assistance agencies incurred in services of an exploratory and organizational nature for war or defense purposes, even though such activity may not be concerned directly with assistance program on which employee normally works.

**January 23: FARM LABOR**—USES and Farm Security Administration establish policy for migratory farm-labor camps, whereby latter will provide shelters and sanitary facilities while Farm Placement Service will establish placement offices to receive all requests for workers and refer all workers for employment.

**January 26: FARM LABOR**—USES effects agreement with Department of Agriculture whereby State statisticians of Agricultural Marketing Service make available to regional farm-placement representatives, State farm-placement supervisors, and local offices of USES certain current data on agricultural production and information concerning conditions of work and supply of labor already available on farms.

**February 6: CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS**—Federal Security Administrator announces that all CCC camps must concentrate efforts on war projects concerned with work on military reservations or military areas for United States Army and with protection and development of natural resources essential to war effort.

**WAR CIVILIAN SECURITY**—The President allots \$5,000,000 from his Emergency Fund to Federal Security Administrator for temporary aid necessitated by enemy action to civilians, other than enemy aliens, residing in United States who are (1) disabled; (2) dependents of civilians killed, disabled, interned, or reported missing; or (3) otherwise in need of assistance or services.

**ENEMY ALIENS**—The President allocates \$500,000 to Federal Security Agency from his Emergency Fund for work with appropriate agencies to facilitate (1)

removal of enemy aliens from any area designated by appropriate Government agencies, and (2) relocation of and temporary aid to such persons or their dependents who have been affected by restrictive action related to exclusion from military zones or prohibited areas, detention, and internment. (See items for February 10 and April 8.)

**OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE**—Social Security Board approves amendment of section 403.831 of Regulations No. 3 (as amended) to permit a claimant to qualify for widow's insurance benefits if she is the mother of an insured wage earner's child or was married to wage earner a year before his death, without requiring also that she meet the added requirements of "wife" as defined elsewhere in the law. (*Federal Register*, Apr. 3, 1942.)

**February 10: ENEMY ALIENS**—Social Security Board authorizes expenditure of funds to provide assistance and service in connection with removal, under authority of Department of Justice, of aliens on West Coast.

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**—Social Security Board authorizes State public assistance agencies to release to selective service boards information relevant to dependency obtained from Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance on same basis as information obtained from any other source.

**February 25: WAR CIVILIAN SECURITY**—Federal Security Administrator allocates, from the \$5,000,000 allotted for civilian war relief, \$500,000 to Public Health Service to provide temporary hospitalization and medical care for persons entitled to temporary aid. (See item for February 6.)

**February 26: WAR CIVILIAN SECURITY**—Federal Security Administrator allocates \$750,000 to Social Security Board, under authority of the President's letter of February 6, 1942, for payment of monthly benefits to dependents, living in United States, of civilians affected by enemy action occurring outside continental United States, and for temporary aid to such civilians themselves.

**February 27: NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION**—Administrator of NYA abolishes all projects that do not contribute directly to war effort.

**March: LABOR INVENTORY**—USES, in cooperation with Selective Service System, starts occupational inventory of country's manpower to obtain information on major and secondary occupational skills of 40 million men, with special reference to a selected list of 225 occupations vital to war production.

**March 8: WAR CIVILIAN SECURITY**—Social Security Board delegates to Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance responsibility for administering temporary system to provide monthly benefit payments to dependents residing in continental United States of civilians affected by enemy action occurring outside continental United States.

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**—Social Security Board states conditions of Federal financial participation in payments made to patients who are "on visit" or "on

parole" from public mental hospitals or to guardians of such patients.

**March 11: WAR CIVILIAN SECURITY**—Federal Security Administrator authorizes Social Security Board to utilize funds (previously received for civilian war benefit payments) for assistance payments to needy civilians evacuated from Hawaii or Alaska, to furnish them with transportation to continental United States, and to provide funds for their living expenses for 30 days after arrival at destination; and allots an additional \$50,000 for this purpose. (See item for February 6.)

**March 13: FARM LABOR**—Secretary of Agriculture instructs agricultural war boards in States and counties to cooperate with USES in mobilizing manpower for work on farms.

**March 16-18: CHILD WELFARE**—Children's Bureau Commission on Children in Wartime, meeting in 3-day conference in Washington, recommends increased Federal grants for maternal and child health and child welfare programs under Social Security Act to meet needs of children in war production areas; advocates prohibiting employment of children under age 14; and adopts a "Children's Charter in Wartime."

**March 17: OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE**—Social Security Board rules (1) that original determination of benefit awards, when based upon an obvious mistake of fact or law, shall be reopened retroactively and payments already made recovered or adjusted unless recovery or adjustment is waived under section 204 (b); and (2) that original determination of benefit awards, when not based upon obvious mistake of fact or law and not wholly arbitrary or unreasonable but no longer representing position of the Board, shall in any event be reopened prospectively only and shall not be reopened at all if beneficiary, who relied upon original determination, would be irreparably damaged by such reopening.

**March 18: WAR CIVILIAN SECURITY**—Federal Security Administrator extends authorization of February 26 to include payment of temporary aid and monthly benefits to dependents residing in Hawaii and Alaska of civilians affected by enemy action.

**March 19: ENEMY ALIENS**—Report of Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration urges upon Congress establishment of an agency to resettle aliens moved from military zones on West Coast, and a plan for Americanization of loyal persons in this group. (See item 109 (d), p. 202.)

**March 20: WAR CIVILIAN SECURITY**—Social Security Board certifies first civilian war benefits—chiefly for dependents of workers on Guam and Wake Island.

**March 23: WAR CIVILIAN SECURITY AND AID TO ENEMY ALIENS**—The President amends allocation of \$500,000 for removal of enemy aliens (see item for February 6, Enemy aliens) to include removal of other persons and temporary care and transportation of such persons and their dependents whose presence is deemed dangerous to United States.

**March 24: WAR CIVILIAN SECURITY**—Federal Security Administrator modifies terms of allotment of \$750,000

(see items for February 6 and 26) to enable Social Security Board to provide cash assistance to persons who may be entitled to temporary aid.

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**—Social Security Board rules that condition of need must be found to exist with respect to individual applicant, and award based upon such determination should be made to ensure the security and well-being of applicant. In certain circumstances, however, individual need may comprehend requirements pertinent to the welfare of other individuals in the household.

**April:** **FARM LABOR**—Provision is made for 18 mobile camps for shelter and placement services for seasonal agricultural workers on eastern seaboard. (See item for January 23.)

**April 6:** **UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION**—United States Supreme Court upholds validity of "common control" provision of Mississippi unemployment compensation law by dismissing appeal of a Mississippi employer from a decision of Mississippi Supreme Court which had held employer liable for contributions under State unemployment compensation law because he exercised control of two businesses with a total of 10 employees. (*Avent v. Mississippi Unemployment Compensation Commission et al.*, 316 U. S. 641.)

**April 8:** **ENEMY ALIENS**—Federal Security Agency authorizes Social Security Board to include necessary assistance and services not provided by other agencies in behalf of Army, War Relocation Authority, or other governmental agency in removal of enemy aliens and other persons from prohibited areas, and in providing assistance and services as necessary to dependents of interned enemy aliens.

**MILITARY SERVICE**—Public Law No. 520 (77th Cong., 2d sess.) approved; provides for crediting current military service toward railroad retirement benefits.

**April 12:** **UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION**—Agreement becomes effective between United States Government and Canadian Government with respect to coordination and integration of unemployment insurance of the two countries to avoid duplication of contributions and payments.

**April 14:** **FARM LABOR**—Social Security Board approves memorandum of Department of Agriculture, USES, Selective Service System, and National Service Board for Religious Objectors with respect to assignment of conscientious objectors to farms engaged in vital agricultural production.

**LABOR STANDARDS**—Social Security Board decides USES may make referrals to a position left vacant by reason of a labor dispute after determining that (1) such a dispute has interrupted work contributing to war effort and (2) such referrals are in accord with procedures for settlement of disputes set forth in Executive Order No. 9017.

**April 18:** **WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION**—War Manpower Commission, with Federal Security Administrator as Chairman, created by Executive Order No. 9139. Transferred to WMC are: Labor-supply functions of

Labor Division of War Production Board; National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel of U. S. Civil Service Commission; and Office of Procurement and Assignment in Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. Apprenticeship Section of Division of Labor Standards of Department of Labor and training functions of Labor Division of WPB are transferred by same order to Office of the Administrator of Federal Security Agency.

**April 28:** **PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**—Social Security Board approves release of information for war-related purposes by State public assistance agencies under proper safeguards and in consideration of their own laws and standards.

**April 29:** **CASH SICKNESS INSURANCE**—First State cash sickness compensation law enacted in Rhode Island, establishing under administration of State Unemployment Compensation Board a program for cash sickness benefits for workers covered by State unemployment compensation law, with weekly payments ranging from \$6.75 to \$18.00 to begin April 1, 1943.

**May 2-9:** **CHILD WELFARE**—Eighth Pan American Child Congress, held in Washington, D. C., launches a Western Hemisphere movement "to safeguard children in the war of today and the world of tomorrow."

**May 5:** **WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION**—Chairman of Social Security Board appointed Executive Director of WMC.

**May 21:** **LABOR UTILIZATION**—War Manpower Commission announces eight-point program to promote fullest utilization of Nation's manpower in statement directing (1) that USES prepare and maintain list of critical war occupations, (2) make preferential referrals of workers to employers engaged in war production, (3) analyze occupational questionnaires, interviewing workers skilled in critical war occupations and referring them to war production jobs, and (4) increase its activities to provide additional agricultural workers; (5) that war plants and products be classified by War Production Board in order of their urgency in war program; (6) that local selective service boards consult local employment service offices, when possible, before classifying individuals skilled in critical war occupations; (7) that number of mobile Farm Security labor camps be increased; and (8) that adequate transportation facilities for migrant agricultural workers be assured by Office of Defense Transportation and Farm Security Administration.

**May 22:** **OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE**—Social Security Board amends section 403.202 of Regulations No. 3; in determining old-age and survivors insurance benefit rights, each quarter for which a person was paid wages of not less than \$50 in covered employment would be counted for purposes of determining "currently insured" status notwithstanding \$3,000 limitation.

**May 25:** **EXTENSION OF SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM**—The President, in his message to Congress regarding WPA appropriation, states that he expects "to make recommendations to the Congress for such legislation

as may be necessary to extend the protection of our social security measures to provide alternative means of meeting the needs presented by the residual group now being aided by the WPA."

*May 26: WAR CIVILIAN SECURITY*—Social Security Board approves expenditure of funds for temporary assistance and service to persons repatriated from Europe from allocation made by Federal Security Administrator to Board pursuant to the President's order of February 6, 1942.

*June 1: OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE*—Central office of Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance moved from Washington to Baltimore; decentralization of claims adjudication review and benefit-payment operations is inaugurated with opening of first area office in Philadelphia.

*June 5: OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE*—In cases involving a question of coverage under Railroad Retirement Act or old-age and survivors insurance program, Social Security Board decides to pay monthly old-age and survivors insurance benefits unless Railroad Retirement Board is making a current payment on basis of same wage record. Lump-sum payments will be made only if Railroad Retirement Board has not made such payment.

*June 9: LABOR POLICY*—War Manpower Commission establishes Management-Labor Policy Committee consisting of seven national labor leaders and seven leaders of war production and transportation management.

**LABOR UTILIZATION**—Social Security Board rules that local employment offices of USES shall first, and if necessary exclusively, use their facilities to serve employers whose activities are essential to war effort.

*June 17: WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION*—Director of Bureau of Employment Security appointed Chief of Industrial and Agricultural Employment Division of WMC.

*June 20: LABOR UTILIZATION*—A Negro Manpower Service is established within WMC.

*June 23: FAMILY ALLOWANCES*—Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 (Public, No. 625, 77th Cong., 2d sess.) approved; provides family allowances for dependents of enlisted men of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. (Later amendment provides for payment of such allowances prior to November 1, 1942, and first checks to servicemen's dependents are mailed out by Navy Department August 24, by War Department September 1, 1942.)

*June 30: UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION*—Public Law No. 640 (77th Cong., 2d sess.) approved; postpones date on which Kentucky must transfer funds from State account to railroad unemployment insurance account in Federal unemployment trust fund to July 1, 1944 (or 180 days after adjournment of any special session of State Assembly that might be called prior to that time, whichever is earlier), in order to continue to receive Federal administrative grants.

*July 1: WAR CIVILIAN SECURITY AND AID TO ENEMY ALIENS*—Social Security Board authorizes continuing assistance, when necessary, on month-to-month

basis, for persons receiving temporary aid under temporary civilian assistance and enemy-alien allocations.

**OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE**—Area office opened in New York City. (See item for June 1.)

**HEALTH AND WELFARE**—On recommendation of State and Territorial health officers, Children's Bureau allots to State health agencies part of Federal funds under title V, part 1, section 512 (b), of Social Security Act to provide maternity care for wives and medical care for infants of enlisted men in armed forces; 25 State plans approved to December 31, 1942.

*July 2: DAY-CARE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN*—WPA appropriation act (Public, No. 651, 77th Cong., 2d sess.) provides \$6,000,000 earmarked for operation of nursery schools to assist in meeting problem of day care for children of working mothers.

**EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**—Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1943 (Public, No. 647, 77th Cong., 2d sess.) appropriates \$79,650,000 for grants to States under title III of Social Security Act, with proviso that "pending the return to State control after the war emergency of the Employment Service facilities, property, and personnel loaned by the States to the USES, no portion of the sum herein appropriated shall be expended by any Federal agency for any salary, to any individual engaged in employment service duties in any position within any local or field or State office, which substantially exceeds the salary which would apply to such position and individual if the relevant State merit system applied and if State operation of such office had continued without interruption," and that "no portion of the sum herein appropriated shall be expended by any Federal agency for the salary of any person who is engaged for more than half of the time, as determined by the State director of unemployment compensation, in the administration of the State unemployment compensation act, including claims taking but excluding registration for work." Act appropriates \$2,467,670 for USES for selecting, testing, and placing workers in occupations essential to war effort.

**CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS**—Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1943 (Public, No. 647, 77th Cong., 2d sess.) abolishes CCC, providing \$8,000,000 for liquidation.

*July 3: PUBLIC ASSISTANCE*—Social Security Board approves formula which will charge to programs other than those under titles I, IV, and X of Social Security Act that portion of merit-system costs incurred in connection with holding examinations, establishing and maintaining eligible registers, and certifying persons from such registers which is attributable to employees working full time on such programs.

*July 6: LABOR UTILIZATION*—War Manpower Commission announces that birth certificates will no longer be required to prove American citizenship for persons seeking employment in plants working on secret or confidential Government contracts. New procedure developed by Army, Navy, WMC, and USES calls for simple declaration that applicant is a citizen,

signed in presence of an Army or Navy District Procurement, Factory, or Plant Protection representative. WMC also publishes list of 138 occupations essential to war production in which there is a national labor shortage.

**July 14: PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**—Social Security Board approves Kentucky plan for aid to the blind; first Federal grants certified August 26 cover quarters April-June and July-September 1942.

Social Security Board approves interpretation of residence requirements under public assistance programs indicating that Social Security Act refers to residence only and not to settlement or domicile insofar as such terms are more restrictive than residence. Board rules that a State may not discontinue assistance because a recipient is temporarily absent from State, or because a recipient moves from one locality to another within State.

**CONFIDENTIAL CHARACTER OF USES INFORMATION**—Social Security Board authorizes disclosure of information obtained by USES as follows: (1) Information from an application for work to a claimant for unemployment benefits under a State or Federal law or to his representative for presentation of claim; (2) information from claims-taking services of State or Federal unemployment compensation agency in accordance with instructions of such agency; (3) information from applicants for work or employers in connection with recruitment and placement functions to extent necessary for proper discharge of such functions; (4) information required by WMC to extent permitted by specific instructions of Director of USES; (5) labor-market information to properly authorized employees of Federal, State, and local agencies which need such information in connection with prosecution of war.

**July 24: LABOR UTILIZATION**—First field office of War Manpower Commission opens in Baltimore, a critical labor-supply area. This action is followed a week later by establishment of first local management-labor advisory committee.

**August 1: OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE**—Area office opened in Chicago. (See items for June 1 and July 1.)

**August 6: FARM LABOR**—Chairman of War Manpower Commission and Secretary of Agriculture issue joint statement regarding recent agreement between State Department and Mexican Government to bring Mexican farm labor into United States.

**August 12: DAY-CARE PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN**—War Manpower Commission instructs Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services to assume responsibility for promoting and coordinating development of programs for day care of children of working mothers. All Federal agencies operating programs related to child care are asked to cooperate with Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services in carrying out this function.

**August 20: LABOR UTILIZATION**—Chairman of War Manpower Commission urges Army, Navy, and Maritime

Commission to award war contracts in areas of labor surplus in order to avoid delays in war production.

**August 21: LABOR UTILIZATION**—War Manpower Commission urges all workers in mines, mills, and smelters producing copper, lead, zinc, and six other critical metals to remain in this essential field of production.

**August 22: HEALTH AND WELFARE**—President recommends to Chairmen of Senate Finance Committee and House Ways and Means Committee amendment of title V of Social Security Act to permit increased appropriations for grants to States for maternal and child welfare services during war period and for 6 months thereafter.

**August 28: CHILD WELFARE**—Children's Bureau Commission on Children in Wartime adopts program of State action.

**DAY-CARE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN**—From his Emergency Fund the President allocates \$40,000 to Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services to promote and coordinate day-care programs for children of working mothers through grants to States for educational and public welfare programs under plans approved by Office of Education and Children's Bureau.

**September 1: FARM LABOR**—To aid in recruitment of farm labor, Social Security Board authorizes issuance of statement to be mailed with checks to beneficiaries under old-age and survivors insurance program to inform them that benefits are not subject to deduction for wages in agricultural employment.

**OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE**—Area offices opened in New Orleans and San Francisco. (See items for June 1, July 1, and August 1.)

**REGIONAL OFFICES**—Social Security Board directs transfer of regional office for Region VII from Birmingham, Ala., to Atlanta, Ga., effective October 1, 1942; authorizes transfer of State of Arizona from Region XI to Region XII. These transfers are made in view of administrative desirability of having regional areas of the Board coterminous with those of War Manpower Commission.

**September 4: WAR CIVILIAN SECURITY**—Social Security Board authorizes exclusion of seamen from continuing civilian war benefits program in view of similar protection afforded seamen under existing laws. Aid to needy seamen or their dependents may, however, be provided under civilian war assistance program pending receipt of other benefits or compensation.

**September 8: LABOR UTILIZATION**—To prevent wasteful pirating and migration of war workers, War Manpower Commission establishes first "critical labor area" comprising Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. All nonferrous-metal mining, milling, smelting, and refining, and all logging and lumbering industries and activities within the area are declared to be essential war production activities. Workers engaged in an essential activity shall not seek employment without first obtaining a certificate of separation from a representative of USES; likewise no employer in the area, whether in

essential or nonessential production, may hire a worker employed in a critical occupation except on presentation of certificate of separation.

**September 10: INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SECURITY**—Inter-American Conference on Social Security opens in Santiago, Chile, under auspices of Chilean Government, with Chairman of Social Security Board as chairman of the United States delegation. Permanent Inter-American Committee on Social Security was created to provide a continuing organization.

**September 11: LABOR UTILIZATION**—Chairman of War Production Board orders a 48-hour week in Pacific Northwest lumber industry, first increase in a work-week ordered for any industry.

**September 14: LABOR UTILIZATION**—Attorney General issues an order allowing aliens who are unable to leave the country because of the war to accept employment without obtaining Government approval, and authorizes Immigration and Naturalization Service to grant temporary admission to Mexican agricultural workers where existing need is certified by USES.

**September 17: LABOR UTILIZATION**—Federal Works Administrator announces that WPA representatives will be placed in employment service offices to help channel qualified WPA workers to essential war production jobs. Chairman of War Manpower Commission testifies before House Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration that some type of national service legislation is inevitable if Nation's labor supply is to be controlled effectively. (See item 109, p. 202.)

**U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**—Executive Order No. 9247 transfers to War Manpower Commission the USES, NYA, apprenticeship training service, and training-within-industry service, consolidating all authority over employment and employment training within Commission.

**September 23: FARM LABOR**—Mexican harvest workers begin to sign work contracts for service in California.

**October 5: WAR CIVILIAN SECURITY AND AID TO ENEMY ALIENS**—The President amends his allocation of February 6 to authorize Secretary of the Treasury to make payments from the \$5,000,000 allotted to Federal Security Administrator in order to provide temporary aid to civilians, including enemy aliens and civil or other personnel of the Federal Government, who are in need as a result of enemy attack or of action to meet such attack or danger thereof, and to expand war civilian security program to include disability benefits for persons in continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands who are injured as a result of enemy action, and for certain members of civilian defense organizations who are injured in line of official duty. Death benefits are also provided for dependents, under same conditions as under original program.

**October 8: LABOR UTILIZATION**—War Production Board orders closing of gold mines to free miners for production of copper, zinc, and other war materials.

**October 9: VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION**—The President

asks Congress to establish within Federal Security Agency a single rehabilitation service as central authority to coordinate and expand State and Federal services for rehabilitation of civilians and military personnel. (*Congressional Record*, Oct. 9, 1942.)

**October 11: LABOR UTILIZATION**—War Production Board directs all Government procurement agencies to avoid placing contracts in labor-shortage areas as far as possible; War Manpower Commission certifies to these agencies 65 areas with existing shortage, 64 with anticipated shortage, and 96 with labor surplus.

**October 15: DAY CARE FOR CHILDREN**—Arkansas inaugurates plan for services to children of working mothers. By December 31, similar programs were in operation in seven other States.

**October 19: LABOR UTILIZATION**—Selective service headquarters issues list of 92 essential occupations in communications services to aid local draft boards in granting or refusing requests for occupational deferment.

**October 20: LABOR UTILIZATION**—Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration submits sixth interim report (see item 109 (g), p. 202) recommending two major changes to effect manpower mobilization—(1) reorganization of manpower agencies to centralize functions under one head, and (2) sweeping realignment of entire war production program to gear demands of war production program for labor to available labor supplies.

**October 21: OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE**—Revenue Act of 1942 (Public, No. 753, 77th Cong., 2d sess.) postpones for 1943 scheduled increase in rate of contributions under Federal Insurance Contributions Act. New law holds 1943 rate at 1 percent each for employers and employees and specifies that increase to 2 percent shall be effective for 1944 and 1945.

**October 24: FARM LABOR**—Senate agrees to resolution (S. Res. 299, 77th Cong., 2d sess.) creating a special committee to investigate existing shortage of agricultural labor in Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States and methods of relieving such shortage.

**November 2: LABOR UTILIZATION**—War Manpower Commission sends to the President the report of the labor-management committee recommending (1) that Selective Service System be placed under WMC; (2) that supervision of problems relating to production of goods and materials for armed services and civilians be placed under a single Government agency; (3) that USES be made the sole employing agency, excepting union hiring halls satisfactory to WMC; and (4) that voluntary enlistment in armed forces be terminated and all training programs coordinated.

**November 5: WAR CIVILIAN SECURITY**—In accord with the President's letter of October 5, Federal Security Administrator authorizes Social Security Board (1) to pay disability benefits to civilians who have been injured in performance of certain civilian defense activities or who sustain injuries as result of enemy action occurring after December 6, 1941, survivor benefits to be paid to survivors of such defense

workers and other civilians who die from such injuries, and (2) to expand temporary civilian war assistance program. (See item for October 5.)

**November 7: FARM LABOR**—War Manpower Commission's stabilization order, directed at keeping all necessary workers in dairy, livestock, and poultry production in their present jobs, becomes effective. Local selective service boards are to grant occupational deferment to all necessary men on such farms for whom replacements are not available; Army and Navy are to refrain from recruiting such workers; and a program for conserving, training, and recruiting labor in livestock, dairy, and poultry farms is to be put into effect.

**November 9: UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION**—Amendment to District of Columbia unemployment compensation law (Public, No. 770, 77th Cong., 2d sess.) approved; postpones for 1 year effective date for experience-rating plan.

**November 13: MILITARY SERVICE**—Public Law No. 772 (77th Cong., 2d sess.) approved; reduces induction age to 18, and provides deferment to end of school year for students and until replacement for persons working in agricultural or essential industries.

**November 14: LABOR UTILIZATION**—Department of Labor, acting at request of War and Navy Departments and Maritime Commission, lowers age limit for girls in war industries from 18 to 16 years.

**November 20: LABOR UTILIZATION**—Management-Labor Policy Committee of War Manpower Commission recommends importation of 1,300 Mexican copper miners, who will receive prevailing wage rates and work under local conditions.

**November 24: MILITARY SERVICE**—Selective service Director forbids enlistments of essential aircraft and shipbuilding workers in armed forces; War Manpower Commission announces preparation of list of essential war jobs to guide local draft boards in determining occupational deferments.

**November 25: PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**—Social Security Board approves following recommendations for treatment of income of employed recipients: That the States be encouraged (1) to determine, upon a reasonable basis, minimum amount which any recipient of public assistance who is an actual or potential worker may be considered to need to cover expenses incident to employment; (2) to include the amount so determined in requirements of all employed or potential workers who are recipients of public assistance; and (3) to make additional provision for needs incident to employment that may exceed the minimum.

**December 1: EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**—USES transfer to War Manpower Commission effected. (See item for September 17.)

**December 2: WAR CIVILIAN SECURITY**—Law providing benefits for injury, disability, death, or enemy detention of employees of contractors with United States

(Public, No. 784, 77th Cong., 2d sess.) approved. Certain persons receiving payments under civilian war benefits program administered by Social Security Board (see items for February 26, March 3, March 20, October 5, and November 5) become eligible for benefits under this act, which is administered by U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission.

**December 4: WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION**—The President orders prompt liquidation of WPA, and termination of project operations by February 1, 1943, or as soon thereafter as feasible.

**December 5: LABOR UTILIZATION**—Executive Order No. 9279 transfers Selective Service System to War Manpower Commission, enlarges powers of USES, gives WMC exclusive charge of training workers for vital industries, and stops voluntary enlistments of men in the armed forces.

**December 7: WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION**—Chairman of WMC accepts resignation of Chairman of Social Security Board, who served as Executive Director of Commission, and of Director of Board's Bureau of Employment Security, who served as Chief of Commission's Division of Industrial and Agricultural Employment. Chairman of Social Security Board will continue to serve as representative of Federal Security Agency in WMC.

**December 18: OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE**—Social Security Board amends section 403.711 (a) and (b) of Regulations No. 3 to authorize referees of Appeals Council to extend time within which request for hearing may be filed; and to authorize referees to revise their own decisions when it clearly appears that there was an error of fact or law in a decision or that decision was procured by fraud or misrepresentation.

**December 31: PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**—Department of Agriculture announces suspension of food stamp plan effective March 1, 1943.

**UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION**—Social Security Board certifies to Secretary of the Treasury all 51 jurisdictions as having approved unemployment compensation laws permitting employers to credit against 90 percent of Federal unemployment tax for taxable year 1942 amounts paid as contributions under State laws. Board also certifies to Secretary of the Treasury experience-rating provisions of laws of 34 jurisdictions—Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming—for purposes of additional credit based on reduced rates of employer contributions allowed under such laws for taxable year 1942.

# Social Security and the National Economy

SOCIAL INSURANCE SYSTEMS providing protection against the loss of income are by nature closely linked to economic developments. Changes in the national economy are reflected in the operations of all these systems, but the immediate and long-term effects of changes in any year vary considerably according to the risk covered. For example, changes in industrial employment are reflected almost at once in the volume of payments under unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation programs, while such changes have less immediate effect, but important long-term effects, on retirement programs. Public aid to persons in need is also affected by economic conditions. While many families receiving such aid have no employable members, a favorable labor market opens up employment opportunities to some persons who previously received all or partial support from relief. Relatives and friends may also be able to contribute more largely. On the other hand, increasing costs of living may in some instances make the need for assistance more acute.

When war was declared on December 8, 1941, this country had been engaged in production for defense for about a year and a half. With the declaration of war, however, plans made and put into operation far overshadowed any changes resulting from the defense program. The demands of present-day warfare on physical resources, manpower, productive capacity—in short, on the total resources of a nation—entailed immediate and far-reaching changes in our economy. By the end of 1942, the transition from a pre-war to a war economy had been largely completed. Productive capacity, the volume of employment, and the production of war goods had all recorded impressive gains. Such goals, of course, were not achieved without affecting the habits and customs of every individual in the country. Controls, policies, and restrictions, which during the year were increasingly placed in the hands of Government, played an important and necessary part in achieving the record output of goods.

In the shift to a wartime economy, steps taken in 1941 as a result of the defense program gave a good start toward provision of the necessary productive capacity. The construction of indus-

trial plants in 1942, almost wholly through public expenditures, and the conversion of peacetime plants to war purposes, further expanded productive capacity. The effect of this expansion on production was soon evident. For the year 1942, industrial production as a whole increased 15 percent from the previous year; manufacturing production, 17 percent; and the manufacture of durable goods, in which the production of war materials is concentrated, 30 percent.

As the war program developed, manpower became increasingly important as the result of the demands of both industry and the armed forces. Since most able-bodied men were already in jobs, the available labor reserve consisted of women, children, and older persons, as well as the unemployed segment of the labor force. During the year all these sources were drawn upon. It is estimated that unemployment declined by 2.3 million, from 3.8 million in December 1941 to 1.5 million in December 1942. The number of women employed increased by 2.3 million, while the number of male workers decreased by 600,000. There was a gain of 1.4 million in the number of employed workers aged 55 years and over. The mobilization of manpower produced important shifts among industry groups and within industries. Employment in manufacturing and government recorded the largest increases, while there were declines in trade, self-employment, and domestic service. Thus, employment gains were concentrated in industries which are covered by social insurance systems.

Although labor shortages in 1942 were acute only in certain localities and occupations, several serious labor-supply problems were developing. Among these problems were labor turn-over, pirating of labor, conflicting demands of industry and the armed forces, training of inexperienced workers, and the need for care of children of mothers drawn into the labor force.

The war program also affected the population as consumers. War expenditures, increasing from slightly less than \$13 billion in 1941 to \$50 billion in 1942, generated a volume of income payments to individuals which exceeded all previous levels. This increase, coming when production of consumer goods was decreasing, caused a severe

pressure on prices which was not substantially checked until the issuance of the Government maximum price regulations in April. Inasmuch as prices of farm products were not covered by the regulations, food prices continued to rise, and in September the President requested Congress to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 so that the prices of farm products could be stabilized. Congress amended the act and directed the President to issue an order to stabilize all prices, wages, and salaries, as was done by Executive Order on October 3.

Although there was a decrease in the manufacture of some durable goods—notably automobiles, radios, and refrigerators—and shortages in some nondurable goods such as sugar, coffee, gasoline, and fuel oil, the consumer during 1942 was not greatly restricted. Considerable stocks of some durable goods were available in 1942, while rationing of scarce nondurable goods helped to spread the available supply. A very favorable crop year made it possible to supply the food needs of the civilian population as well as those of the military forces and, in addition, to ship food abroad under the lend-lease agreements.

### Economic Trends as Reflected in Income Payments

Income payments to individuals in 1942, including payments to the armed forces, amounted to \$115.5 billion, an increase of 25 percent over 1941, the previous high year of record (table 1). In comparing the 1942 data with those of previous

Table 1.—*Income payments to individuals, 1941 and 1942*<sup>1</sup>

[Corrected to Apr. 3, 1943]

Type of payment	Amount (in millions)		Percentage distribution		Percentage change from 1941
	1942	1941	1942	1941	
Total	\$115,479	\$92,229	100.0	100.0	+25.2
Compensation of employees <sup>2</sup>	79,522	60,356	68.9	65.4	+31.8
Entrepreneurial income, net rents, and royalties	23,145	18,139	20.0	19.7	+27.6
Dividends and interest	9,331	9,653	8.1	10.5	-3.3
Direct relief <sup>3</sup>	1,061	1,112	.9	1.2	-4.6
Work relief <sup>4</sup>	586	1,213	.5	1.3	-51.7
Social insurance and related payments <sup>5</sup>	1,823	1,737	1.6	1.9	+5.0
Veterans' bonus	11	19	(%)	(%)	-42.1

<sup>1</sup> Estimates furnished by Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

<sup>2</sup> Represents wage and salary payments minus deductions for employee contributions to social insurance and related programs; includes industrial pensions, payments to members of armed forces, and Government portion of payments to dependents of members of armed forces.

<sup>3</sup> Represents payments to recipients under special types of public assistance and general assistance, value of food stamps issued by Food Distribution Administration under food stamp plan, and subsistence payments certified through June 1942 by Farm Security Administration.

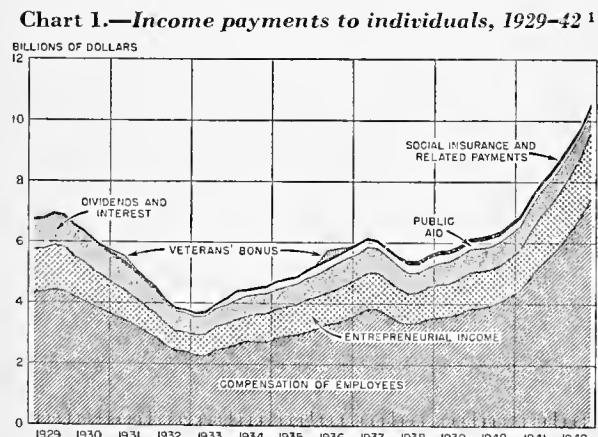
<sup>4</sup> Represents earnings of persons employed by National Youth Administration, Work Projects Administration, and, through August 1942, Civilian Conservation Corps. Excludes earnings of persons employed on other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds; such earnings are included in compensation of employees.

<sup>5</sup> Represents payments under programs of old-age and survivors insurance, railroad retirement, Federal, State, and local retirement, veterans' pensions, workmen's compensation, State unemployment compensation, and railroad unemployment insurance.

<sup>6</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

years, several qualifications should be kept in mind. First, the restricted amount of consumer goods available for purchase and rationing and production controls limited the use of the income received. Second, the price of goods and services increased during the year, thus deflating somewhat the increase in purchasing power. Finally, taxes were increased substantially in order to finance war expenditures, and a sizable portion of income was used for the voluntary purchase of war bonds.

Allowance for price changes and for increase in population would reduce the increase in income payments to about 15 percent. In terms of 1941 dollars, income available to individuals, including the armed forces, for the purchase of goods and services and for savings (that is, total income less taxes) represented an increase of only 11 percent over 1941, while per capita consumer expenditures actually showed a slight decrease. If civilian expenditures alone are considered, it is estimated that there was a decrease of about 6 percent, in terms of 1941 prices, in the amount of money expended by consumers as compared with 1941,<sup>1</sup> because of the limitations on the



<sup>1</sup> Monthly average for each quarter.

Source: Department of Commerce.

<sup>1</sup> Office of Price Administration, *Civilian Spending and Saving, 1941 and 1942*.

supply of goods and services available. With the rise in income, a considerably greater volume of consumer goods would ordinarily have been produced and purchased and the pressure on prices would have been less. With governmental attempts to prevent price increases for most goods and services, the net result of the rise in income was to increase savings to just about double the 1941 level. These savings were in a highly liquid form, for the most part in cash savings and war bonds redeemable on short notice; unless immobilized, they constitute a potential threat of further inflationary pressure on the price level.

Income payments in each month of the year were higher than in the previous month, a continuation of the upward trend which has been in effect since June 1940. Payments in December—\$10.8 billion—were \$2.1 billion above January and were at an annual rate of \$130 billion (table 2). There was no evidence at the year's end of any appreciable slackening in the amount of increase.

Most of the increase in income payments was concentrated in compensation paid to employees, which in 1942 amounted to \$79.5 billion. The increase from 1941 in total income payments was \$23.3 billion, while compensation of employees increased by \$19.2 billion. As a result, compensation of employees represented 69 percent of all payments in 1942, as compared with 65 percent in 1941. The increase in employment, longer hours of work, higher wage rates, the concentration of employment in industries with high wage rates, and more continuous work were all significant in increasing total compensation of employees, al-

Table 3.—*Annual average wage per employee in non-agricultural industries in 1942 and percentage change from 1941*<sup>1</sup>

Industry	Average wage	Percent-age change from 1941
Total, nonagricultural industries	\$1,660	+14
Total, excluding government	1,773	+17
Mining	1,820	+9
Manufacturing	2,043	+23
Contract construction	1,561	+16
Transportation	2,043	+15
Power and gas	2,063	+9
Communication	1,671	+5
Trade	1,435	+8
Finance	1,755	+7
Government	1,381	+8
Service	1,160	+11
Miscellaneous	1,668	+13

<sup>1</sup> Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, March 1943, p. 17.

though the relative influence of each of these factors cannot be determined. While the total wage bill rose in all industries, the increases in manufacturing and government accounted for about 75 percent of the total increase. Total wages paid in government, including military pay, were 64 percent above 1941 levels, while in manufacturing the increase was 43 percent.

The average annual wages per employee show the effect of increased wage rates, longer hours, and more continuous employment, inasmuch as the increase in employment is eliminated. There was considerable variation in the operation of these factors in different industries in 1942 (table 3). Average wages paid in manufacturing show the largest relative increase, reflecting the fact that the increase in employment has been concentrated in durable-goods industries with high hourly earnings, such as shipbuilding and aircraft

Table 2.—*Income payments to individuals, by month, 1942*<sup>1</sup>

[In millions; corrected to Apr. 3, 1943]

Month	Total	Compensa-tion of employees	Entrepreneur-ial income, net rents, and royalties	Dividends and interest	Public aid		Social in-surance and related payments	Veterans' bonus
					Direct relief	Work relief		
Total	\$115,479	\$79,522	\$23,145	\$9,331	\$1,061	\$586	\$1,823	\$11
January	8,713	5,789	1,787	803	94	77	162	1
February	8,817	5,901	1,787	801	95	72	160	1
March	8,928	6,026	1,769	799	94	75	164	1
April	9,149	6,195	1,843	792	92	68	158	1
May	9,258	6,329	1,840	789	89	58	152	1
June	9,486	6,550	1,858	784	87	53	153	1
July	9,652	6,716	1,874	772	86	45	158	1
August	9,844	6,858	1,946	766	86	35	152	1
September	9,954	6,950	1,981	761	85	30	146	1
October	10,230	7,173	2,045	757	85	26	143	1
November	10,601	7,431	2,169	755	84	24	137	1
December	10,847	7,604	2,246	752	84	23	138	1

<sup>1</sup> See footnotes, table 1. Compensation of employees, entrepreneurial income, net rents, and royalties, and dividends and interest adjusted for seasonal variation.

manufacture. Moreover, the increase in the work week has probably been greater in these industries than in others. The small percentage increase in average wage per government employee is due to the fact that members of the armed forces, with low average pay, are represented to a much greater degree in 1942.

Entrepreneurial income, net rents, and royalties also registered a substantial increase in 1942, mainly as a result of a further increase in farm income. Total payments of this type amounted to \$23.1 billion, 27.6 percent above the 1941 figure, while farm income, amounting to \$11.2 billion in 1942, increased 52 percent. The rise in farm income in 1942 was due both to a larger volume of production and to higher prices. It was not until late in 1942 that the Government was empowered to stabilize farm prices.

Dividends and interest amounted to \$9.3 billion in 1942, a decrease of 3 percent from 1941. Although gross profits of incorporated business increased considerably, a substantial increase in taxes left net profits at approximately the 1941 level. The needs of business for increased working capital and reserves for the post-war period also limited dividend payments. Interest payments in the year changed only slightly, for the reduction in interest from private sources was offset by increases from governmental sources.

**Table 4.—Public assistance and Federal work program earnings in the continental United States, 1941 and 1942<sup>1</sup>**

[Corrected to Jan. 30, 1943]

Type of payment	Amount (in millions)		Percentage distribution		Percentage change from 1941
	1942	1941	1942	1941	
Public assistance (direct relief)	\$1,061	\$1,112	100.0	100.0	-4.6
Special types of public assistance					
Old-age assistance	779	718	73.4	64.6	+8.5
596	542	56.2	48.7	+10.0	
Aid to dependent children	158	153	14.9	13.8	+3.3
Aid to the blind	25	23	2.3	2.1	+8.7
General assistance	181	273	17.1	24.5	-33.7
Subsistence payments to farmers	16	12	.6	1.1	-50.0
Surplus-food stamps	95	109	8.9	9.8	-12.8
Federal work program earnings (work relief)	580	1,212	100.0	100.0	-52.1
Civilian Conservation Corps	234	156	5.9	12.9	-78.2
National Youth Administration (student)	11	25	1.9	2.1	-56.0
National Youth Administration (out-of-school)	32	94	5.5	7.7	-66.0
Work Projects Administration	503	937	86.7	77.3	-46.3

<sup>1</sup> Totals differ from those in table 24, because value of food stamps is included here in public assistance, and earnings of persons employed on other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds are excluded from Federal work program earnings.

<sup>2</sup> Data for January-June only; program excluded beginning July 1942. See table 24, footnote 5.

**Table 5.—Social insurance and related payments to individuals in the continental United States, 1941 and 1942**

[Corrected to May 4, 1943]

Type of payment	Amount (in millions)		Percentage distribution		Percentage change from 1941 <sup>1</sup>
	1942	1941	1942	1941	
Total	\$1,823	\$1,737	100.0	100.0	+5.0
Retirement, disability, and survivor					
Old-age and survivors insurance	1,473	1,378	80.8	79.3	+6.9
Railroad retirement	137	94	7.5	5.4	+45.9
Federal retirement	129	125	7.1	7.2	+2.9
Civil service	150	141	8.2	8.1	+6.4
Other Federal contributory	81	76	4.5	4.4	+6.4
Federal noncontributory <sup>2</sup>	1	1	(2)	(1)	0
State and local government	68	64	3.7	3.7	+6.3
Veterans' pensions	288	234	15.8	16.3	+1.4
Workmen's compensation	441	437	24.2	25.2	+4.9
Unemployment insurance	328	297	18.0	17.1	+10.4
State unemployment insurance	350	359	19.2	20.7	-2.4
Railroad unemployment insurance	344	344	18.9	19.8	-1.1
	6	15	.3	.9	-56.9

<sup>1</sup> Based on unrounded figures.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Estimates furnished by Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

<sup>4</sup> Estimates furnished by Department of Commerce; exceed estimates of Social Security Board used in table 11 and shown in table 14 in that latter exclude payments for service-connected disability (analogous to workmen's compensation); payments under private endowment plans such as that of Carnegie Foundation; and systems which provide for purchase of annuities through private insurance companies.

Both direct and work relief payments declined in 1942. Direct relief payments of \$1.1 billion were 4.6 percent lower than in 1941, and work relief payments dropped 52 percent to \$600 million (table 4). The decline in direct relief was due to the fact that the decrease of 34 percent in general assistance more than offset the increase in the three special types of public assistance—aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and old-age assistance. Work relief, reacting to the increased employment opportunities, decreased under all work programs in operation in 1942.<sup>2</sup>

Social insurance and related payments in 1942 amounted to \$1.8 billion, 5 percent more than in 1941 (table 5). The gain is the result of further growth in payments under retirement systems and a rise in the amount of workmen's compensation benefits, reflecting the gain in employment. Unemployment insurance payments under the State laws were at practically the same level in 1942 as in 1941. The maintenance of the 1941 level of payment despite a 20-percent drop in covered unemployment was due partly to the continuance during the first half of the year of pre-war labor-market problems, partly to unemployment resulting from conversion of plants to war purposes, to liberalization of benefit formulas, and to higher base-period earnings. By the end of the year, the

<sup>2</sup> See p. 69.

trend downward reflected clearly the effect of employment increases. Payments made in December 1942 were at the annual rate of \$139 million as compared with an annual rate of \$334 million in December 1941.

### State Differences

Variations in population, character of the economy, wage levels, and other factors make for marked differences among the States in the amount of income payments and in the composition of these payments.

Of the estimated \$114 billion income payments in the continental United States in 1942, the largest amount—\$14.4 billion—was paid to residents of New York, and the smallest—\$180 million—to residents of Nevada (table 6). On a per capita basis, however, payments in Nevada amounted to \$1,352, while in New York the per capita payment was only \$1,106. Per capita payments ranged from \$407 in Mississippi to \$1,352 in Nevada; the average for the United States was \$852. In 12 States income payments per capita were more than \$1,000, while in 6 States the amount per capita was below \$500.

The volume of social insurance and related payments and public aid on a per capita basis varied more among the States than did income payments, as is shown by the following comparisons of the range of payments.

	Total income	Social insurance	Public aid
Ratio, high to low-----	3.3	6.5	6.8
Highest State per capita-----	\$1,352	\$31.43	\$26.45
Lowest State per capita-----	407	4.89	3.90

It is, of course, to be expected that differences would occur among the States in the relative magnitude of social insurance and public aid payments. For social insurance there are such variables as coverage, maturity of programs, benefit provisions, and wage levels. Differences in public aid payments can be attributed to variations in the extent of need, adequacy of appropriations in relation to need, eligibility provisions, assistance levels, maturity of programs, and other factors. It should be noted that no conclusions can be drawn from the material presented here on the adequacy of social insurance and relief payments;

the only interpretation possible is with regard to the relative size and proportion of payments among the States.

For the continental United States, social insurance and related payments represented 1.6 percent of total income payments while public aid

Table 6.—Social insurance and public aid payments in the continental United States, in relation to total income payments, 1942, by State

State	Income payments		Social insurance payments <sup>1</sup> as percent of total income payments	Public aid payments <sup>2</sup> as percent of total income payments
	Total (in millions)	Per capita		
Total-----	\$114,039.0	\$852	1.6	1.4
Alabama-----	1,429.0	480	1.2	1.3
Arizona-----	417.0	832	1.9	2.3
Arkansas-----	1,033.9	514	1.2	1.7
California-----	8,734.9	1,167	1.9	1.3
Colorado-----	877.3	785	1.7	3.4
Connecticut-----	2,307.6	1,296	1.0	.5
Delaware-----	332.0	1,186	1.0	.5
District of Columbia-----	982.5	1,164	2.7	.5
Florida-----	1,363.0	655	1.9	1.8
Georgia-----	1,613.1	498	1.3	
Idaho-----	384.6	758	1.2	2.1
Illinois-----	7,907.7	979	1.6	1.6
Indiana-----	2,920.6	827	1.5	1.4
Iowa-----	2,022.1	823	1.0	1.4
Kansas-----	1,428.8	814	1.3	1.6
Kentucky-----	1,343.4	477	1.9	1.7
Louisiana-----	1,371.7	534	1.5	2.0
Maine-----	663.8	786	1.5	1.4
Maryland-----	2,105.9	1,077	1.3	.5
Massachusetts-----	4,481.6	1,024	1.6	1.8
Michigan-----	5,361.4	960	1.6	1.2
Minnesota-----	2,034.4	761	1.8	2.2
Mississippi-----	914.7	407	1.2	1.8
Missouri-----	2,920.2	762	1.5	1.7
Montana-----	450.4	860	1.7	2.2
Nebraska-----	964.8	774	1.1	1.8
Nevada-----	179.8	1,352	1.2	.8
New Hampshire-----	343.1	719	1.7	1.7
New Jersey-----	5,612.6	1,304	1.4	.7
New Mexico-----	279.4	558	1.5	2.9
New York-----	14,385.9	1,106	2.1	1.4
North Carolina-----	1,876.6	523	1.0	1.1
North Dakota-----	424.8	721	.9	1.8
Ohio-----	6,675.6	957	1.6	1.3
Oklahoma-----	1,332.4	598	1.3	3.2
Oregon-----	1,128.5	1,046	1.5	1.1
Pennsylvania-----	8,694.4	894	1.5	1.3
Rhode Island-----	742.6	1,016	1.8	1.0
South Carolina-----	917.9	459	1.3	1.7
South Dakota-----	429.0	725	.8	2.1
Tennessee-----	1,454.8	492	1.8	1.5
Texas-----	4,553.8	677	1.1	1.8
Utah-----	483.9	850	1.3	2.4
Vermont-----	240.8	698	1.4	1.2
Virginia-----	2,044.0	697	1.2	.6
Washington-----	2,159.8	1,166	1.4	1.8
West Virginia-----	1,115.1	598	1.7	2.2
Wisconsin-----	2,413.2	786	1.5	1.6
Wyoming-----	222.6	883	1.1	1.2

<sup>1</sup> Represents payments under programs of old-age and survivors insurance, railroad retirement, Federal, State, and local retirement, veterans' pensions, workmen's compensation, State unemployment compensation, and railroad unemployment insurance.

<sup>2</sup> Represents payments to recipients under special types of public assistance and general assistance; value of food stamps issued by Food Distribution Administration under food stamp plan; subsistence payments certified through June 1942 by Farm Security Administration; earnings of persons employed by National Youth Administration, Work Projects Administration, and, through August 1942, Civilian Conservation Corps. Excludes earnings of persons employed on other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds; such earnings are included in compensation of employees.

Source: Income payments by State of residence, from Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, June 1943, pp. 11, 21; percentage columns based on data from Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

payments accounted for 1.4 percent. On a per capita basis, social insurance payments accounted for \$13.46, and public aid payments for \$12.26, of the total per capita income payment of \$852.00.

Social insurance payments as a percent of total income payments ranged from 0.8 percent in South Dakota to 2.7 percent in the District of Columbia. More variation was evident among the States in the proportion of total income payments which took the form of public aid; the range was from 0.5 percent in Delaware, the District of Columbia, Connecticut, and Maryland to 3.4 percent in Colorado. In the five States with the lowest proportion of income payments in the form of social insurance, the average percentage was 1.0; in the five with the highest proportion, the average percentage was 2.1. For the five States with the lowest proportion of income payments in the form of public aid, the average percentage was 0.5, and for the five with the highest proportion, the average was 2.8 percent.

The lowest social insurance payment per capita—\$4.80—was made in Mississippi and the highest—\$31.43—in the District of Columbia. The low figure for Mississippi is due to the lack of certain protections, particularly workmen's compensation and State and local government retirement systems, as well as to the high proportion of agricultural employment and the relatively low wage levels in commerce and industry. The high per capita payment in the District of Columbia can be attributed to the concentration of former Federal employees receiving retirement payments under the civil-service retirement program.

For public aid payments per capita, Virginia had the lowest—\$3.90—and Colorado the highest—\$26.45. The combination of a low recipient rate and a low average payment is primarily responsible for the low per capita payment in Virginia. For Colorado, the high per capita amount is primarily the result of the large proportion of aged persons receiving high old-age assistance payments, which accounted for 64 percent of all public aid payments in the State.

In 20 States, social insurance represented a higher proportion of total income payments in 1942 than did public aid; in 2 States, social insurance and public aid payments were of the same magnitude; and in the remaining 27 States, public aid payments exceeded social insurance payments.

The 20 States in which social insurance payments exceeded public aid payments were, with few exceptions, the highly industrialized States; total income payments in these States accounted for 59 percent of all income payments. Of the 16 States with the highest per capita incomes in 1942, 13 were States in which social insurance payments exceeded payments for public aid.

### Relation to Changes in Cost of Living

The cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in 1942 was 10.7 percent above that in 1941, according to the index maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. When this increase is compared with a 25-percent rise in total income payments and a 17-percent rise in average nonagricultural wages (excluding government), it is apparent that a considerable part of the increase in income was absorbed by higher living costs. Since there had been substantial increases in both cost of living and income payments in 1941, perhaps a more significant comparison can be made by relating changes to 1940:

Item	Percentage increase 1940 to 1941	1940 to 1942
Cost of living, total	5.0	16.3
Food	9.2	28.3
Clothing	4.5	22.1
Fuel, electricity, ice	2.5	5.7
House furnishings	6.8	21.6
Rent	1.5	3.7
Miscellaneous	2.9	9.7
Income payments, total	20.6	51.0
Average nonagricultural wage and salary payments (excluding government)	11.9	30.6
Average general assistance payment <sup>1</sup>	-3.1	.5
Average old-age assistance payment <sup>1</sup>	4.5	10.9
Average primary old-age and survivors insurance benefit <sup>2</sup>	.5	1.9
Average State unemployment benefit <sup>3</sup>	4.5	19.7

<sup>1</sup> Computed on basis of average for year.

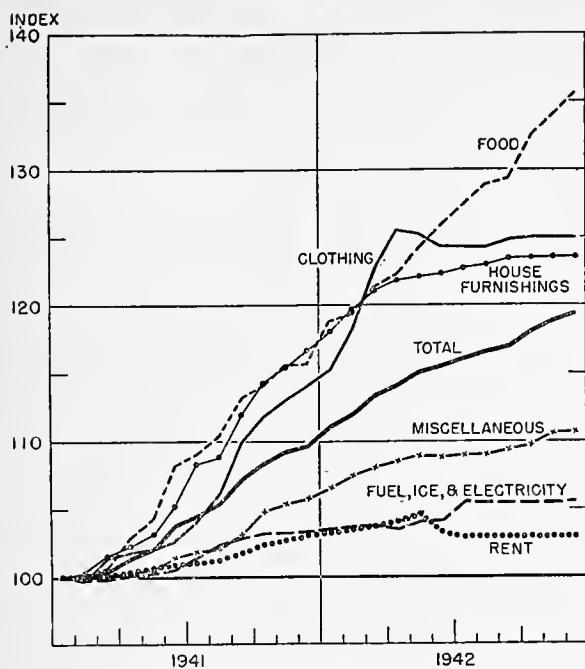
<sup>2</sup> For old-age and survivors insurance, percentage shown represents increase in average primary benefit in current-payment status in December of each year.

<sup>3</sup> Computed on basis of average weekly payment during year for total unemployment.

The cost of living in 1941 was 5 percent, and in 1942 was 16.3 percent, above the 1940 level (chart 2). Particularly large increases occurred during 1942 in the costs of food and clothing. For persons with small incomes the fact that food

Chart 2.—Index of cost of living, by month, 1941-42<sup>1</sup>

[January 1941=100]



<sup>1</sup> Cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

and clothing costs, two of the most important items in their budgets, were more than 20 percent above 1940 levels was serious. For persons receiving social insurance benefits under long-term risk programs, such as retirement programs, the monthly payment is related to prior average wages and there is no provision to adjust benefit amounts to current increases in living costs. Some adjustment occurs automatically under the short-term risk programs, since the rise in wages which generally follows increased living costs is soon reflected in increased benefits. Thus, the increase in the average primary benefit under the old-age and survivors insurance program over the 2-year period was less than 2 percent, while the average unemployment benefit increased 19.7 percent. The latter increase, however, reflects not only increased wages but also more liberal benefit formulas under many State unemployment compensation laws. Although most States have increased public assistance payments, the percentage increase in the average payment has been less than the percentage rise in the cost of living. For some recipients the difference is probably offset by additional personal resources, but data

are not available to measure the extent of this factor.

While the rise in total income payments has exceeded the rise in the cost of living, a considerable concentration of the increase probably occurred in incomes in certain groups of the population, especially among persons engaged in war industries. Thus workers in industries not closely related to war activities, as well as persons with fixed incomes, were at a relative disadvantage in 1942 in the purchase of goods and services.

### Changing Composition of the Labor Force

As the demand for labor increased during 1942, there was a considerable change in the composition of the labor force as a result of the types of workers entering the labor market, the withdrawal of men of draft age from the labor force, and the shifting of workers to war industries with higher wage rates and longer hours. From the viewpoint of social insurance protection, such shifts are important for several reasons. With the present limited coverage, concentration of employment in certain industries has significance for eligibility, while shifts to industries and occupations with higher wage rates and more continuous employment affect the level of benefits. In addition to these shifts between and within industries and occupations, changes in the age, sex, and race structure of the labor force are important, because patterns of employment and wages vary with these factors and consequently affect benefit rights and payments.

At the end of 1941, according to estimates of the Bureau of the Census, the labor force numbered 54.0 million persons, of whom 50.2 million were employed and 3.8 million were unemployed. At that time it was estimated that it would be necessary to induct about 4 million men into the armed forces and to augment the employed labor force by 3 million—a total increase of 7 million employed persons. Unemployed workers numbering 3.8 million could be counted on to take jobs as labor demands increased, but an additional 3-4 million new workers would be needed. Since employment had risen during 1940 and 1941 under the impetus of the defense program, it was improbable that many able-bodied young men out of school were not in the labor force. The main

sources of available labor were to be found among women, children, and the older age groups. Census estimates as summarized in the following tabulation indicate the extent to which women and the unemployed were drawn into employment in 1942:

	December 1941	December 1942	Change from 1941 to 1942
	[In millions]		
Total labor force	54.0	53.4	-0.6
Male	40.2	37.9	-2.3
Female	13.8	15.5	+1.7
Employed	50.2	51.9	+1.7
Male	37.6	37.0	-.6
Female	12.6	14.9	+2.3
Unemployed	3.8	1.5	-2.3
Male	2.6	.9	-1.7
Female	1.2	.6	-.6

<sup>1</sup> Excluding armed forces and institutional population.

The net decrease in the male civilian labor force amounted to 2.3 million, while the estimated increase in the armed forces was 4.3 million men. Net additions to the male labor force in the age groups below 20 and over 44 totaled 1.1 million. Thus it would appear that at least 3.4 million men were inducted into the armed forces from the civilian labor force. The difference between the increase in the armed forces and the gross decrease in the male labor force—900,000—can be assumed to have come from two sources: the enlistment of youths aged 16–20 just out of school who had not yet entered the labor force; and the number of men taken into the armed forces from the labor force whose withdrawal was offset by additions to the labor force. While information as to the exact size of these two groups is not available, most of the 900,000 were probably accounted for by the considerable number of enlistments in the age groups below 20 during 1942, inasmuch as enlistment was permitted until December 7. The net addition of 1.7 million women to the labor force failed to offset the decrease in the number of men, and as a consequence the total labor force in December 1942 was 0.6 million below that in December 1941.

Since the induction of men into the armed forces included both employed and unemployed males, the source of the men added to the employed labor force cannot be determined precisely. The net decrease was 0.6 million and the decrease in the number unemployed was 1.7 million, but it is not known how many of these went into the

employed labor force and how many into the armed forces. It is probable, however, that few of the men unemployed in December 1941—2.6 million—were able-bodied young men, and consequently that the bulk of the reduction in unemployment among males represented additions to the employed labor force. On this basis, the net decrease of 0.6 million in employed males represents the addition of 1.1–1.5 million new workers plus 1.7 million workers previously unemployed less 3.4–3.8 million males inducted into the armed forces from the labor force.

The increase in the number of women employed—2.3 million—represented 1.7 million new workers plus 600,000 who were previously in the unemployed labor force.

Thus the shifts during the year would appear to be somewhat as follows:

	Total [In millions]	Male	Female
Net change in employ- ment	1.7	-0.6	2.3
Net number of new workers added to labor force in 1942	2.8–3.2	1.1–1.5	1.7
Reduction in unemployment	2.3	1.7	.6
Total addition to employed labor force	5.1–5.5	2.8–3.2	2.3
Less males inducted from labor force	3.4–3.8	3.4–3.8	—

It would appear, therefore, that more than half the new entrants into the labor market were women, a decided shift from the ratios existing in previous years. This shift in the proportions of men and women entering the labor market and the withdrawal of men for the armed forces resulted in an increase in the proportion of women in the labor market from 25.6 percent of all workers in December 1941 to 29.0 percent in December 1942.

In addition to the shifts in the sex composition of the labor force, important changes took place

Age group	December 1942 (in millions)		Change from De- cember 1941 (in millions)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total labor force	37.9	15.5	-2.3	1.7
14–19	3.4	2.1	.5	.3
20–24	2.6	2.9	-1.5	0
25–34	8.3	3.8	-1.4	.3
35–44	8.5	3.1	-1.5	.4
45–54	7.7	2.1	0	
55–64	5.1	1.1	.3	.2
65 and over	2.3	.4	.3	.1

in the age structure. In general there was a relative increase in the youngest and oldest age groups, and for men a decrease in the age groups 20-44.

Among men aged 20-44 there was a net decrease of 3.4 million in the labor force, in contrast to the increase of 1.1 million workers in the younger and older age groups. Of the total increase of 1.7 million women workers, 1.1 million were in the ages 25-54; all age groups except that of 20-24 years showed increases, and it is probable that withdrawals for the various women's auxiliary forces offset additions to the labor force in this age group. The shifts which occurred during the year in the age structure raised the median ages considerably—for men from 38.8 to 40.5 years, and for women from 31.3 to 32.2 years. The age group 65 and over represented about the same percentage of the labor force in both years, but in December 1942 the number of aged workers was 2.7 million as compared with 2.3 million a year earlier.

#### Applicants for Account Numbers

Applications for account numbers under the old-age and survivors insurance system in 1942 reflect the increase in job opportunities, especially in war industries covered by the old-age and survivors insurance program, and also the effect of the induction of men into the armed forces. Applicants for account numbers include not only workers entering the labor force for the first time but also workers who are transferring to covered employment from other jobs. For the older applicants, the figures also include workers reentering the labor market who had not been covered previously by the program.

A factor to take into consideration in interpreting changes in the number of applicants by age group is the fact that the proportion of account holders in each age group varies considerably; for some age groups the proportion of men who do not have account numbers is now rather small. Consequently, variation is to be expected among the different age groups in the relative changes from year to year.

The significance of these data is also affected by the fact that a substantial proportion of the applicants for new accounts do not enter covered employment during the year of application. In 1940 only 52 percent, and in 1941 only 63 percent,

received taxable wages during the same year. Seventy percent of those who applied for new account numbers in 1940, however, had received taxable wages by the end of 1941.<sup>12</sup> It is estimated that about three-fourths of those who took out account numbers in 1942 obtained covered employment in that same year. About a fourth of the estimated 7.7 million workers who entered covered employment for the first time, therefore, had received account numbers in previous years.

Applications in 1942 totaled 7.6 million, as compared with 6.7 million in 1941 and 5.2 million in 1940. Under normal conditions it would be expected that the account numbers issued each year, following the initial registration, would decrease in volume until a relatively stable level was reached. Each year's applicants, under such conditions, would consist primarily of two groups—young persons entering the labor market for the first time and persons already in the labor force who were shifting from noncovered to covered employment.

Changes in 1942 in this selected group paralleled, in general, the changes in the composition of the total labor force. In general, increases from 1941 occurred in the younger and older male age groups, and decreases in the ages 17-39, while for women significant increases occurred in each age group except the 19-year group (table 7 and chart 4).

Male applicants for account numbers in 1942

Chart 3.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Applicants for account numbers, by sex and specified age group, 1938-42*

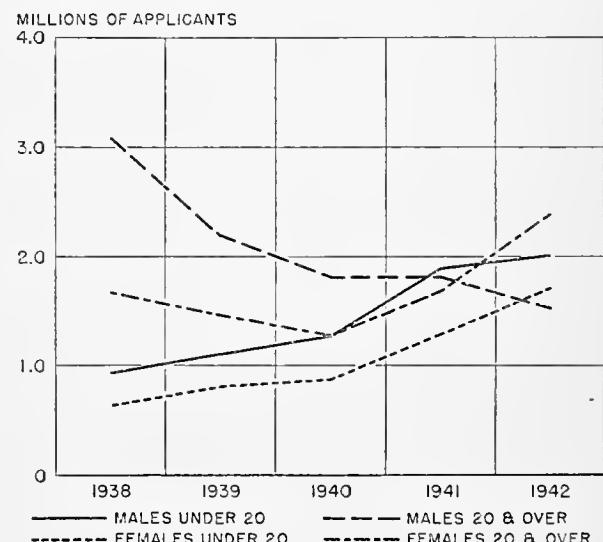


Table 7.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Applicants for account numbers, 1942, and change from 1941, by age and sex*

Age group	1942		Change from 1941	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	3,547,376	4,090,040	-154,091	1,113,923
Under 15	234,681	65,628	143,029	51,609
15-19	1,778,644	1,641,710	-15,562	367,346
15	292,986	154,519	147,710	110,380
16	509,130	411,205	125,575	183,467
17	455,312	423,592	-26,909	81,829
18	342,741	412,647	-132,466	6,600
19	178,475	239,747	-129,472	-14,930
20-24	226,179	486,087	-247,108	27,194
25-29	118,851	338,766	-102,503	54,372
30-34	147,376	342,273	-54,619	89,287
35-39	166,468	347,492	-25,887	119,550
40-44	169,716	303,577	725	133,169
45-49	179,430	237,591	18,037	111,842
50-54	162,619	162,396	31,456	82,635
55-59	134,713	95,598	25,339	45,127
60-64	105,807	46,869	30,174	22,121
60	25,090	12,942	7,976	6,374
61	20,506	9,799	3,515	4,037
62	21,830	9,653	7,420	5,058
63	19,615	7,951	5,653	3,598
64	18,766	6,524	5,610	3,054
65 and over	122,174	21,683	42,966	9,624
65	18,172	5,323	5,344	2,298
66	16,224	3,983	5,969	1,971
67	13,727	2,910	5,340	1,397
68	11,886	2,263	4,473	1,146
69	9,895	1,650	2,436	589
70 and over	52,270	5,554	19,404	2,223
Unknown	718	370	-138	47

totaled 3.5 million, a decrease of 154,000 from 1941. The decrease is the net result of the fact that applications in the ages 17-39 were 719,000 fewer than in 1941, while increases in ages under 17 and ages 40 and over amounted to only 565,000. Particularly heavy decreases occurred in the ages 18-29, while the largest increases occurred in the number of applicants aged 16 or under and those aged 60 and over. It is believed that the reduction in the number of male applicants of certain ages was chiefly the result of the fact that the proportion of men in those ages who did not have account numbers was small. The induction of persons into service with the armed forces was perhaps a secondary factor in the decrease in most of these age groups, especially since a large proportion of men entering such service already had account numbers. The increases at very young ages and in the groups aged 45 and over indicate increased employment opportunities in covered employment.

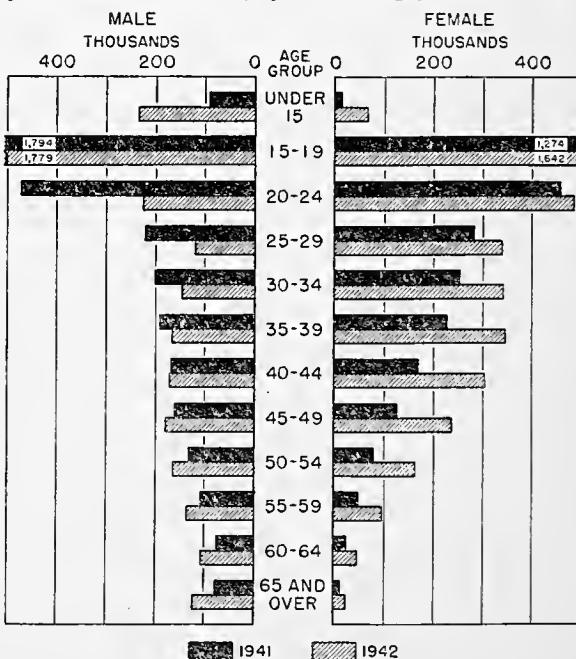
Female applicants numbered 4 million, an increase of slightly more than one-third over 1941 figures. The increase of 1 million applica-

tions was concentrated in the ages 15-17 and 35-50; each of these two groups accounted for about one-third of the increase. This concentration indicates that the increased demand for labor is probably drawing into the labor market young girls who would ordinarily have remained in school, and is also bringing in housewives and other women not ordinarily members of the labor force. The same situation with regard to women aged 18-24 is noted among the applicants as that indicated in the estimates of change in the total labor force, namely, a small increase relative to other groups, probably due to the relative depletion of persons without account numbers in these ages as well as to the fact that nurses, women's military corps, and other women's auxiliary groups are largely drawn from these ages.

The year 1942 was the first since the beginning of the program in which the number of female applicants exceeded men. Women outnumbered men in the ages 18-49 and equaled men in the 50-54 age group.

The proportionate increase in the number of Negro applicants was equivalent to that for white applicants. In 1942, as in 1941, therefore, the ratio of Negroes to total applicants was the same—11.8 percent. For Negro applicants as for white, the number of men decreased

Chart 4.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Applicants for account numbers, by sex and age, 1941 and 1942*



and the number of women increased. The decrease for Negro men was greater than that for white men—10 percent as compared with 3 percent—while the 61-percent increase in Negro women applicants exceeded considerably the 35-percent increase for white women. Thus 12.9 percent of all male applicants in 1942 were Negroes, as compared with 13.8 percent in 1941; for Negro women, the comparable percentages were 11.0 in 1942 and 9.3 percent in 1941.

### Employment Service Placements

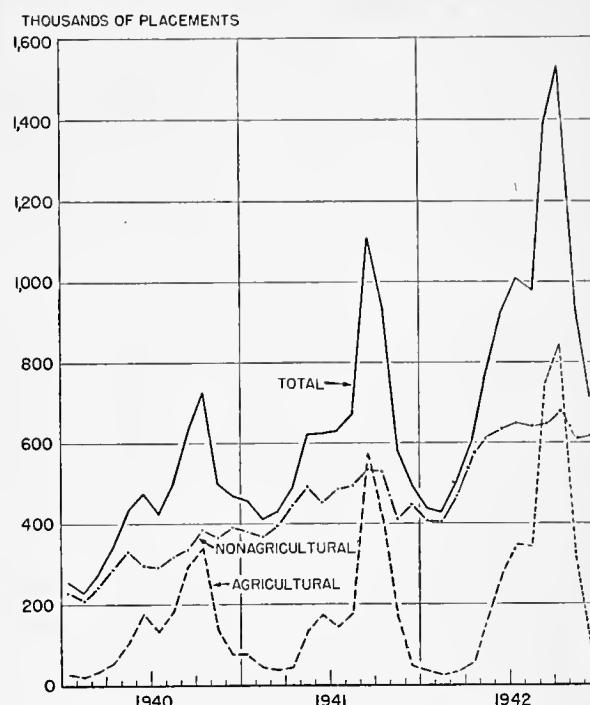
The active file of the USES<sup>3</sup> decreased sharply in 1942 as employment opportunities increased. In November 1942, the latest date for which figures are available, the active file included 1,895,000 persons as compared with 4,234,000 in November 1941. Applications for work in the first part of 1942 equaled those in the same period in 1941; beginning with September, the volume fell off sharply. The large registration early in the year probably resulted from conversion unemployment.

Placements made during the year numbered 10.2 million, of which 6.9 million were in non-agricultural industries and 3.3 million in agriculture. Compared with 1941 figures, nonagricultural placements increased by 28 percent and agricultural placements by 64 percent, with a resulting increase of 38 percent in the total. For the country as a whole, agricultural placements accounted for almost one-third of all placements, and in seven States represented more than half of all placements.

Nonagricultural placements were higher in 1942 than in 1941 in all but 15 States; most of the decreases were in States where agriculture is a major industry. Especially large increases took place in States where the manufacture of war goods was important or where construction of camps and war plants was concentrated. Nonagricultural placements more than doubled in Rhode Island, Nebraska, Arkansas, Idaho, and Utah. In Rhode Island about three-fourths of the placements were in manufacturing, while in the other 4 States the largest volume was in construction.

For the country as a whole, 37 percent of all nonagricultural placements were in manufacture,

Chart 5.—Employment service: Nonagricultural and agricultural placements, by month, 1940-42



23 percent in construction, and 18 percent in service. Trade and government accounted for most of the remaining 22 percent. Placements in trade, finance, and service industries declined in the last 2 quarters of the year, reflecting the probable contraction in industries which are not directly related to the war effort.

Forty-three out of every hundred nonagricultural placements were in the unskilled occupations and twenty out of every hundred in service jobs, while placements in skilled and semiskilled jobs accounted for 13 and 14 percent, respectively. These figures reflect not so much the needs of industry for certain occupational groups as limited availability of skilled and semiskilled workers for placement. With a shortage of such workers, there was extensive training and upgrading of employees in war industries.

Nearly all placements of nonwhite persons were in service and in unskilled work, each of which accounted for more than 45 percent of the total for the nonwhite group. For white persons, unskilled occupations accounted for 42 percent of all placements and other occupations individually accounted for only slightly more than 10 percent, except professional and managerial occupations

<sup>3</sup> In 1942 the USES was administered by the Social Security Board until December, when it was transferred to the War Manpower Commission to consolidate manpower activities during the war emergency.

in which only 1 percent of the placements were made.

Although the proportion of placements of women in 1942 was smaller than in 1941, women accounted for a larger proportion of placements in all except the service occupations.

### Employment and Wages

The extent of social insurance protection can be changed by either or both of two methods. Legal provisions can be amended to extend coverage to new groups; action of this type was negligible in 1942. Changes in the extent of coverage can also result from shifts within the labor force and between the labor force and the nonworking population. When benefit payments under social insurance systems are directly related to wages in covered employment, changes in the amount of wages paid to covered workers or in the volume of covered employment may broaden social insurance protection.

The increase in total civilian employment in 1942, largely concentrated in employment covered by the old-age and survivors insurance program and in Federal Government employment, brought many additional workers into social insurance and related systems. The increase in total wages and salaries reflects not only the increase in employment but a rise in annual earnings which will result in larger benefits for many workers already covered. On the other hand, the withdrawal of workers from covered employment for military service and shifts within the labor force meant that for many workers there was a change in the type of protection available to them, in most cases a shift to less comprehensive protection. In addition, many workers inducted into the armed forces had built up social insurance rights which, in the absence of legal protection, either lapsed or were in danger of lapsing in 1942.

### Employment Covered by Social Insurance and Related Systems

Average total civilian employment in 1942 was 51.9 million as compared with 48.8 million in 1941. The increase of 3 million workers is the net result of additions to the labor force less withdrawals for induction into the armed forces or on account of death, illness, retirement, or other reasons. These additions to and subtractions from the labor force

had various effects upon the type and extent of social insurance protection. Of the 7 million workers added to the employed labor force in 1942, a considerable number were entering covered employment for the first time. Approximately 45 million workers were employed at some time during the year in employment covered by the old-age and survivors insurance program, as compared

**Table 8.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Estimated number of persons employed at some time during calendar year 1942 in included and excluded services<sup>1</sup>**

Type of service	Minimum-maximum estimates (in thousands of persons)
A. Services included under Federal old-age and survivors insurance program	45,000
B. Services excluded from coverage:	
1. Agricultural workers, including sharecroppers	4,000-5,000
2. Self-employed farm owners and tenants	4,800-5,500
3. Unpaid family workers in agriculture	3,000-3,350
4. Domestic workers in private homes and fraternities	2,000-2,200
5. Workers covered by Railroad Retirement Act <sup>2</sup>	2,250-2,350
6. Casual employees <sup>3</sup>	750-1,000
7. Public employees:	
State and local employees <sup>4</sup>	3,300-3,600
Federal civilian employees <sup>5</sup>	3,400-3,800
8. Workers in nonprofit organizations	700-1,100
9. Students employed by schools and colleges in which enrolled <sup>6</sup>	25-40
10. Employees of foreign governments and their instrumentalities <sup>7</sup>	15-25
11. Student nurses and interns <sup>8</sup>	5-10
12. Persons engaged on work relief programs <sup>9</sup>	1,750-2,000
13. Fishermen employed on vessels of 10 tons or less (except halibut and salmon fishermen)	15-20
14. Newsboys, under age 18 <sup>10</sup>	275-325
15. Other employees in miscellaneous occupations <sup>11</sup>	100-300
16. Self-employed persons, such as owners, operators, and professional persons, not counted elsewhere	5,200-6,200

<sup>1</sup> Excludes armed forces. Excluded services should not be totaled because workers who were employed in more than 1 type of service during year are included more than once.

<sup>2</sup> Includes persons excluded under Social Security Act, as amended, sec. 209 (b) (9), i.e., persons employed by carriers and representatives of certain railway labor organizations.

<sup>3</sup> Many of these casual workers are also included in group of employees in domestic service, nonprofit organizations, or other excluded services.

<sup>4</sup> Represents public-school teachers and other employees of State and local governments and their instrumentalities. Many of these workers are covered by State and municipal retirement systems.

<sup>5</sup> Represents civilian employees of Federal Government and its totally owned instrumentalities. Many such workers are covered by retirement acts for employees of Alaska Railroad, Canal Zone, Federal Civil Service, U. S. Naval Academy, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Coast Guard, Federal Reserve System, Foreign Service, Hawaiian judiciary, Lighthouse Service, Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency, Public Health Service, public schools and police and fire departments of District of Columbia, Tennessee Valley Authority, and United States judiciary.

<sup>6</sup> Represents mainly students employed by nonprofit institutions but also includes those employed by profit-making institutions whose remuneration did not exceed \$45 in any quarter.

<sup>7</sup> Represents all such employees registered with State Department and estimated number of clerical and other assistants. It is assumed that most of these persons would be excluded on reciprocal basis provided for in Social Security Act, as amended, sec. 209 (b) (12).

<sup>8</sup> Represents student nurses and interns not included as public employees under B. 7 or as workers in nonprofit organizations under B. 8.

<sup>9</sup> Represents persons employed on CCC, NYA, and WPA projects and on other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds; excludes those employed on regular Federal construction projects.

<sup>10</sup> Represents newsboys engaged in delivery or distribution of newspapers, shopping news, and handbills, not including delivery or distribution to any point for subsequent delivery or distribution.

<sup>11</sup> Represents categories of workers listed in Social Security Act, as amended, sec. 209 (b) (10) (A) (B) (C) (D), i.e., certain persons in tax-exempt institutions, employees of agricultural or horticultural associations, and employees of employees' voluntary beneficiary associations. No estimate is available for seamen excluded under sec. 209 (b) (5), which exempts employment on or in connection with foreign vessels; no data are available on which to base estimate of nonsagricultural family employment, excluded under sec. 209 (b) (4).

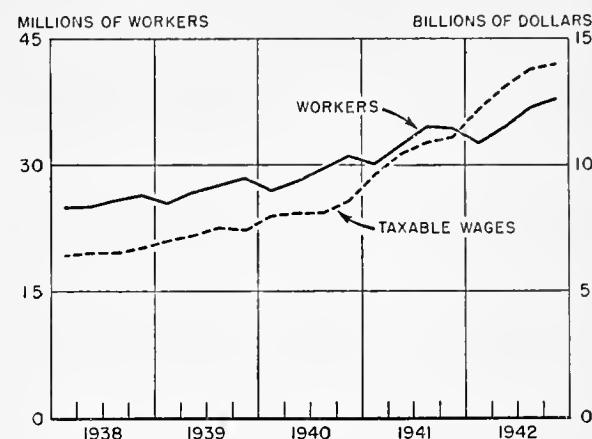
with 40.8 million in 1941. There was a similar increase in coverage under the State unemployment compensation systems, which included some 40.6 million workers in 1942 and only 37.5 million in 1941. Offsetting these gains in coverage, however, is the fact that the major part of the 4.3-million increase in the armed forces in 1942 was drawn from the labor force. It is estimated that about 2 million workers in employment covered by the old-age and survivors insurance program were taken into the armed forces and only a slightly smaller number from employment covered also by the State unemployment compensation programs.

For the old-age and survivors insurance program, the only data available on the extent of coverage are the total number of workers employed during each of the 4 quarters of the year. Employment figures as of a specified date are not available. The figures for employment during the quarter, however, indicate that the number of workers covered by the program increased considerably in 1942 (chart 6). The average for the 4 quarters of 1942—35.5 million—was 7.9 percent above the comparable figure for 1941, while the fourth quarter of 1942 was 10.1 percent above the same quarter of 1941. The demand for labor in the production of war goods is reflected in changes in employment under this program, which covers all industrial and commercial employment.

Average monthly employment under the State unemployment compensation laws in 1942 amounted to 29.0 million, an increase of almost 9 percent over 1941. Employment under this program represented 69 percent of average non-agricultural employment in 1942 as compared with 68 percent in 1941. At the end of the year there were 30 million workers in employment covered by the program, about 70 percent of nonagricultural employment. The increase was, of course, concentrated in industries closely related to the war effort. The largest gains were in certain of the manufacturing industries and in construction. Employment in trade, finance, and public utilities decreased, as it did in some of the manufacturing industries not essential to the war effort.

There were differences among the States in both the rate and direction of change in covered employment. Large increases were shown in States with war contracts for the manufacture of war goods or for the construction of factories, camps,

Chart 6.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Workers with taxable wages and total taxable wages, by quarter, 1938-42*<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> See table 53.

and other war needs. On the other hand, decreases occurred in States in which little war activity was centered.

Governmental and railroad employment also increased during the year. Civilian employment in the Federal service in 1942 averaged 20 percent above that in 1941 and by December included almost 3 million workers. According to the most recent information available, approximately 90 percent, or 2.7 million, of these employees were covered by the civil-service retirement system. The increase in employment in the Federal Government service was concentrated in the War and Navy Departments, which operate arsenals, navy yards, and other types of activity related to the war effort.

Employment in State and local governments changed only slightly from 1941 levels; the average for both years was about 3.1 million. Of this number, it is estimated that about 50 percent, or 1.5 million, were covered under State and local retirement systems.

The railroad industry experienced increased activity as a result of the war program; average employment in 1942 was 11 percent above 1941 levels. Employees in the railroad industry are covered by two systems—the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

#### *Wages and Salaries in Covered Employment*

Total wages and salaries in 1942, including military pay, amounted to \$80.3 billion, an in-

crease of 32 percent over 1941, the previous high year for wage and salary payment (table 9). Of this amount, it is estimated that 84.5 percent was paid in employment covered by retirement systems and 71.4 percent in employment covered by unemployment insurance systems. Both these proportions were lower than in 1941 inasmuch as total pay rolls, including pay to the armed forces, increased at a faster rate than did covered pay rolls.

The retirement systems for which pay-roll data are presented in table 9 cover all industrial, commercial, and railroad employment, most employment in the Federal Government, and a somewhat smaller section of employment in State and local government services. Some small systems covering employment in the Federal service are not

included because comparable data are lacking; employment covered by these systems is small, however, and the inclusion of the missing groups would not raise the percentage of pay rolls covered much above 85 percent.

Total wages, both taxable and nontaxable, paid in 1942 in employment covered by the old-age and survivors insurance program amounted to \$58.2 billion, an increase of 27.5 percent over the amount in 1941. While the wage bill increased in all lines of employment covered by this program, the increase, of course, was concentrated in industries closely related to the war effort. Detailed data from employer reports to the Board for 1942 are not available, but estimates of the Department of Commerce give some indication of this concentration. Wages and salaries paid in manufacturing

Table 9.—*Selected social insurance and related programs: Estimated pay rolls in covered employment in relation to all wages and salaries, by specified period, 1937-42*

[Corrected to Apr. 13, 1943]

Period	All wages and salaries <sup>1</sup>	Pay rolls covered by retirement programs <sup>2</sup>					Pay rolls covered by unemployment insurance programs <sup>2</sup>			
		Total	Old-age and survivors insurance <sup>3</sup>	Railroad retirement <sup>4</sup>	Civil-service retirements <sup>5</sup>	State and local government <sup>6</sup>	Total	State unemployment insurance <sup>7</sup>	Railroad unemployment insurance <sup>8</sup>	
Amount (in millions)										
Calendar year:										
1937	\$45,053	\$37,705	\$32,532	\$2,265	\$1,050	\$1,558	(\$)	(\$)	\$2,265	
1938	41,247	33,755	28,635	2,010	1,139	1,971	\$28,210	\$26,200	2,010	
1939	41,313	36,892	31,488	2,149	1,221	2,034	31,218	29,069	2,149	
1940	48,771	41,704	35,652	2,272	1,430	2,350	34,722	32,450	2,272	
1941	60,957	52,832	45,645	2,655	1,912	2,590	44,831	42,146	2,685	
1942	80,293	67,865	58,208	3,337	3,600	2,720	57,316	53,979	3,337	
1942										
January-March	16,942	14,573	12,440	762	643	728	12,278	11,516	762	
April-June	18,059	16,215	13,778	816	887	734	13,561	12,745	816	
July-September	20,741	17,376	15,040	864	946	526	14,860	13,996	864	
October-December	23,651	19,701	16,950	895	1,124	732	16,617	15,722	895	
Percent of all wages and salaries										
Calendar year:										
1937	100.0	83.7	72.2	5.0	2.4	4.1	(\$)	(\$)	5.0	
1938	100.0	81.8	69.4	4.9	2.7	4.8	68.4	63.5	4.9	
1939	100.0	83.3	71.1	4.8	2.8	4.6	70.4	65.6	4.8	
1940	100.0	85.5	73.1	4.7	2.9	4.8	71.2	66.5	4.7	
1941	100.0	86.7	74.9	4.4	3.1	4.3	73.5	69.1	4.4	
1942	100.0	84.5	72.5	4.2	4.4	3.4	71.4	67.2	4.2	
1942										
January-March	100.0	86.0	73.4	4.5	3.8	4.3	72.5	68.0	4.5	
April-June	100.0	85.5	72.7	4.3	4.6	2.9	71.5	67.2	4.3	
July-September	100.0	83.8	72.5	4.2	4.6	2.5	71.7	67.5	4.2	
October-December	100.0	83.3	71.7	3.8	4.7	3.1	70.3	66.5	3.8	

<sup>1</sup> Basic data furnished by Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Represents estimated wages and salaries paid in cash and kind in continental United States and, in addition, Army and Navy pay rolls in all other areas; includes employee contributions to social insurance and related programs. Because estimates of all wages and salaries are built up by industry groups, amount in covered and noncovered employment cannot be determined precisely. Although estimated amount in covered employment included within this total differs from pay rolls in covered employment as given in this table, difference is so small that it does not invalidate relationship of covered pay rolls to total. Commerce estimates relate to calendar quarters; data are adjusted to include bonus payments in 4th quarter rather than distributed throughout year. Estimates for pay rolls covered by old-age and survivors insurance, railroad retirement, and unemployment insurance relate to pay periods ended in calendar quarters.

<sup>2</sup> All programs except civil-service retirement and State and local govern-

ment cover pay rolls in continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii. Civil-service retirement pay rolls include wages and salaries of employees covered by Alaska Railroad and Panama Canal Zone Retirement Acts.

<sup>3</sup> Represents taxable wages plus estimated nontaxable wages in excess of \$3,000 per year.

<sup>4</sup> Represents taxable wages plus nontaxable wages in excess of \$300 per month.

<sup>5</sup> Based on fiscal-year data.

<sup>6</sup> Based on total pay rolls, excluding noncovered employees.

<sup>7</sup> Represents taxable wages plus nontaxable wages earned in employment covered by program; excludes earnings of railroad workers covered by State laws through June 1939. Data for 1942 estimated.

<sup>8</sup> For January 1937-June 1939, includes earnings of railroad workers covered by State unemployment compensation laws.

<sup>9</sup> Not available.

and construction, which in 1941 accounted for about 40 percent of all wages and salaries, increased by more than 40 percent in 1942 and accounted for 43 percent of the total. In other covered employments wage payments increased, but in every case by less than 20 percent, and represented, consequently, a smaller proportion of total wages and salaries. While these increases in the wage total reflect the employment of an increased number of workers, they resulted primarily from higher wage rates, longer hours, and more continuous employment. Thus, the average of the number of employees in covered employment during each of the 4 quarters of 1942 was 7.9 percent above the 1941 average, while covered pay rolls increased 27.5 percent. It is important to note that wages paid in covered employment in 1942 include wages received for at least part of the year by an estimated 2 million employees who left covered employment for the armed forces. For that reason, the comparisons of average quarterly employment and wages with 1941 data overstate the effect of the increases on continuing social insurance protection under this program.

Wages and salaries paid in the railroad industry increased 24.3 percent over 1941 to \$3.3 billion. The wage increase granted railroad workers in the last quarter of 1941 accounted for a considerable part of the increase, inasmuch as it was effective only in the latter part of 1941 but in all months of 1942. Employment also increased, however, as is shown by the fact that wages increased in each quarter of the year, although at a rate below total wages and salaries. Thus, wages paid to railroad workers represented only 4.2 percent of total wages in 1942 as compared with 4.4 percent in 1941; each quarter showed a decrease in the relative proportion to total wages.

The 88-percent increase in 1942 for wages and salaries paid in Federal employment covered by the civil-service retirement system was the result of two factors. An amendment to the retirement act, effective January 1942, brought many thousands of Government employees under the Civil Service Retirement Act, and many thousands of new workers were added to the Federal Government pay roll as a result of the war. Pay rolls covered by the Civil Service Retirement Act, therefore, increased more than total pay rolls in 1942 and represented 4.4 percent of total pay rolls as compared with 3.1 percent in 1941.

The portion of State and local government pay rolls which was covered by retirement systems in 1942 increased only slightly over 1941, and represented only 3.4 percent of total pay rolls in 1942 as compared with 4.3 percent in 1941. The \$130 million increase in covered pay rolls resulted largely from the extension of coverage to employees previously excluded, inasmuch as total covered and noncovered pay rolls of State and local governments increased only \$33 million.

A large majority of the workers covered by the old-age and survivors insurance program are also covered by the State unemployment compensation laws, and all railroad workers are covered by both the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. The principal differences in coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance program and the State unemployment compensation laws result from the size-of-firm exclusions and the "20 weeks" provision. In all but 12 States, as of the end of 1942, firms with less than a specified number of employees, usually less than 8, were excluded from coverage under the State unemployment compensation laws, and in most of the States, firms in operation less than 20 weeks in the current or preceding calendar year were excluded. Wages paid in employment covered by the State laws represented 67.2 percent of total pay rolls in 1942, as compared with 72.5 percent for wages in employment covered by the old-age and survivors insurance program.

Wages for employment covered by State unemployment compensation laws amounted in 1942 to \$54 billion, an increase of 28.1 percent over 1941. The somewhat smaller increase in wages paid under the old-age and survivors insurance program indicates the further concentration of pay rolls in the larger firms, since many small firms are included in the old-age and survivors insurance wage figure but not in that for unemployment compensation.

A comparison of wages under the State unemployment compensation laws in the third quarter of 1942 with the comparable quarter of 1941 shows increases in all but one industry group, though employment decreased in some of these industries. The largest increases were in construction—76 percent, and in manufacturing—41 percent. In manufacturing, wages paid in durable-goods industries increased 57 percent as against an increase of 18 percent for nondurable goods.

**Covered Wages, by State**

The distribution of 1942 wages and salaries by State and industry groups, as estimated by the Department of Commerce, permits a comparison among States of the amount and proportion of wages paid in employment covered by retirement and unemployment insurance programs (table 10). The classifications used in building up the estimates for total wages and salaries do not allow a precise determination of covered and noncovered wages, but the error resulting from this cause is believed to be too small to invalidate comparisons of a general nature.

To obtain the total wages paid in employment covered by the old-age and survivors insurance program, it was necessary to deduct from total wages those paid to employees in the railroad industry, agriculture, government, private education, and domestic service, and to assume that half the wages paid in a small group of miscellaneous industries were covered and the remainder were not covered. The amount of error in such estimates is probably small in each State and therefore does not preclude State comparisons. Data on the amount of wages covered by State unemployment compensation programs are available from reports from State agencies. The methods used in obtaining covered wages by program result in some minor discrepancies which are the result of the estimating procedures and will probably be reconciled when final figures are available.

A comparison of the States on the basis of covered employment in an average week of 1942, instead of covered wages, would probably show in general the same relationships among States, but covered wages would represent a higher proportion of total wages than covered employment of total employment. The latest data on total employment by State are those of the 1940 census. The States with the largest proportion of covered wages under the old-age and survivors insurance program in 1942 were, with few exceptions, those with the largest proportion of covered employment as of March 1940, estimated from 1940 census data.<sup>4</sup> Of the 12 States with the highest percentage of covered wages in 1942, all but 3 were States with the highest percentages of covered workers in 1940. The three exceptions were Indiana, Wisconsin, and Delaware, which ranked

**Table 10.—Estimated wages and salaries in the continental United States and percent paid in employment covered by old-age and survivors insurance and unemployment compensation, and in other specified employments, by State, 1942**

[Corrected to Apr. 13, 1943]

State	All wages and salaries <sup>1</sup> (in millions)	Percent of total wages and salaries paid in—						
		Employment covered by old-age and survivors insurance <sup>2</sup>	Employment covered by State unemployment insurance programs <sup>3</sup>	Railroad employment	Government employment	Domestic service	Agriculture	
Total	\$79,077.0	73.2	68.3	4.1	15.0	1.7	2.0	4.0
Alabama	1,030.0	69.1	60.2	4.6	19.6	2.3	1.9	2.5
Arizona	278.9	56.5	55.5	6.3	30.1	1.4	4.7	1.0
Arkansas	559.7	65.2	46.8	6.2	18.8	1.5	4.9	3.4
California	6,198.9	70.9	67.7	2.5	16.8	1.2	3.6	5.0
Colorado	551.2	59.5	56.3	6.8	22.2	1.3	5.8	4.4
Connecticut	1,813.9	87.4	80.1	1.5	5.9	1.7	.9	2.6
Delaware	211.6	78.1	75.4	4.6	10.3	2.2	1.8	3.0
District of Columbia	1,091.4	31.8	30.6	1.4	60.5	2.1	.4	4.2
Florida	925.9	49.5	46.7	4.5	32.4	5.3	3.7	4.6
Georgia	1,124.7	55.8	49.1	5.8	28.1	3.4	3.3	3.6
Idaho	211.9	58.8	63.9	7.3	17.6	1.4	11.1	3.8
Illinois	5,601.3	78.7	73.7	5.2	9.9	1.3	.9	4.0
Indiana	2,023.0	80.1	77.1	4.9	9.2	1.2	1.4	3.2
Iowa	837.5	64.5	52.6	8.5	14.0	1.6	6.5	4.9
Kansas	774.1	63.8	54.6	10.3	16.5	1.3	3.8	4.3
Kentucky	812.5	62.6	58.4	8.2	20.0	2.3	2.7	4.2
Louisiana	951.0	58.0	55.4	5.1	26.3	3.6	3.5	3.5
Maine	479.7	72.0	61.9	3.6	16.0	1.8	2.5	4.1
Maryland	1,466.8	74.4	68.7	4.3	14.2	2.0	1.4	3.7
Massachusetts	3,293.6	77.0	72.3	2.1	14.7	1.7	.7	3.8
Michigan	4,233.4	55.3	83.1	1.8	8.5	1.1	.7	2.6
Minnesota	1,119.4	67.8	65.5	7.4	13.8	2.7	3.7	4.6
Mississippi	455.0	46.9	43.7	6.1	36.9	2.3	4.0	3.8
Missouri	1,880.0	71.6	62.7	6.4	14.4	1.5	1.6	4.5
Montana	240.1	54.4	54.2	10.6	20.4	1.5	10.5	3.9
Nebraska	457.5	57.3	45.4	9.9	19.1	1.6	5.7	6.4
Nevada	130.1	69.9	76.9	8.2	15.8	.8	2.8	2.5
New Hampshire	242.0	75.2	70.5	3.6	11.8	3.1	2.3	4.0
New Jersey	3,507.6	79.9	72.2	3.2	11.3	1.4	.8	3.4
New Mexico	169.5	47.4	45.1	9.6	33.7	1.5	7.2	.6
New York	10,788.5	77.0	70.5	2.8	11.7	1.9	.7	5.9
North Carolina	1,161.8	68.2	63.3	5.4	19.4	2.6	2.9	3.5
North Dakota	135.5	39.1	27.4	10.6	20.4	3.1	22.1	4.7
Ohio	4,985.4	81.1	78.5	4.4	9.1	1.3	.8	3.3
Oklahoma	741.1	62.4	53.8	5.3	22.7	1.3	3.8	4.5
Oregon	824.1	73.8	68.0	4.4	14.2	.9	3.6	3.1
Pennsylvania	6,504.6	79.3	76.4	4.8	10.4	1.5	.7	3.3
Rhode Island	564.8	83.3	82.8	1.2	12.1	1.4	.5	1.0
South Carolina	639.2	54.2	51.1	3.7	31.3	2.8	4.9	3.1
South Dakota	156.7	47.2	35.7	7.0	27.1	2.2	10.2	6.3
Tennessee	945.2	68.5	61.4	6.2	16.3	2.8	2.0	4.2
Texas	2,868.0	62.0	52.6	5.1	23.2	1.8	3.7	4.2
Utah	350.8	58.5	56.5	7.4	28.4	.6	1.7	3.4
Vermont	156.9	69.5	59.4	5.9	11.9	3.1	5.9	3.7
Virginia	1,388.7	59.9	53.6	5.0	27.0	2.6	2.2	3.3
Washington	1,627.1	70.4	62.0	2.8	18.8	.7	3.2	4.1
West Virginia	844.2	80.8	73.9	5.6	8.6	1.3	.8	2.9
Wisconsin	1,594.1	78.3	72.3	3.3	10.5	1.5	2.9	3.5
Wyoming	128.1	45.7	45.3	10.9	28.3	1.2	10.5	3.4

<sup>1</sup> Represents estimated wages and salaries paid in cash and kind in continental United States, including pay to armed forces; includes employee contributions to social insurance and related programs.

<sup>2</sup> In Idaho and Nevada, proportion of total wages covered by old-age and survivors insurance program is less than proportion covered by State unemployment compensation programs. Such variation results from differences in estimating and will undoubtedly be reconciled when more nearly complete data are available.

<sup>3</sup> Based on preliminary estimates made from reports received from State agencies.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, for all data except wages paid in employment covered by State unemployment insurance programs, which are reported to Bureau of Employment Security by State agencies.

<sup>4</sup> See 1941 Yearbook, pp. 17-20.

sixth, tenth, and eleventh on the basis of the proportion of covered wages in 1942 but were the sixteenth, twentieth, and fifteenth States when ranked in the proportion of covered workers in 1940. The concentration of war industries in certain States, with resulting increases in employment and wages, and the migration of workers, probably accounted for the shifts in these 3 States as well as for the changes in ranking for other States. Similarities are also evident among the low-ranking States. Of the 12 States with the smallest percentages of covered wages in 1942, 8 were States with the smallest proportions of covered employment in 1940.

According to Department of Commerce estimates, \$79.1 billion was paid out in the continental United States in 1942 in wages and salaries. Approximately \$58 billion, or 73 percent of this amount, was paid to workers in employment covered by the old-age and survivors insurance system; a slightly smaller amount—\$54 billion or 68 percent of total wages—was received by workers also covered under the State unemployment insurance programs. The difference of \$4 billion was paid to workers covered under the old-age and survivors insurance program but not under State unemployment compensation programs because of the size-of-firm or the "20 weeks in operation" requirement for coverage under State programs. Workers in the railroad industry, covered under the railroad retirement and railroad unemployment insurance programs, received about \$3.3 billion, or 4.1 percent of all wages. Employees of Federal, State, and local governments, including members of the armed forces, received \$11.9 billion in wages, of which a little more than half was paid for employment under retirement systems.

As would be expected, there were wide variations among the States in the proportion of wages and salaries covered by the old-age and survivors insurance and the State unemployment insurance programs. In general, the heavily industrialized States show the highest proportion of covered wages under the old-age and survivors insurance

program, while the agricultural States show the smallest proportion. In 6 States, at least 80 cents of every dollar paid in wages was paid to workers in employment covered by the program, while in 14 States the ratio was 75 cents or more out of each dollar paid in wages; on the other hand, in 7 States less than 50 cents of each dollar was paid in wages to workers in covered employment. The highest proportion of wages paid in covered employment—87 percent—occurred in Connecticut, and the lowest proportion—32 percent—in the District of Columbia where more than 60 percent of all wages was paid in Government employment, largely covered under the Civil Service Retirement Act.

Under State unemployment compensation programs, covered wages accounted for more than 80 percent of total wages in only three States, and in only eight States was the proportion as high as 75 percent. There was a considerable range among the States in the ratio of covered wages to total wages. In Michigan, with the highest ratio, covered wages represented 83 percent of total wages, and in North Dakota, with the lowest ratio, only 27 percent.

Wages paid to public employees, including pay to the armed forces in the United States, amounted to \$11.9 billion. Only about half of this amount, however, was paid to employees covered by governmental retirement systems. In 12 States the wages paid in governmental employment represented more than one-fourth of total wages in the States, but the concentration of Army posts in these States indicates that only a relatively small percentage of the amount was paid to civilian employees and consequently only a small percentage was paid in wages covered by contributory retirement systems.

There was considerable variation among the States in the proportion of total wages represented by railroad wages. In four States the proportion was 10-11 percent, while such wages represented less than 2 percent of total wages in four other States.

# Social Insurance Beneficiaries and Benefits

THE LABOR REQUIREMENTS of the war-production program, the considerable decrease in unemployment, and the induction of large numbers of men into the armed forces affected the social insurance programs in several ways in 1942. Several million workers left covered employment to enter the armed forces and Federal civilian employment, jeopardizing their benefit rights under unemployment compensation and old-age and survivors insurance but building up new—though in most respects more limited—rights under veterans' or civil-service retirement programs. To replace these workers and to meet the work schedules of an expanding war effort, millions of new workers were drawn from the labor reserve, raising covered employment to peak levels. With unemployment at a minimum, payments for compensable wage loss dropped by December to the lowest level since the unemployment insurance programs have been in full operation. Gains in man-hours worked, on the other hand, were accompanied by a rise in the volume of work-connected disabilities and a growth, therefore, in workmen's compensation payments. The number of persons receiving retirement or survivor benefits continued to increase, but at a reduced rate, as large numbers of aged workers who became eligible for retirement remained at their jobs and beneficiaries of all types left the rolls to take advantage of a tight labor market.

## *Effect of War on Insurance Rights*

The acquisition of benefit rights by the several million workers who in 1942 took a job for the first time or who changed jobs varied with the character of the risk. Since eligibility for insurance against work-connected disability is gained immediately upon employment in an industry or job covered by a workmen's compensation law, rights to workmen's compensation were available to all new workers taking such jobs in the District of Columbia, in 46 States, or in the Federal service. Not all new workers had acquired unemployment compensation rights by the end of the year, however. The eligibility requirements which in most States necessitate a worker's having employment in at least 2 quarters to qualify for benefits, and the operation of the lag quarter between the end

of the base period and the beginning of the benefit year, made it impossible for most workers who entered employment in the second half of the year to acquire unemployment benefit rights in 1942. More serious, since unemployment was not a major risk in 1942, was their inability to show the 6 quarters of coverage required to make survivors eligible for benefit in the event of the wage earner's death. The volume of such unprotected employment will tend to grow smaller with the continuance of the war but will remain substantial as long as new workers enter the labor market in considerable numbers.

Generally speaking, full employment tends to reduce the volume of current benefit payments not only by reducing unemployment but also by deferring the retirement of older workers eligible for benefits. In 1942, labor-market opportunities influenced the continuance at work of some of the 600,000 aged workers who were eligible for retirement benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance program but did not file their claims for payments. Contributing also to the reduction in the volume of anticipated benefit payments was the return to covered employment of an increasing proportion of primary annuitants under the old-age and survivors insurance program, raising the percentage of primary benefits in suspension because of employment from 9 percent at the end of 1941 to 14 percent at the end of 1942.<sup>1</sup> During the same period, the percentage of other types of benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance program suspended for the same reason increased from 5 to 8 percent. A smaller proportion but an increasing number of annuities under the railroad and civil-service retirement systems were suspended because the annuitant returned to covered employment. Other beneficiaries held jobs in noncovered employment which did not require suspension of benefits.

While millions of entrants in the labor market were acquiring social insurance protection for the first time, other millions were losing old rights by induction into the armed forces, by transfer to Federal civilian employment, and by movement across State lines. The rights lost or jeopardized

<sup>1</sup>Benefits in suspension as a percentage of benefits in force exclusive of frozen benefits. If frozen benefits are included, the corresponding percentages are 13.1 and 16.6. See page 51.

differed from group to group, as did the new rights acquired by some as a result of these shifts.

#### **Members of Armed Forces**

At the year end, the benefit-right status of the estimated 2 million workers who left employment covered by old-age and survivors insurance and the slightly smaller number leaving employment covered by unemployment compensation to enter the armed forces was largely a matter of conjecture. Legislatures in 42 States had acted to pre-serve unemployment compensation rights by freezing their status at the time of induction. Since for the overwhelming majority the tenure of military service will last for the duration of the war, the preservation of such rights has no immediate significance, and it may be affected in any event by Federal programs to ease the problems associated with demobilization. In the absence of Federal legislation concerning old-age and survivors insurance, rights under that program have lapsed or will lapse during and after military service at various times depending on age and the amount of previous covered employment.

For nearly all who die or are disabled in service, veterans' benefits for themselves or their dependents and the availability at low cost of National Service Life Insurance furnished a more than adequate substitute for protection under the old-age and survivors insurance system. Those with survivor rights under the Social Security Act possessed double protection for their survivors, but only while such rights lasted. On the other hand, return to covered employment at the end of the war would find large numbers without survivor rights—which are available only to survivors of wage earners with a minimum of 6 quarters of coverage in the last 12, or with coverage in half the quarters since January 1, 1937, or since age 21. For this group, furthermore, potential old-age and survivors benefits would be somewhat reduced by absence from covered employment during the war years. A small number of individuals gained by the amendment of the Railroad Retirement Act granting credit for war service to certain classes of railroad employees.

#### **Federal Civilian Employees**

At a somewhat more serious disadvantage with respect to benefit rights at the close of 1942 were the estimated 1 million workers who moved during

the year from covered employment to jobs in Federal civilian establishments. By December 31 a large number had lost unemployment compensation rights. Old-age and survivors insurance rights had lapsed for those with a relatively brief experience in covered industry and would run out for a few more in 1943. Unlike the men who were inducted into the armed forces, new workers in Government shipyards, arsenals, and other civilian units of the Federal Government had no compensating rights under veterans' programs and no safeguards of their unemployment compensation rights. Annuity rights under the civil-service retirement system accrue only after 5 years of employment. Survivor annuities are available only to survivors of annuitants and only if a reduced primary annuity is elected. The outlook for most persons who would return to private industry at the end of the war was a permanent small impairment of their rights under the Social Security Act. Those with a minimum of 5 years of Federal service could claim a deferred annuity; the rest would be entitled only to a refund of contributions. Rights under unemployment compensation would have to be built up anew; under old-age and survivors insurance, many would have no protection for their survivors until at least 6 quarters in covered employment had been obtained. Under existing legislation, however, there could be no making up the reduction in the average wage resulting from the exclusion of Federal wages from wages credited for benefit purposes.

#### **Migrant Industrial Workers**

War-induced migration affected the benefit rights of still a third group of workers. Movement across State lines has no effect upon benefit rights under old-age and survivors insurance as long as the worker stays in covered employment. Migration may be an important factor, however, in the impairment of unemployment compensation rights, because of the existence of 51 separate State unemployment compensation systems. At the same time, some workers may acquire rights in more than 1 State.

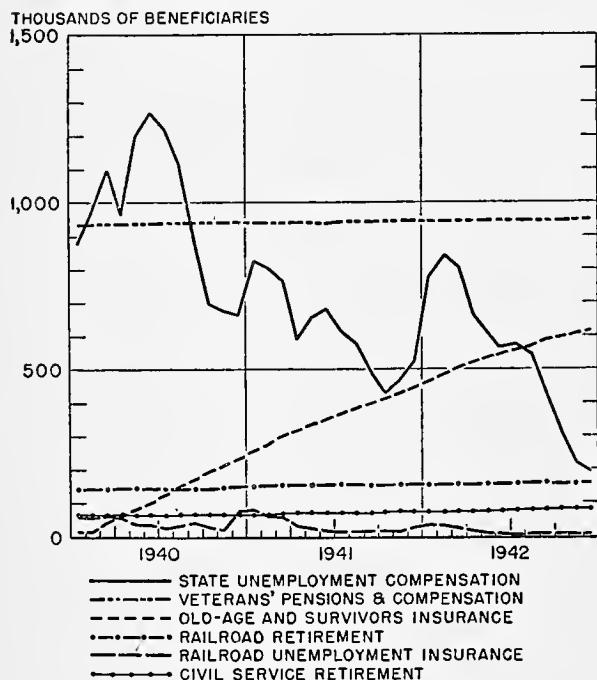
#### **Civilian War Benefits**

The year 1942 witnessed the initiation of new programs for groups with special needs arising out of our participation in the war.<sup>2</sup> First payments

<sup>2</sup> For discussion of emergency war aid to civilians, see page 81.

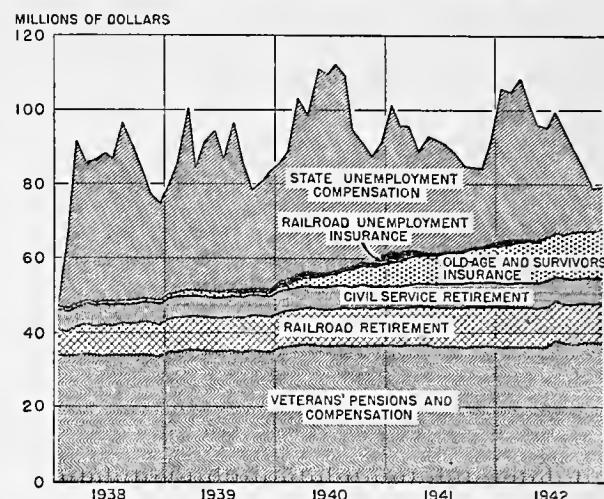
were made in March by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, under an allocation from the President's Emergency Fund, to the dependents residing in the United States of civilians killed, disabled, missing, or interned as a result of enemy action outside the United States. In October there was authorized the extension of the program to include civilians injured in the United States as a result of enemy action and certain members of civilian defense organizations injured or killed in line of official duty in this country. As of December 2, administration of benefits to dependents of employees of the Government or of contractors with the Government who are killed, disabled, or interned as a result of enemy action beyond the continental limits of the United States was transferred to the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission. At the year end, 1,258 beneficiaries who had been awarded a total of \$33,174 in monthly benefits, based on the wages of approximately 670 workers, and claims relating to approximately 180 workers were transferred from the civilian war benefits rolls of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance to the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission. Approximate-

**Chart 7.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Individuals receiving weekly or monthly payments, by month, 1940-42<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> See footnotes to table 13 for type of beneficiaries under different programs

**Chart 8.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Payments to individuals, by month, 1938-42**



mately 190 beneficiaries with total monthly benefits of \$4,984, paid with respect to 100 workers, were continued on the war benefit rolls.

### **Payments and Beneficiaries Under Social Insurance and Related Programs**

Payments to individuals under social insurance and related programs totaled \$1,823 million in 1942, an increase of 5 percent over 1941 (table 5). Since income payments rose 25 percent, the proportion which social insurance comprised of all income payments declined from 1.9 to 1.6 percent. The continued growth in social insurance benefits, while lagging behind national income, is in contrast to the drop in total outlay for work and direct relief, which has fallen continuously since 1938 and which dropped below social insurance payments for the first time in 1942.

Trends in the volume of social insurance payments in recent years have been influenced in part by changes in the incidence of unemployment, but more significantly by the inauguration and rapid early growth of new systems. Annual payments passed the billion dollar mark for the first time in 1937, the year in which benefits were first paid under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. Gains over the previous year of 50 percent in 1938 and 11 percent in 1940 were identified closely with the issuance of the first large-scale payments under State unemployment compensation laws and monthly old-age and survivors insurance benefits, respectively. The 1940 increase was also affected

by high unemployment compensation payments. The drop of 4 percent in the total payments in 1941 was due largely to a decline in unemployment compensation which more than offset increasing payments under old-age and survivors insurance. Increased payments under an expanding old-age and survivors insurance program, coupled with a rising volume of workmen's compensation payments, were the principal components in the 5-percent increase in 1942.

The significance of annual changes in aggregate payments must be sought, therefore, not only in the magnitudes involved but also in the mutations in the composition of the social insurance benefit flow. This caution is especially true for a period in which the piecemeal early growth and the as yet incomplete development of social insurance result in wide discrepancies in current coverage of population and risks and in the nature of the protection afforded.

At the end of 1942, the old-age and survivors insurance program of the Social Security Board covered about two-thirds of employment in the United States. Another 12 percent, roughly, was covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, Federal civil service, and State and local government retirement plans. In 1942, however, only some 18 percent of payments to retired individuals was accounted for by the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system. The explanation lies in the maturity of the other systems, which have already passed their period of most rapid expansion, and in the smaller average benefit paid under old-age and survivors insurance. These benefits were smaller than those of other programs, in part because of differences in the wage structures covered by the several systems but also because the size of the benefit is influenced to some extent by length of covered employment, and coverage under this program did not begin until January 1, 1937. The Railroad Retirement Act, by contrast, gives even greater weight to length of employment but grants credit for service prior to the passage of the act; and the Federal and many of the State and local government retirement systems have been in operation for many years.

Another factor making for differences in the size of the average benefit is the benefit formula. Since, in a contributory system the level of benefits is related to the contribution rate, benefits may be expected to be higher in systems requiring an

employee contribution of 5 percent—as in the Federal civil service, to choose one example—than in old-age and survivors insurance, in which the full-scheduled employee contribution, covering both survivor and retirement rights, is set at 3 percent. Compensating somewhat for the lower primary benefit is the provision in the old-age and survivors insurance program for supplementary benefits to eligible wives and children of retired workers, a factor which will have increasing significance with the expected development of this program.

Effective general protection for survivors is provided only under old-age and survivors insurance. Under the railroad and civil-service retirement programs, payments to survivors, other than lump-sum, are made only upon election by the annuitant, whose own benefit is reduced in proportion. Survivor benefits of varying character were paid in 1942 under about 44 percent of the approximately 1,700 State and local government retirement systems. Monthly and lump-sum payments to survivors are also made under workmen's compensation, but in many States the aggregate amount and duration of payments are very limited. The only system comparable in survivor protection to old-age and survivors insurance is that of the Veterans Administration. Payments to veterans' survivors bulked larger in 1942 than benefits to survivors under old-age and survivors insurance, largely because of the newness of the latter program. Only about one-fifth of all social insurance payments to survivors were made to beneficiaries under the Social Security Board program. This ratio may be expected to rise with the maturity of the program.

A somewhat different picture is presented by insurance against loss of wage income because of disability. No provision was made for this risk in the Social Security Act. Both short-term and long-term benefits for work-connected disability are available under State and Federal workmen's compensation laws. Payments to workers retired for disability after specified periods of service are made under the railroad program and under Federal, State, and local government retirement systems; the benefits are generally smaller than the benefits for age retirement under the same systems, largely because of the shorter period of service on which they are based.

In recent years, payments to disabled veterans

have comprised the largest segment of aggregate disability benefits. The volume of such benefits has remained fairly stable. Expenditures for workmen's compensation, on the other hand, have varied with changes in employment. In 1942, these two programs accounted for about 90 percent of all outlays for disability benefits.

The program showing the greatest annual fluctuation in payments is unemployment compensation. Approximately 60 percent of employment in the United States is covered under State and railroad unemployment insurance. Coverage provisions have changed little in recent years. The sharp ups and downs in payments have been related to changes in the volume of unemployment and in the wage level, and, to a lesser extent, to modifications in benefit formulas.

### Total Payments in 1941 and 1942

Changes from 1941 to 1942 in annual totals may be analyzed in terms of auspices and risk. The first analysis measures the absolute and relative changes in the current financial obligations of the individual systems, with their differing scope and coverage; the second relates the changes to the character of the risk covered.

The system experiencing the most rapid growth in 1942 was the old-age and survivors insurance program of the Social Security Board. The gain of 46 percent in payments under this program was in sharp contrast to increases of 6-10 percent in benefits paid under the Federal civil-service retirement systems, Federal noncontributory retirement systems, and workmen's compensation, and to increases of less than 5 percent reported by the Railroad Retirement Board, the Veterans Administration, and State and local government retirement systems. No appreciable changes occurred from 1941 to 1942 in total payments under State unemployment compensation programs and Federal contributory programs other than those administered by the United States Civil Service Commission. The only program to report a substantial decline in payments was railroad unemployment compensation, which reported a drop of 57 percent in benefits. Few changes took place in the relative importance of the several programs. In both 1941 and 1942, payments to veterans and their survivors accounted for the largest proportion of all benefits paid, and State unemployment compensation for the second largest

Table 11.—Social insurance and related programs: Payments, by risk covered, 1941 and 1942

[Corrected to May 4, 1943]

Type of risk	Amount (in thousands)		Percentage distribution		Per-centage change from 1941
	1942	1941	1942	1941	
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	\$1,593,362	\$1,504,256	100.0	100.0	+5.9
Retirement <sup>2</sup> .....	444,757	393,456	27.9	26.2	+13.0
Survivor.....	251,646	228,993	15.8	15.2	+9.9
Monthly benefits.....	213,010	193,072	13.4	12.8	+10.3
Lump-sum payments.....	38,636	35,921	2.4	2.4	+7.6
Disability.....	513,170	499,962	32.2	33.2	+2.6
Unemployment.....	350,353	358,856	22.0	23.9	-2.4
Refunds to employees leaving government service.....	33,436	22,989	2.1	1.5	+45.4

<sup>1</sup> Totals differ from those in table 5 because of exclusion of certain items identified in footnote 4 of that table and omission of payments for medical care under workmen's compensation.

<sup>2</sup> Includes all payments under Federal noncontributory and contributory retirement systems other than those administered by Civil Service Commission although a very small but unknown fraction were disability or survivor payments.

segment, with workmen's compensation a close third. Slight increases in the percentage of total payments were shown by old-age and survivors insurance, Federal retirement programs, and workmen's compensation. The other programs declined in relative importance, as will be noted in table 5.

There were also significant changes from 1941 to 1942 in the relative increases in payments covering various risks (table 11). Payments under retirement programs gained 13 percent in 1942; payments under programs for survivors, 10 percent; and benefits paid under disability programs, 3 percent. Unemployment compensation payments declined 2 percent. These changes reflect the varying influence in 1942 of expanded employment, an increased volume of work-connected disability, and continued growth of recently established retirement and survivor programs. The rate and direction of the change differed with the risk. Rising employment, for instance, cut down the flow of unemployment benefits but augmented workmen's compensation payments and had an inhibiting effect upon what might have been a considerably higher incidence of retirement by aged workers.

The over-all percentage changes by risk conceal mixed trends within the programs. While total benefits paid for retirement were up 13 percent in 1942, and survivor payments gained 10 percent, monthly benefits to survivors rose 63.8 percent under the old-age and survivors insurance program of the Social Security Board, a rather steeper rise

than the 45.6-percent increase in retirement benefits under the same program. Percentage increases were the same for retirement and survivor payments under State and local government retirement systems, while under the veterans' program retirement payments increased substantially and survivor payments decreased slightly.

Refunds to employees leaving the service of Federal, State, and local governments are of a somewhat different character from the other payments discussed in this section. They represent not payments for the occurrence of a risk but reimbursements for contributions made to cover a risk which did not mature, and in general reflect losses in coverage. As a result of the high turnover in public employment in 1942, such refunds increased 45 percent above 1941. The increase was somewhat more marked among State and local government systems, whose refunds rose 47 percent, than in the Federal service, for which refunds increased 38 percent. In both years, State and local government refunds accounted for about four-fifths of total refunds. The old-age and survivors insurance and railroad retirement programs do not provide refunds.

There were few shifts from 1941 to 1942 in the ranking of payments by risk. Disability payments comprised the largest segment in both years. Payments to retired persons ranked second in 1941 and 1942. Unemployment compensation accounted for the third largest segment in both years.

#### **Monthly Trends**

Comparisons of annual aggregates often conceal monthly changes which, especially for the most recent 12-month period, may be indicative of trends for the immediate future. For all the social insurance and related programs for which monthly data are available, payments aggregated \$91.7 million in December 1941 and \$79.6 million in December 1942 (table 12), an over-all decrease of 13 percent in 12 months. This decrease was attributable to the unemployment compensation program. State unemployment compensation agencies disbursed \$344.3 million in benefits in 1941 and \$344.1 million in 1942, a change of less than 1 percent. From December 1941 to December 1942, however, unemployment benefit payments decreased 58.5 percent. The explanation lies in the heavy payments made in the first half of 1942, attributable in part to

conversion unemployment, which offset the very sharp decline in payments in the latter half of the year.

Railroad unemployment benefits also showed a decided decrease from December 1941 to December 1942—83.3 percent—but changes in payments under other programs for the same period were much smaller. Monthly retirement, disability, and survivor payments (exclusive of workmen's compensation and State and local government retirement systems, for which no monthly data are available) rose 7.7 percent in the aggregate, with the greatest gain—34.9 percent—shown by the old-age and survivors program of the Social Security Board. Payments by the Civil Service Commission, exclusive of refunds to employees leaving the service, were up 5.4 percent. The Railroad Retirement Board and the Veterans Administration both reported increases of 2.5 percent.

When payments are identified by type of benefit or the relation of the payee to the insured, mixed trends are revealed. Reflecting the influence of rising employment in 1942, payments to survivors under old-age and survivors insurance increased more rapidly than retirement benefits. Payments in force on December 31, 1942, were up 37 percent for primary benefits and 41 percent for wife's benefit as compared with December 31, 1941, but the corresponding increases for survivor payments were 51 percent for child's benefit, 90 percent for widow's benefit, 49 percent for widow's current benefit, and 54 percent for parent's benefit. The increase in payments to aged and disabled veterans was somewhat larger, on the other hand, than in payments to survivors of veterans, as increasing numbers of Spanish-American War veterans reached age 62 and became eligible for old-age pensions.

Shifts in the payment flows are reflected in the altered distribution of payments by program, when the 2 months are compared (table 12). Unemployment benefits comprised 31.4 percent of all benefits in December 1941 but shrank to 14.7 percent of the total 12 months later. The ratio of payments to retired and disabled persons and to survivors rose from 68.1 to 84.6 percent. In both months, benefits paid by the Veterans Administration comprised the largest segment of the total, but their share increased from 40 to

47 percent. The share of the old-age and survivors insurance program went up from 10 to 16 percent, of the railroad retirement program from 12 to 14 percent, and of benefits under the Civil Service Commission's programs from 7 to 8 percent.

In December 1942, fewer persons than in December 1941 were receiving social insurance and related benefits under the programs for which such information is available. The decline, however, was only 8 percent, as compared with a drop of 13 percent in benefit payments. This disparity is largely accounted for by the reduced importance of unemployment compensation, which, because of the high average benefit, affected the percentage

change in payments more than that in beneficiaries (despite an increase from \$11.53 to \$13.16 in the average weekly benefit for total unemployment). On the other hand, the low average benefit of the old-age and survivors insurance program, which gained in importance, tended to minimize the effect on the total of the percentage increase in benefits and to maximize the effect of the percentage increase in beneficiaries under this program.

Persons receiving State unemployment benefits numbered 523,000 in December 1941 and 192,600 a year later. The decrease—63.2 percent—was a little in excess of the 58.5-percent reduction in unemployment compensation payments over the

Table 12.—*Selected social insurance and related programs: Payments to individuals, by specified period, 1936-42*<sup>1</sup>  
[Corrected to May 4, 1943]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor payments												Refunds under Civil Service Commission to employees leaving service	Unemployment insurance payments									
		Monthly retirement and disability payments				Survivor payments									Total	State unemployment insurance	Railroad unemployment insurance							
		Old-age and survivors insurance <sup>2</sup>	Railroad retirement <sup>3</sup>	Civil-service retirement <sup>4</sup>	Veterans' pensions	Monthly				Lump-sum														
						Old-age and survivors insurance <sup>2</sup>	Railroad retirement <sup>3</sup>	Veterans' pensions	Old-age and survivors insurance <sup>2</sup>	Railroad retirement <sup>3</sup>	Veterans' pensions	Old-age and survivors insurance <sup>2</sup>	Railroad retirement <sup>3</sup>	Civil-service retirement <sup>4</sup>	Veterans' pensions <sup>6</sup>									
Amount (in thousands)																								
Calendar year:																								
1936	\$461,760	\$458,765				\$683	\$51,630	\$299,001			\$2	\$99,992			\$4,062	\$3,395	\$2,864	\$131	\$131					
1937	505,143	499,532				40,001	53,694	299,660			444	96,370	\$1,278			4,401	3,684	3,479	2,132	2,132				
1938	972,926	575,814				96,766	56,118	301,277			1,383	101,492	10,478		\$291	4,604	3,405	3,326	393,786	393,786				
1939	1,046,006	608,095				107,282	58,331	307,512			1,451	109,192	13,896	1,926	4,952	3,553	2,846	455,065	429,298	\$5,767				
1940	1,191,908	654,042	\$21,075	114,166	62,019	317,851	\$7,784	1,448	105,696	11,736	2,497	5,810	3,960		3,277	534,589	518,700	15,889						
1941	1,090,102	726,631	55,141	119,913	64,933	320,561	25,454	1,559	111,799	13,328	3,421	6,170	4,352		4,615	358,856	344,321	14,535						
1942	1,137,074	780,364	80,304	122,806	68,115	325,262	41,702	1,603	111,196	15,034	4,114	6,108	4,120		6,357	350,353	344,084	6,269						
1941																								
December	91,749	62,516	5,611	10,189	5,519	26,750	2,736	134	9,245	1,131	362	502	337		460	28,773	27,847	926						
1942																								
January	105,607	62,670	5,811	10,102	5,557	26,710	2,827	128	9,233	1,267	258	424	353		484	42,453	41,056	1,397						
February	104,775	62,941	6,074	10,161	5,549	26,669	2,997	133	9,155	1,291	301	274	337		622	41,212	39,884	1,328						
March	108,187	63,436	6,243	10,223	5,532	26,661	3,109	127	9,173	1,185	306	509	368		465	44,286	43,035	1,251						
April	101,431	63,932	6,430	10,198	5,572	26,681	3,240	128	9,211	1,397	238	497	360		468	37,011	36,311	700						
May	96,281	63,744	6,544	10,068	5,594	26,646	3,313	125	9,182	1,239	256	402	375		514	32,023	31,704	319						
June	95,580	64,581	6,600	10,210	5,637	26,658	3,431	141	9,212	1,278	449	547	358		547	30,452	30,226	226						
July	99,608	66,278	6,824	10,288	5,677	28,027	3,545	140	9,233	1,186	514	503	341		551	32,779	32,625	154						
August	94,605	65,685	6,873	10,263	5,743	27,491	3,569	139	9,256	957	389	690	316		445	28,475	28,252	223						
September	89,645	66,508	7,141	10,257	5,772	27,360	3,805	137	9,251	1,529	299	612	345		536	22,601	22,395	206						
October	84,457	66,813	7,175	10,308	5,802	27,517	3,863	134	9,486	1,239	349	609	331		558	17,086	16,896	199						
November	78,801	66,425	7,191	10,326	5,820	27,350	3,921	135	9,372	1,104	344	553	309		645	11,731	11,574	157						
December	79,567	67,333	7,338	10,402	5,858	27,493	4,082	137	9,432	1,362	413	489	327		521	11,713	11,558	155						
Percentage distribution																								
December 1941	100.0	68.1	6.1	11.1	6.0	29.2	3.0	0.1	10.1	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.4		0.5	31.4	30.4	1.0						
December 1942	100.0	84.6	9.2	13.1	7.4	34.5	5.1	.2	11.9	1.7	.5	.6	.4		.7	14.7	14.5	.2						

<sup>1</sup> Data exclude cost of administration. Payments under old-age and survivors insurance and railroad retirement include retroactive payments and payments under railroad unemployment insurance are amounts certified; payments under civil-service retirement and veterans' pensions administered by Veterans Administration are disbursements minus cancellations; State unemployment insurance payments are checks issued by State agencies. See footnotes to table 13 for type of beneficiaries under different programs.

<sup>2</sup> Partly estimated.

<sup>3</sup> Amounts certified minus cancellations. Monthly payments to survivors include annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and 12-month death-benefit annuities to widows and next of kin.

<sup>4</sup> Monthly retirement payments include accrued annuities to date of death paid to survivors. Data for calendar years 1936-39 estimated on basis of data for fiscal years.

<sup>5</sup> Includes, for period January 1937-August 1939, payments to covered workers at age 65 totaling \$9.9 million, which are not survivor payments.

<sup>6</sup> Payments for burial expenses of deceased veterans.

<sup>7</sup> Annual figures adjusted for voided benefit checks; monthly figures unadjusted.

<sup>8</sup> 1942 annual figures adjusted for underpayments and recoveries of overpayments; monthly figures unadjusted.

same period. A similar picture is presented by the railroad unemployment insurance program.

Conversely, the relative increase in beneficiaries under the old-age and survivors insurance program was somewhat more accelerated than the growth in payments. Between December 1941 and December 1942, the number of individuals receiving benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance program went up 38 percent, while payments gained 35 percent, largely because of the relatively greater increase in the number of survivor beneficiaries. In the railroad retirement, veterans', and civil-service programs, the percentage increase in beneficiaries was, on the whole, somewhat smaller than the corresponding gain in payments.

A rather striking contrast in rates of change is shown by the volume of refunds by the Civil Service Commission to separated employees and the number of persons receiving refunds. Persons increased 109 percent from December to December, but funds paid out rose only 13 percent. The average refund per employee dropped from

approximately \$130 to about \$70, reflecting a decided trend to a shorter period of service for separated employees.

### State Differences in Volume of Payments

When social insurance payments are distributed among the States by residence of the beneficiary or the State making the payment (table 14) some interesting differences among States emerge. These differences in 1942, as in earlier years, reflect the varying influence of the character of employment, size of the covered population, incidence of unemployment, wage level, and State legislation upon the flow of payments in each State.

Forty-four percent of all payments were concentrated in five States (table 15). These States, with 34 percent of the population in 1940 and 41 percent of total income payments in the continental United States in 1942, accounted for 66 percent of the payments under State and local government retirement plans, 50 percent of State

Table 13.—*Selected social insurance and related programs: Individuals receiving payments, by month, 1942*  
[In thousands; corrected to May 4, 1943]

Month	Retirement, disability, and survivor beneficiaries												Separated employees receiving refunds under Civil Service Commission <sup>9</sup>	Unemployment insurance beneficiaries		
	Monthly retirement and disability beneficiaries				Survivor beneficiaries											
					Monthly			Lump-sum <sup>8</sup>								
	Old-age and survivors insurance <sup>1</sup>	Railroad retirement <sup>2</sup>	Civil-service retirement <sup>3</sup>	Veterans' pensions <sup>4</sup>	Old-age and survivors insurance <sup>5</sup>	Railroad retirement <sup>6</sup>	Veterans' pensions <sup>7</sup>	Old-age and survivors insurance	Railroad retirement	Civil-service retirement	Veterans' pensions	State unemployment insurance <sup>10</sup>	Railroad unemployment insurance <sup>11</sup>			
January	282.5	152.8	69.3	622.3	176.1	3.6	317.9	9.1	0.9	0.5	3.5	4.1	796.6	35.1		
February	292.9	153.3	69.1	622.5	185.2	3.6	315.4	9.3	1.0	.3	3.3	4.2	837.6	33.6		
March	301.5	153.5	69.2	622.8	192.3	3.6	315.5	8.6	1.0	.6	3.8	4.2	803.1	29.2		
April	310.6	153.8	69.3	622.7	200.8	3.6	315.7	10.1	1.0	.6	3.7	4.3	668.3	16.9		
May	316.8	153.4	69.7	622.9	207.9	3.6	316.6	9.0	.8	.5	3.5	4.9	609.7	7.2		
June	322.3	153.3	70.0	623.0	215.3	3.6	316.8	9.2	1.4	.6	3.5	5.1	552.7	4.7		
July	328.7	153.8	70.4	623.1	222.5	3.7	317.6	8.5	1.3	.5	3.6	5.5	574.9	3.3		
August	333.2	153.8	70.9	623.5	226.7	3.8	318.5	6.9	1.3	.8	3.3	4.8	543.0	4.6		
September	341.2	154.3	71.4	623.1	236.1	3.8	315.5	10.8	1.1	.7	3.5	6.3	422.7	4.3		
October	345.4	154.5	71.7	623.6	242.5	3.8	315.8	8.8	1.0	.7	3.4	7.7	310.4	3.9		
November	346.6	154.7	72.2	624.0	247.8	3.8	316.1	7.9	1.0	.7	3.2	8.9	221.5	3.3		
December	351.8	154.9	72.7	624.1	255.1	3.8	315.9	9.7	1.2	.6	3.3	7.3	192.6	3.3		

<sup>1</sup> Represents primary beneficiaries and their wives and children for whom benefits were certified under Social Security Act.

<sup>2</sup> Represents annuitants and pensioners on roll as of 20th of month; includes disability annuitants.

<sup>3</sup> Represents principally annuitants under civil-service retirement and disability systems but includes also annuitants under Canal Zone and Alaska Railroad retirement and disability systems administered by Civil Service Commission; includes persons receiving survivor benefits under joint and survivor elections. Figures not adjusted for suspension of annuities of persons reemployed under National Defense Acts of June 28, 1940, and Jan. 24, 1942.

<sup>4</sup> Represents veterans receiving pensions and compensation during month under Veterans Administration program.

<sup>5</sup> Represents widows, parents, and children for whom benefits were certified under Social Security Act.

<sup>6</sup> Represents widows receiving survivor benefits under joint and survivor elections, and next of kin receiving 12-month death-benefit annuities; num-

ber on roll as of 20th of month. Widows receiving both survivor and death-benefit annuities are counted twice, but 2 or more individuals sharing 1 death-benefit annuity are counted as 1.

<sup>7</sup> Represents widows, parents, and children of deceased veterans on whose account payments were made during month.

<sup>8</sup> For old-age and survivors insurance, represents deceased wage earners whose survivors received payments under either 1935 or 1939 act; for railroad retirement, represents deceased workers whose survivors received payments certified in month ended on 20th calendar day; for civil-service retirement, represents employees who died before retirement age and annuitants with unexpended balances whose survivors received payments; for veterans' pensions, represents survivors or other persons entitled to reimbursement for expenditures in connection with burial of deceased veterans.

<sup>9</sup> See footnote 3 for programs covered.

<sup>10</sup> Represents average weekly number of benefit recipients.

<sup>11</sup> Represents average number of persons receiving benefits for unemployment in a 14-day registration period.

Table 14.—Selected social insurance and related programs: Payments to individuals, by State, 1942

[Corrected to May 4, 1943]

State	Amount (in thousands)											Percentage distribution										
	Retirement, disability, and survivor payments <sup>1</sup>						Unemployment insurance payments					Retirement, disability, and survivor payments <sup>1</sup>						Unemployment insurance payments				
	Total <sup>1</sup>	Total	Old-age and survivors insurance <sup>2</sup>	Railroad retirement <sup>3</sup>	Civil-service retirement <sup>4</sup>	Veterans' pensions <sup>5</sup>	State and local government <sup>6</sup>	Total	State unemployment insurance <sup>7</sup>	Railroad unemployment insurance <sup>8</sup>	Total <sup>1</sup>	Total	Old-age and survivors insurance <sup>2</sup>	Railroad retirement <sup>3</sup>	Civil-service retirement <sup>4</sup>	Veterans' pensions <sup>5</sup>	State and local government <sup>6</sup>	Total	State unemployment insurance <sup>7</sup>	Railroad unemployment insurance <sup>8</sup>		
Total	\$1,277,632	\$927,279	\$137,040	\$128,523	\$68,115	\$436,458	\$157,143	\$350,353	\$344,084	\$6,269	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Alabama	14,177	10,834	1,664	1,414	545	6,983	228	3,343	3,281	62	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Arizona	5,516	5,026	370	355	204	3,928	139	490	472	15	.4	.5	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3
Arkansas	10,397	9,312	702	1,157	341	6,983	129	1,085	987	98	.8	1.0	.5	.9	.5	.6	.1	.3	.3	.1	.3	1.6
California	109,819	72,514	8,638	6,940	4,564	41,464	10,908	37,305	37,173	132	8.6	7.8	6.3	5.4	6.7	9.5	6.9	10.6	10.8	10.5	10.6	10.5
Colorado	11,565	10,612	997	1,671	545	6,547	852	953	823	130	.9	1.1	.1	1.3	.8	1.5	.5	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1
Connecticut	15,034	11,813	2,657	900	545	5,237	2,474	3,221	3,212	9	1.2	1.3	1.9	.7	1.8	1.2	1.6	.9	.9	.9	.9	.1
Delaware	2,194	1,682	366	643	136	437	100	512	504	8	.2	.2	.3	.5	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
District of Columbia	17,065	15,914	633	385	7,424	5,674	1,798	1,151	1,148	3	1.3	1.7	.5	.3	10.9	1.3	1.1	.3	.3	.3	(6)	.9
Florida	20,146	15,407	1,998	1,671	1,567	9,602	569	4,739	4,648	91	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	2.2	.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Georgia	17,513	12,979	1,590	1,671	885	8,233	540	4,534	4,401	133	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.9	.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.1
Idaho	2,956	2,069	307	385	68	1,309	0	887	828	59	.2	.2	.2	.3	.1	.3	0	.3	.2	.9	.9	.9
Illinois	98,555	59,864	10,161	9,511	3,883	20,514	15,795	38,691	38,105	586	7.7	6.4	7.4	7.4	5.7	4.7	10.1	11.0	11.1	9.4	9.4	9.4
Indiana	35,222	25,483	3,737	5,269	1,771	12,221	2,485	9,739	9,614	125	2.8	2.7	2.7	4.1	2.6	2.8	1.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.0
Iowa	16,533	14,210	1,698	3,599	1,362	6,983	568	2,323	2,063	260	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.8	2.0	1.6	.4	.7	.6	4.1	.1	.1
Kansas	13,838	11,874	1,109	2,828	1,158	6,547	232	1,964	1,814	150	1.1	1.3	.8	2.2	1.7	1.5	.1	.6	.5	.2	2.4	.2
Kentucky	18,811	16,171	1,948	2,313	749	10,911	250	2,640	2,516	124	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.1	2.5	.2	.8	.7	2.0	.5	.5
Louisiana	14,671	9,432	1,321	1,028	409	6,110	564	5,239	5,147	92	1.1	1.0	.8	.6	1.4	.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Maine	7,237	6,018	1,050	771	681	3,055	461	1,219	1,182	37	.6	.6	.8	.6	.4	.7	.3	.3	.3	.3	.6	.6
Maryland	18,745	14,897	1,989	2,442	2,248	6,110	2,108	3,848	3,827	21	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	3.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3
Massachusetts	51,401	39,724	7,032	2,828	3,406	17,022	9,436	11,677	11,581	96	4.0	4.3	5.1	2.2	5.0	3.9	6.0	3.3	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Michigan	69,782	28,606	5,800	3,342	1,567	12,657	5,240	41,176	40,952	224	5.5	3.1	4.2	2.6	2.3	2.0	3.3	11.8	11.9	11.9	3.6	3.6
Minnesota	26,918	20,709	2,228	3,727	1,294	10,475	5,985	6,209	5,616	593	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.9	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.6	9.5	9.5	9.5
Mississippi	10,475	8,843	595	900	341	6,983	24	1,632	1,578	54	1.0	1.0	1.4	.7	.5	1.6	(9)	5.5	5.5	.9	.9	.9
Missouri	33,218	24,727	3,257	4,370	2,316	13,967	817	8,491	8,130	361	2.6	2.7	2.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	5	2.4	2.4	5.8	5.8	5.8
Montana	5,066	3,766	436	771	136	2,182	241	1,224	76	4	.4	.3	.6	.2	.5	.2	.4	.4	.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nebraska	8,094	6,967	670	1,542	613	3,492	650	1,127	969	158	.6	.8	1.5	.2	.9	.8	.4	.3	.3	2.5	2.5	2.5
Nevada	996	709	96	128	0	437	48	287	273	14	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	(9)	1.1	1.1	.1	.2	.2
New Hampshire	4,538	3,736	753	643	545	1,746	49	802	794	8	.4	.4	.6	.5	.8	.4	(9)	2	2	2	1.1	1.1
New Jersey	51,783	33,861	6,670	4,755	1,907	10,475	10,054	17,922	17,812	110	4.1	3.7	4.9	3.7	2.8	2.4	6.4	5.1	5.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
New Mexico	3,505	2,975	197	385	136	2,182	75	528	501	27	.3	.3	.1	.2	.5	.5	(9)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
New York	192,910	126,728	19,804	10,153	7,356	33,171	56,244	66,182	65,574	605	15.1	13.7	14.5	7.9	10.8	7.6	35.9	18.9	19.1	9.7	9.7	9.7
North Carolina	14,354	11,319	1,906	1,157	749	7,420	87	3,035	2,981	54	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	.1	.9	.9	.9	.9
North Dakota	2,592	2,074	164	385	136	1,309	80	518	366	152	2.2	2.2	1.1	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	2.4	2.4
Ohio	69,605	54,951	9,205	8,997	3,065	24,442	9,242	14,654	14,387	267	5.4	5.9	6.7	7.0	4.5	5.6	5.9	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
Oklahoma	12,933	10,079	1,042	900	477	7,420	240	2,854	2,786	68	1.0	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.7	.2	.8	.8	.5	1.1	1.1
Oregon	10,846	9,052	1,156	1,157	545	5,674	520	1,794	1,769	25	.8	1.0	.9	.8	.8	1.3	.3	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4
Pennsylvania	91,823	76,638	14,669	18,636	4,632	27,497	11,204	15,185	14,963	222	7.2	8.3	10.7	14.5	6.8	6.3	7.1	4.3	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.5
Rhode Island	10,018	5,309	1,190	257	477	2,182	1,203	4,709	4,704	5	.8	.6	.9	.7	.7	.7	.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
South Carolina	8,814	6,963	972	643	409	4,801	138	1,851	1,822	29	.7	.7	.7	.5	.6	1.1	.1	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
South Dakota	2,873	2,579	230	204	1,746	14	294	219	75	.2	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	(9)	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	22,098	16,400	1,647	2,185	1,090	10,030	1,439	5,608	5,594	104	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.6	2.3	.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Texas	31,219	26,930	3,426	3,727	1,499	17,895	383	4,289	4,075	214	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.2	4.1	.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.4	3.4
Utah	3,723	2,684	463	514	136	1,309	262	1,039	992	47	.3	.3	.3	.4	.2	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.7	
Vermont	2,807	2,476	433	385	272	1,309	77	331	316	15	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	(9)	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia	17,437	14,658	1,901	2,828	2,354	6,983	562	2,779	2,732	47	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.2	3.5	1.6	.4	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7
Washington	17,986	15,375	2,207	2,056	1,294	7,856	1,962	2,611	2,549	62	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.2	.7	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.0
West Virginia	11,582	9,236	2,113	1,928	341	4,365	480	2,346	2,303	43	.9	1.0	1.5	1.5	.5	1.0	.3	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Wisconsin	24,095	19,683	3,168	2,956	1,226	9,166	3,167	4,412	4,119	203	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.2	4.7	4.7	4.7
Wyoming	1,781	1,369	160	257	68	873	11	412	353	.9	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	(9)	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Outside continental United States <sup>10</sup>	12,293	11,967	440	643	409	10,475	326	305	21	1.0	1.3	.3	.5	.6	2.4	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Veterans Administration lump-sum payments and lump-sum payments under 3 retirement acts administered by Civil Service Commission, and monthly payments under Canal Zone and Alaska Railroad Retirement Acts, which are included in table 12. Includes \$75,000 certified in lump-sum payments under 1935 Social Security Act, not distributed by State.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$75,000 certified in lump-sum payments under 1935 act, not distributed by State.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated; total payments for year distributed by State on basis of percentage distribution of annuities and pensions in force June 30, 1942. Includes lump-sum payments.

<sup>4</sup> Estimated; total payments for year distributed by State on basis of percentage distribution of annuities in force May 1, 1939, by mailing address. Excludes under 3 retirement acts administered by Civil Service Commission, lump-sum payments amounting to \$6,108,000, refunds amounting to \$6,357,000, and monthly payments under Canal Zone and Alaska Railroad Retirement Acts.

<sup>5</sup> Estimated; total payments for year distributed by State on basis of payments in June 1942. Excludes \$4,110,000 of lump-sum payments.

<sup>6</sup> Estimates prepared jointly by Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Coordination Studies, and Bureau of the Census, Division of State and Local Government, on basis of data collected by Bureau of the Census. A majority of reports received related to fiscal year ended June 1941. Following types of programs are excluded: Retirement systems set up after end of fiscal year 1941; systems which make payments only for service-connected disability (analogous to workers' compensation); private endowment plans such as that of Carnegie Foundation; and systems which provide for purchase of annuities through private insurance companies.

<sup>7</sup> State by which payment was made. Figures adjusted for voided benefit checks.

<sup>8</sup> Estimates furnished by Railroad Retirement Board; figures adjusted for underpayments and recoveries of overpayments.

<sup>9</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>10</sup> Represents U. S. Territories and island possessions, and foreign countries.

unemployment benefits, 46 percent of payments under old-age and survivors insurance, 42 percent of benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act, 35 percent of civil-service retirement payments, 34 percent of payments to veterans and their survivors, and 29 percent of railroad unemployment benefits.

The concentration of old-age and survivors insurance payments reflects in the main the pattern of covered employment. The 10 States<sup>3</sup> with 65 percent of the benefits in 1942 had 61 percent of the workers covered under old-age and survivors insurance in March 1940 and 61 percent of the workers receiving taxable wages during 1941.

The State distribution of unemployment benefits is also determined primarily by the coverage pattern. Differences in State legislation, however, and in the volume of unemployment in 1942 introduced additional factors of variation. Conversion unemployment and liberalized benefit provisions lifted Michigan's unemployment compensation payments to the highest in the country after New York, although Michigan ranked only eighth in volume of old-age and survivors insurance benefits. Pennsylvania, by contrast, ranked second in old-age and survivors insurance payments but sixth in unemployment benefits.

Railroad unemployment payments were greatest in States with the largest railroad mileage and hence did not follow the distribution of State unemployment benefits. New York ranked first in both programs, but Minnesota, eleventh in State benefits, was second in railroad benefits. Other States with a relatively high ratio of railroad to State benefits were Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The distribution of railroad annuities by State, however, is more like that of old-age and survivors insurance than it is like that of railroad unemployment benefits.

The District of Columbia accounted for 10.9 percent of all civil-service annuities, reflecting the concentration of Federal employees in the Washington metropolitan area. The District ranked thirty-seventh in value of old-age and survivors insurance payments but first in value of civil-service annuities; Maryland was eighteenth in old-age and survivors insurance and tenth in civil-service; Virginia was twenty-first in old-age and

Table 15.—*Social insurance and related programs: Payments in five States as percent of total payments, 1942*

Type of payment	Total	Total, 5 States	New York	California	Illinois	Pennsylvania	Ohio
	Total	Total, 5 States	New York	California	Illinois	Pennsylvania	Ohio
Total.....	100.0	44.0	15.1	8.6	7.7	7.2	5.4
Retirement, disability, and survivor.....	100.0	42.1	13.7	7.8	6.4	8.3	5.9
Old-age and survivors insurance.....	100.0	45.6	14.5	6.3	7.4	10.7	6.7
Railroad retirement.....	100.0	42.2	7.9	5.4	7.4	14.5	7.0
Civil-service retirement.....	100.0	34.5	10.8	6.7	5.7	6.8	4.5
Veterans' pensions.....	100.0	33.7	7.6	9.5	4.7	6.3	5.6
State and local government.....	100.0	65.9	35.9	6.9	10.1	7.1	5.9
Unemployment insurance.....	100.0	49.0	18.9	10.6	11.0	4.3	4.2
State unemployment insurance.....	100.0	49.5	19.1	10.8	11.1	4.3	4.2
Railroad unemployment insurance.....	100.0	29.0	9.7	2.1	9.4	3.5	4.3

survivors insurance and eighth in civil-service payments. With these exceptions, the distribution of civil-service annuities is not unlike that of old-age and survivors insurance.

The volume of public employment, the extent of coverage, and the maturity of the system are the important factors influencing the distribution of benefits under State and local retirement systems. New York accounted for 36 percent of all payments and Illinois for 10 percent. Seven States<sup>4</sup> accounted for 78 percent of all payments. These seven were also the first seven in value of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, reflecting the heavy concentration and greater maturity of State and local government retirement systems in the larger industrialized States.

The distribution of payments to veterans and their survivors is not affected by industrial patterns and follows more closely the population distribution. Nine of the ten States ranking first in amount of old-age and survivors insurance benefits received by residents are also among the first ten in value of payments made by the Veterans Administration, but this association reflects only the concentration of population in these States. The southern States, which rank low in coverage under old-age and survivors insurance, generally ranked higher in veterans' payments than in payments under any other system.

Few changes took place between 1941 and 1942 in the State distribution of benefit payments. Probably the most significant shifts occurred in unemployment compensation. Conversion unemployment in the first half of 1942 affected some

<sup>3</sup> Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan, Texas, Indiana, in addition to the 5 States shown in table 15.

<sup>4</sup> New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, California, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio.

States more than others. Michigan, for instance, went from sixth place to second in the value of unemployment benefits, Indiana from eleventh to ninth, and Missouri from fifteenth to tenth. More favorable employment conditions, on the other hand, sent California from second to fourth place, Pennsylvania from fourth to sixth, and Massachusetts from fifth to eighth place.

### Comparative Levels of Benefits for Various Risks

Social insurance benefits paid for wage losses sustained as a result of unemployment, death, or retirement for age or disability have in common their character as protection from risks so extensive and so serious that public policy requires that the costs be socially shared. The programs now in effect, however, differ widely in coverage, in character of the risk compensated, and in benefit formula. These variations are reflected in the level of payments to beneficiaries of the different programs. A thorough analysis of the benefits available under any program would necessitate an examination of minimum and maximum benefit amounts and the distribution of payments to individuals and to family groups meeting various qualifications. Some details with respect to the benefits paid during 1942 under specific programs are discussed subsequently. For the purposes of interprogram comparison, a single generalized measure of the benefit level—the average payment—is useful; the average benefit in December 1942 is assumed to be typical for the year for old-age retirement, disability, and survivor benefits.

In 1942, payments to workers retired for age averaged \$81, \$77, \$66, \$57, and \$23 a month, respectively, under the civil-service, State and local government, railroad retirement, veterans', and old-age and survivors insurance systems (table 16). The average benefit for a man and wife under the latter program was \$35. Disability payments averaged \$68, \$67, \$59, and \$42 a month, respectively, under the railroad, civil-service, and State and local government retirement systems, and the veterans' program. Unemployment benefits, paid on a weekly and biweekly basis, had an average monthly value during the year of \$55 for a full month of unemployment after the waiting period under the State unemployment compensation laws and \$53 for a full month of unemployment after the initial

Table 16.—*Selected social insurance and related programs: Average monthly benefits, December 1942*

Type of benefit	Covered industrial and commercial workers	Railroad workers	Covered government employees		
			Federal civilian	State and local <sup>1</sup>	Veterans
Primary benefit:					
Age	<sup>2</sup> \$23	<sup>3</sup> \$66	<sup>4</sup> \$81	\$77	<sup>5</sup> \$57
Disability		<sup>3</sup> 68	67	<sup>6</sup> 59	<sup>7</sup> 42
Unemployment	<sup>8</sup> 55	<sup>9</sup> 53			
Survivor benefit:					
Widow	<sup>10</sup> 20	<sup>11</sup> 32	<sup>12</sup> 30	(13)	<sup>14</sup> 45
Widow and 1 child	<sup>15</sup> 32			(13)	<sup>16</sup> 53

<sup>1</sup> Average benefit in last month of fiscal year 1942, usually June. Estimated by Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Coordination Studies, from data of Bureau of the Census.

<sup>2</sup> Old-age and survivors insurance primary benefit in current-payment status. Average benefit including entitled wife aged 65 or over is \$35. Supplementary benefits may be awarded also to dependent children under age 18 of primary beneficiary.

<sup>3</sup> Average employee annuity.

<sup>4</sup> Based on employees retired after reaching statutory retirement age.

<sup>5</sup> Average monthly monetary benefits exclusive of insurance and adjusted compensation. Excludes emergency, provisional, probationary, and temporary officers of World War I and retired reserve officers of the Regular Establishment.

<sup>6</sup> Represents total and partial disabilities.

<sup>7</sup> Average monthly monetary benefits exclusive of insurance and adjusted compensation. Represents total and partial disabilities. Average payment for service-connected total disability was \$99.

<sup>8</sup> Average 1942 benefit under State unemployment compensation laws for month of total unemployment after waiting period.

<sup>9</sup> Average 1942 benefit for month of total unemployment after first registration period. Computed by Railroad Retirement Board.

<sup>10</sup> Old-age and survivors insurance widow's benefits in current-payment status.

<sup>11</sup> Average survivor annuity in force.

<sup>12</sup> Based on 56 annuities, 50 of which were awarded to widows.

<sup>13</sup> Not available. Average payment to surviving family was \$54.

<sup>14</sup> Represents specified payment under Veterans Administration of \$45 to widow aged 50 or over for service-connected death of veteran of Spanish-American War, World War I, or World War II. Widow under 50 receives \$38.

<sup>15</sup> Old-age and survivors insurance widow's current benefits plus average child's benefit in current-payment status.

<sup>16</sup> Represents specified payment under Veterans Administration of \$38 and \$15, respectively, to widow under 50 and child aged 10 or over for service-connected death of veteran of Spanish-American War, World War I, or World War II. First child under 10 receives \$10; widow aged 50 or over receives \$45.

registration period under the railroad unemployment insurance program.

### Retirement for Age

Persons retired because of age received an average of \$23 a month under the old-age and survivors insurance program, \$66 under the railroad retirement program, \$81 under civil service, and \$77 under the State and local government retirement systems. Payments to veterans on the basis of age alone were made almost entirely to persons who served in the Spanish-American War; the average for the group was \$57.

Several factors explain the rather low payment of \$23 under the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. In the first place, a supplementary payment of half the primary benefit is made to the wife if she has reached age 65 and is not herself entitled to a primary benefit equal to or exceeding the supplementary benefit. Likewise, a payment of half the primary benefit is

made for a dependent child under age 18. These benefits, which may increase the amount paid on the basis of the retired worker's wages to twice the amount of the primary benefit, were taken into consideration in devising the benefit formula. In the second place, the employment opportunities for aged workers in the years in which benefits have been payable (1940 on) have kept many workers with higher average wages from retiring. In 1940, primary benefits awarded to retired workers averaged \$23, but primary benefits computed for deceased workers aged 65 and over averaged \$26. In the third place, length of service, which is one of the factors in the benefit formula, was necessarily limited in 1942 because of the brief time the program had been in operation.

According to the formula, the primary benefit equals (a) 40 percent of the first \$50 of average monthly wages plus 10 percent of average monthly wages in excess of \$50 but not over \$250, plus (b) 1 percent of (a) for each year in which taxable wages of \$200 were credited. Inasmuch as wages have been taxable only since 1936, not more than 6 percent could be added for a benefit awarded in 1942. Under the social security program, furthermore, total wages are divided not by the number of quarters in which those wages were earned but by the number of quarters elapsed since the worker could first have earned taxable wages or since he became 22 years of age. Inclusion of the quarters in which no wages were earned reduces the amount of the average wage and, in turn, the amount of the primary benefit.

The employee annuity under the railroad retirement program is computed as follows: The number of years of service in the railroad industry, up to 30, both before and after the passage of the Railroad Retirement Act, is multiplied by the sum of 2 percent of the first \$50 of average monthly compensation,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent of the next \$100, and 1 percent of the next \$150. The average monthly compensation is obtained by dividing total compensation by the number of months in which such compensation was earned. Not only are years of service given greater weight in the benefit formula than under old-age and survivors insurance but years of service prior to the passage of the act are taken into account; consequently, the increase in the benefit for years of service is in most cases much greater than is possible under the old-age and survivors insurance program.

Annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act, which averaged \$81 a month in 1942, are computed on the basis of a number of factors. While the chief emphasis is on years of service and amount of salary, sex and age of the annuitant also affect the amount of the payment. The annuity is increased slightly if the employee elects a forfeiture basis, whereby any balance to his credit at the time of his death is forfeited to the fund; it is reduced if he chooses a joint and survivorship annuity under which a designated beneficiary receives (after the employee's death and for the remainder of his own life) an annuity equal to, or 50 percent of, the reduced annuity of the employee. Voluntary deposits may be made by the employee to increase the amount of his annuity. Average salary is based on the best 5 consecutive years. The civil-service retirement system is more liberal in this respect than either the railroad or old-age and survivors insurance program. Years of service are generally longer than is possible under old-age and survivors insurance, because the system is older, because government employment is generally regular, and because service prior to its establishment can be included. Annuitants on the roll June 30, 1942, had had an average of 28 years of service before retirement.

The average of \$77 per month under the retirement systems of the State and local governments also ranks high among average retirement payments. Benefits of some 1,700 systems are included in this average, and there is considerable variety in their provisions. Long years of service and regularity of employment are probably the principal factors in the size of the average. There is evidence, furthermore, that protection under these systems is concentrated among the higher-paid public employees—teachers, police, and firemen—and that many retirement systems exclude part-time and temporary workers.

#### *Survivors*

Survivor benefits are usually related to the deceased worker's primary benefit, which is based on the wages he received prior to death or retirement. Under the old-age and survivors insurance program, the widow's benefit is three-fourths of the primary benefit of the deceased wage earner, and the benefit for a surviving child is 50 percent of the primary benefit. Since the maximum amount payable on the basis of a single wage

record is twice the primary benefit (or 80 percent of the average monthly wage or \$85, whichever is less), in no family, irrespective of its numbers, can a larger total amount of benefits be paid than that payable to a widow and three children or four children alone (in the former case, the maximum causes some reduction in the computed amount). As indicated in more detail below, monthly survivor benefits are paid under the civil-service and railroad retirement programs only to a survivor (under the railroad retirement program, only to a spouse) of an annuitant who elected a reduced annuity during his own lifetime. The survivor annuity most frequently elected is 50 percent of the worker's annuity.

For a surviving widow, the average benefit in 1942 was \$20 under the old-age and survivors insurance program, \$32 under the railroad retirement system, and \$30 under the civil-service system. The amounts paid to veterans' survivors differ according to whether the cause of death was service or non-service-connected, and also according to the age of the widow or child, as well as the number of children in the family. Payments in service-connected cases are ordinarily higher and are paid irrespective of other income. The benefit payable to a widow of a veteran of the Spanish-American War, World War I, or World War II whose death was service-connected, is \$38 if the widow is under 50 and \$45 if she is 50 years of age or over; the first child receives \$10 a month if under 10 years of age and \$15 if 10 years or over. Each other child receives \$8 a month if under 10 years of age, otherwise \$13 a month. (These provisions were in effect in 1942; Public Law No. 144, approved July 13, 1943, increases amounts payable to survivors.)

### Disability

No provision is made in the Social Security Act for payments for wage loss because of disability. Under the railroad retirement program such payments averaged \$68 a month, and under the civil-service retirement system, \$67 (table 16). Payments under both programs are made only for total disability. In the railroad system, total and permanent disability either at age 60 or after 30 years of service is a condition of eligibility; for civil-service employees, proof is required of total disability for useful and efficient service in the grade or class of position occupied, and the indi-

vidual must have had at least 5 years of Government service.

Among the 1,700 retirement systems of State and local governments, there is considerable diversity in the disability requirements; however, both partial and total disability are compensated under some of these programs; in the last month of the 1942 fiscal year, such payments averaged \$59. While the average payment to veterans for all types of partial and total disability was only \$42, average amounts for total disability, whether service-connected or not, were \$100 for veterans of the Civil War, \$65 for veterans of the Spanish-American War, and \$55 for those of World War I. The average payment was higher in the latter two groups for service-connected disability.

### Unemployment

Unemployment payments for a full month of unemployment averaged \$53 a month under railroad unemployment insurance and \$55 under the State unemployment compensation program. In both the State and the railroad unemployment insurance programs, benefits are based on previous wages. The wage level of the railroad industry is higher than that of many industries covered by the State programs. The formulas relating benefits to wages differ, however, between the railroad and State systems, as well as among the States themselves.

To be eligible for railroad unemployment insurance benefits, an unemployed worker must have earned at least \$150 in covered employment in the base year. He receives benefits for not more than 7 of the 14 days in his first registration period and for not more than 10 of the 14 days in subsequent registration periods, with the daily benefit amount, ranging from \$1.75 to \$4.00, related to his earnings in the base year.

Under the State unemployment compensation laws, eligibility requirements are more restrictive than those of the railroad unemployment insurance program in some States and less restrictive in others. There is a wide range also in the weekly benefit amount paid by different States to workers with the same amount of wages in their base periods.<sup>5</sup> Most of the States, however, relate the payment for total unemployment to a fraction

<sup>5</sup> Reticker, Ruth, "Variations in Benefit Rights Under State Unemployment Compensation Laws," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 5, No. 6 (June 1942), pp. 4-11.

( $\frac{1}{20}-\frac{1}{26}$ ) of the wages in the calendar quarter of the "base period" in which the worker's wages were highest—a formula which is usually more favorable to the worker than the annual-wage formula used by railroad unemployment insurance. On the other hand, the ratio of benefits to annual wages in the railroad formula is higher than those in most of the seven States using this type of formula.

### State Differences in Average Insurance Benefits

The average benefit varies not only among programs but also among States under the same program (table 17). Differences were least for the two Federal programs. For old-age and survivors insurance primary benefits, the average for the highest State was only 1.4 times that for the lowest State, and for railroad employee annuities, the ratio was 1.3. Among the State programs, variations in State laws introduced additional factors; for unemployment compensation and the State and local government retirement programs, averages for the highest States were, respectively, 2.4 and 3.6 times those of the lowest States. The extent of variation in State averages is influenced by the character of benefit formulas used, and by differences among States in average earnings.

Payments under each of the Federal systems—old-age and survivors insurance, railroad retirement, and railroad unemployment insurance—are computed on the basis of formulas which are national in scope. Moreover, particularly in the case of old-age and survivors insurance, the weighting of the benefit formula in favor of the low-paid worker decreases the effect of State differences in wage levels. Under unemployment compensation, on the other hand, no two State benefit formulas are exactly alike, and under State and local government retirement systems there is a benefit formula for each of the approximately 1,700 systems in operation.

In general, payments under old-age and survivors insurance and under State unemployment compensation laws tend to be high in the States with a high per capita income and low in the States with a low per capita income. The correlation, of course, reflects the linking of benefit to average wage. There is no pronounced relationship of this kind, however, in the railroad employee annuities or in the State and local gov-

ernment payments. Several factors, other than differences in wage levels, affect the State average railroad annuities. Annuitants with high payments may migrate to States they find especially desirable. Certain types of annuitants are concentrated in States where railroad systems have headquarters.

Table 17.—*Selected social insurance and related programs: Average monthly benefits, by State, 1942<sup>1</sup>*

State	Old-age and survivors insurance		State and local government <sup>2</sup>	Railroad employee annuities <sup>3</sup>	State unemployment insurance
	Primary benefit	Primary plus wife's benefit			
Total.....	\$23	\$35	\$71	\$66	\$55
High.....	25	38	93	75	71
Median.....	22	34	62	65	48
Low.....	18	27	26	59	30
Alabama.....	20	30	63	60	04
Alaska.....	24	(4)	-----	-----	61
Arizona.....	22	35	55	75	51
Arkansas.....	19	29	26	65	33
California.....	24	36	63	70	65
Colorado.....	23	35	57	69	46
Connecticut.....	24	37	71	67	65
Delaware.....	22	34	80	71	40
District of Columbia.....	24	36	891	71	56
Florida.....	23	36	54	73	46
Georgia.....	19	29	63	66	40
Hawaii.....	20	31	-----	-----	48
Idaho.....	21	33	-----	68	63
Illinois.....	24	37	69	65	62
Indiana.....	23	34	49	65	58
Iowa.....	21	32	50	64	45
Kansas.....	21	32	60	65	46
Kentucky.....	21	32	44	59	36
Louisiana.....	20	30	89	62	43
Maine.....	21	33	44	60	38
Maryland.....	22	34	64	67	66
Massachusetts.....	24	36	67	65	48
Michigan.....	23	36	68	66	71
Minnesota.....	24	36	50	63	54
Mississippi.....	18	27	(4)	60	39
Missouri.....	22	34	80	65	54
Montana.....	23	36	41	63	49
Nebraska.....	21	32	81	67	46
Nevada.....	23	(4)	62	68	58
New Hampshire.....	21	32	69	65	40
New Jersey.....	25	38	93	69	59
New Mexico.....	20	32	59	63	41
New York.....	24	36	91	67	56
North Carolina.....	19	29	64	65	30
North Dakota.....	22	33	40	59	46
Ohio.....	24	36	54	67	54
Oklahoma.....	22	33	64	65	62
Oregon.....	22	34	64	68	59
Pennsylvania.....	23	36	71	69	51
Rhode Island.....	23	35	59	63	54
South Carolina.....	19	29	65	62	36
South Dakota.....	22	34	(4)	60	39
Tennessee.....	19	30	68	62	41
Texas.....	20	31	70	68	38
Utah.....	23	35	63	69	62
Vermont.....	22	34	42	66	44
Virginia.....	20	32	62	63	41
Washington.....	23	35	53	65	56
West Virginia.....	22	34	41	62	46
Wisconsin.....	23	36	53	62	54
Wyoming.....	22	34	(4)	71	61

<sup>1</sup> See table 16 for source and description of data.

<sup>2</sup> Average for age, disability, and survivor payments.

<sup>3</sup> Average for age and disability payments.

<sup>4</sup> Not computed; number of wife's benefits less than 50.

<sup>5</sup> Includes only school, police, and fire employees; other types of local government employees are covered by Federal civil-service retirement system.

<sup>6</sup> Not computed; number of beneficiaries less than 50.

The benefit formula is the chief factor in variation in average payments under State and local government retirement systems, but high payments in some States with low per capita incomes may result from the limitation of coverage to the higher-paid workers.

### Retirement Insurance

Social insurance benefits to persons retired for age were paid in 1942 under the old-age and survivors insurance system (covering the majority of workers in private industry), the Railroad Retirement Act, various contributory and noncontributory retirement plans of Federal, State, and local governments, and under the veterans' program. These programs vary in the size of the groups covered, in age at retirement, in service requirements for benefit eligibility, and in the level of benefits paid. Reference is made elsewhere<sup>6</sup> to coverage under each of the major programs.

The minimum retirement age is set at 65 for old-age and survivors insurance; 65 for railroad retirement (optional at age 60 with 30 years' service); 70 for Federal employees under the systems administered by the Civil Service Commission (optional at age 60 with 30 years' service, or between ages 62 and 70 with 15 years' service); and is variable under the different State and local government retirement systems, depending upon occupation, years of service, and other factors which are not uniform among systems. Payments are made to Spanish-American War veterans upon attainment of age 62.

Service requirements for benefit eligibility differ widely. Under the old-age and survivors insurance program, earnings of \$50 or more in covered employment in half the quarters elapsing since 1936 or age 21 and before age 65, with a minimum of 6 quarters of such coverage, or a total of 40 quarters altogether, qualify a claimant for benefit at age 65. Service in covered employment of any length, no matter how brief, establishes eligibility for railroad retirement benefits; the small annuity payable for brief periods of service may be converted into a lump-sum benefit. A minimum of 5 years of service is required to qualify an applicant for a Federal civil-service annuity. For those leaving the service before retirement age, contributions of 5 years or more purchase a deferred

annuity at age 62; persons involuntarily separated not for cause may, however, choose a reduced annuity beginning at age 55. The corresponding factors governing eligibility for retirement under State and local government plans differ among systems. Pensions to nondisabled Spanish-American War veterans based on age are generally payable to all honorably discharged veterans with a minimum service of 90 days.

Benefits under these retirement plans are, with the exception of veterans' pensions, related to wages earned in covered employment. The level of benefits also reflects, in general, the level of contributions under the system. The formulas are weighted, as a rule, in favor of the lower-paid employee. The old-age and survivors insurance program differs from the others in providing supplementary benefits to wives 65 and over and to dependent children under 18 of primary beneficiaries.

In December 1942, approximately 694,000 persons<sup>7</sup> were receiving monthly age retirement

<sup>7</sup> Including entitled wives and children of primary beneficiaries under old-age and survivors insurance.

**Table 18.—Social insurance and related programs: Retirement beneficiaries, payments, and average monthly benefits, 1941 and 1942<sup>1</sup>**

Program	Beneficiaries			Annual payments			Average monthly benefit, December 1942	
	Number (in thousands)		Percentage change from 1941	Amount (in thousands)		Percentage change from 1941		
	December 1942	December 1941		1942	1941			
Total	<sup>2</sup> 694.0	<sup>2</sup> 593.0	+17.0	\$375,757	\$328,456	+14.4	-----	
Old-age and survivors insurance	<sup>2</sup> 351.8	<sup>2</sup> 271.5	+29.6	80,304	55,141	+45.6	<sup>4</sup> \$23	
Railroad retirement	114.1	111.8	+2.1	90,785	87,655	+3.5	<sup>5</sup> 66	
Civil-service retirement <sup>6</sup>	53.4	50.9	+4.9	53,266	51,167	+4.1	<sup>6</sup> 81	
State and local government <sup>7</sup>	126.7	117.2	+8.1	117,900	110,100	+7.1	<sup>7</sup> 77	
Veterans' pensions	48.0	41.6	+15.4	33,502	24,363	+37.5	<sup>8</sup> 57	

<sup>1</sup> Data partly estimated. Excludes Federal noncontributory and contributory retirement payments other than those administered by Civil Service Commission; therefore annual payments differ from total retirement payments in table 11. Beneficiaries represent number of benefits in force at end of month.

<sup>2</sup> Includes a few individuals receiving benefits under more than 1 program.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 77,778 wives aged 65 and over, and 9,977 dependent minor children of living beneficiaries entitled to supplementary benefits.

<sup>4</sup> Primary benefit only; average benefit including entitled wife is \$35.

<sup>5</sup> Average employee annuity.

<sup>6</sup> Based on employees retired after reaching statutory retirement age. Number of beneficiaries and annual payments for all persons retired for causes other than disability; average monthly benefits based on employees retired after reaching statutory retirement age.

<sup>7</sup> Number of beneficiaries and average monthly benefit in last month of fiscal year, usually June; annual payments for corresponding fiscal year.

<sup>8</sup> Average monthly monetary benefits exclusive of insurance and adjusted compensation. Excludes emergency, provisional, probationary, and temporary officers of World War I and retired reserve officers of Regular Establishment.

<sup>6</sup> See page 26.

benefits under the five programs for which detailed data are available, an increase of 17 percent over December 1941 (table 18). Annual benefit payments under these programs to persons retired for age increased 14 percent from \$328 million in 1941 to \$376 million in 1942. If payments under the smaller contributory retirement systems for Federal employees and the noncontributory systems for Federal judges and military personnel are included, total retirement payments in 1942 amounted to \$445 million, an increase of 13 percent over 1941 (table 11).

As in 1941, the principal factor in the growth of the programs was the continued expansion of the old-age retirement system under the Social Security Act. The number of persons receiving retirement benefits under this system increased 30 percent from December 1941 to December 1942 as compared with a rise of 15 percent in the number of persons receiving veterans' old-age pensions, 8 percent in the number of beneficiaries under State and local retirement systems, 5 percent under the civil-service retirement system, and 2 percent under the railroad retirement program. These differences are due largely to contrasts in the relative maturity of the programs. Retirement systems usually experience their most rapid growth in their early years and tend to show smaller year-to-year fluctuations as terminations by death become more nearly equal to additions to the rolls.

The net result of the disparities in the rate of growth of the several systems was an increase from 46 percent in 1941 to 51 percent in 1942 in the proportion of old-age beneficiaries under the Social Security Act to all old-age beneficiaries under these programs, and a decrease from 19 to 16 percent in the proportion of railroad retirement beneficiaries and from 20 to 18 percent in the proportion of State and local retirement beneficiaries and from 9 to 8 percent in the proportion of civil-service beneficiaries. In both December 1941 and December 1942, persons receiving old-age pensions under veterans' programs represented 7 percent of all beneficiaries.

Because the volume of annual payments reflects in part the number of months during which persons on the rolls at the end of the year have received benefits, the two programs which experienced a marked rise in number of beneficiaries during 1942 showed an even greater increase in payments as

compared with 1941. The largest increment in payments, 46 percent—as in number of beneficiaries—occurred under the old-age and survivors insurance program. The increase of 38 percent in payments under the veterans' program, accompanying the increase of 15 percent in the number of veterans receiving old-age pensions, represented in large measure the accession to the rolls of additional veterans of the Spanish-American War. Each of the other programs showed increases in annual payments much smaller and of more nearly the same magnitude as the increase in number of beneficiaries.

During 1942, retirement benefits paid by State and local government systems accounted for the largest proportion of the total—31 percent, a somewhat smaller ratio than in 1941. Railroad retirement benefits constituted 27 percent of the total in 1941 and 24 percent in 1942. The proportion of benefit payments accounted for by the Social Security Act went up from 17 to 21 percent, and by veterans' programs from 7 to 9 percent. The civil-service programs accounted for 16 percent in 1941 and 14 percent in 1942.

Average monthly payments under these programs showed few changes in 1942. At the year end, the average benefit paid to persons retired for age under the civil-service system was \$81. State and local government, railroad, and veterans' systems paid benefits averaging \$77, \$66 (employee annuities), and \$57, respectively. The average benefit for primary beneficiaries in force under the old-age and survivors insurance program in December 1942 was \$23; combined benefits for a primary beneficiary and his eligible wife averaged \$35.

#### *Old-Age and Survivors Insurance*

The year 1942 marked the third during which monthly benefits were payable under the old-age and survivors insurance program. The number of primary beneficiaries—313,500—and the number of wives of primary beneficiaries—88,800—on the rolls on December 31, 1942, was larger than at any time since the system had been in operation. The greater percentage increase during the year in wife's than in primary benefits in force—39 as compared with 36-percent increase from December 1941 to December 1942—is due to the fact that a number of wives whose husbands had been awarded benefits in earlier years attained age

65 and became eligible for benefits in 1942. The effect of the war on employment opportunities for older persons was apparent both in the slowing down of the growth in the number of primary benefits in force and in the extent of the suspensions of previously awarded benefits because the beneficiary had earnings of \$15 or more a month in covered employment.

It is estimated that approximately 600,000 persons eligible for primary benefits in 1942 did not retire and claim benefits. A substantial proportion of these individuals had wives who would also have been entitled to benefits. It is estimated that among male workers attaining age 65 during a year with fully insured status at the end of the year, the proportion becoming entitled to primary benefits during the year of attainment decreased from about 25 percent in 1940 to about 22 percent in 1941 and 18 percent in 1942. While the number on the rolls has increased less rapidly than anticipated, many persons now aged 65 or over or nearing age 65 are building up benefit rights which will make it possible for them to retire at the end of the war. The effect of the widespread postponement of retirement by aged persons is apparent also in the continuing high median age of persons awarded benefits in 1942 and in the small size of average benefits.

**Awards.**—The total number of monthly benefits awarded under the old-age and survivors insurance program in 1942 was 258,100, a decrease of 4 percent as compared with awards made in 1941. Awards of survivor benefits, which are relatively little affected by labor-market conditions but are affected by growth of the insured population, increased 6 percent in 1942 as compared with 1941.<sup>8</sup> In contrast, the number of primary benefits awarded in 1942—99,600—was 13 percent less than in 1941 (table 19). Awards of wife's benefits declined only 8 percent, reflecting the effect of the backlog of potential claims for wife's benefits which results from requiring the same "retirement" age for both husband and wife. Since, on the average, the wife is about 5 years younger than her husband, the number to whom awards are made in any one year includes a varying proportion whose husbands became entitled in earlier years. Of the 33,250 persons awarded wife's benefits in 1942, 8,343, or about one-fourth,

Table 19.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Number and percentage distribution of primary and wife's benefits awarded, 1940-42, and percentage change from preceding year, 1941-42, by race and sex*

Type of benefit	Number			Percentage change from—		Percentage distribution		
	1940	1941	1942	1940 to 1941	1941 to 1942	1940	1941	1942
				to 1941	to 1942			
Primary	132,335	114,660	99,622	-13.4	-13.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	126,828	109,290	95,316	-13.8	-12.8	95.8	95.3	95.7
Other	5,507	5,370	4,306	-2.5	-19.8	4.2	4.7	4.3
Male	117,433	100,814	86,641	-14.2	-14.1	88.7	87.9	87.0
Female	14,902	13,846	12,981	-7.1	-6.2	11.3	12.1	13.0
Wife's	34,555	36,213	33,250	+4.8	-8.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	33,811	35,279	32,542	+4.3	-7.8	97.8	97.4	97.0
Other	744	934	708	+25.5	-24.2	2.2	2.6	2.1

were entitled subsequent to the husband's entitlement in 1940 or 1941.

The proportion of primary benefits awarded to women in 1942 was 13 percent as compared with 12 percent in the previous year, reflecting a somewhat more pronounced decline in the awards to men in 1942. It would appear that relatively fewer women than men reaching age 65 and having insured status were able or willing to continue at work. Awards of primary benefits declined 20 percent from 1941 for nonwhite workers, as compared with 13 percent for white workers. The number of awards to nonwhites was not sufficient, however, to alter significantly the general ratios of nonwhite to total awards. As in previous years, approximately 95 percent of primary benefits awarded to males and 98 percent of wife's benefits were awarded to white workers.

In 1942, as in 1941, the median age of both white and nonwhite males awarded primary benefits was 68. The median age of female primary beneficiaries awarded benefits in 1942 was 67, as in 1940 and 1941. Age at retirement is influenced by eligibility for benefit, health, and employment opportunities. Prior to the 1939 amendments to the Social Security Act, persons aged 65 or over were not able to accumulate wage credits; an increasing number of older persons, consequently, first attained insured status in 1941 and 1942. Moreover, in both 1941 and 1942 the continued employment of several hundred thousand otherwise eligible workers tended to reduce the number of awards made to persons aged 65 and therefore to increase the proportion of the relatively older group among new beneficiaries. This tendency

<sup>8</sup> See page 66.

appeared less marked among women workers.

Of the 86,641 men who received awards of primary benefits in 1942, 24,907, or 28.7 percent, also benefited by awards to their wives, and 3,375, or 3.9 percent, by awards to their children. In only a few cases did both a wife and child of the primary beneficiary receive benefits; in the remaining cases of awards to children of primary beneficiaries, either the wife was not entitled or there was no wife. Altogether, 28,262 retired male workers, or almost one-third of the total, were in family groups receiving both primary and supplementary benefits. These ratios remained unchanged between 1941 and 1942. Benefits were awarded in 1942 to 37,902 married male primary beneficiaries whose wives were not entitled to benefits because they had not reached age 65, and to 23,832 male primary beneficiaries who were single, widowed, divorced, or of unknown marital status.

Awards to retired women in 1942, by contrast, were almost entirely on a nonfamily basis. Of the 12,981 women to whom primary awards were made in 1942, only 10 benefited by the awarding of supplementary child's benefits. Under the act, the husband of a retired woman is not eligible for a supplementary benefit; dependent children under 18 are entitled only in the absence of the father. The relative infrequency of the latter condition and the infrequency of children under 18 among women aged 65 or over, account for the small number of supplementary benefits awarded the families of retired women.

*Terminations.*—Primary benefits terminated in 1942 numbered 17,457, an increase of 56 percent over 1941. Wife's benefits were terminated for 8,304 individuals, an increase of 58 percent. Since the death of the primary beneficiary—or for wife's benefit, of either the primary beneficiary or the wife—is the reason for termination in all but a negligible number of cases, the volume of separations from the retirement benefit roll may be expected to increase with the growth in the roll itself. For the same reason, the rate of increase should be largest in the early years of the system and should level off as the system matures. The number of primary benefits and of wife's benefits terminated in 1941 was 186 and 222 percent greater, respectively, than the number of terminations in 1940. A large proportion of the terminations of wife's benefits—the great majority of

those caused by the death of the husband—result in awards of widow's benefits and thus do not result in loss of protection for the woman.<sup>9</sup>

Absolute or relative changes in the volume of terminations do not reveal the relation of terminations to benefits in force. One measure of this relationship is the termination rate, which is derived by dividing the number of terminations during the year by the average of the number of benefits in force at the beginning and end of the year. This rate, for primary benefits, was 6.1 in 1940, 6.2 in 1941, and 6.4 in 1942. The corresponding rates for wife's benefit were 9.9, 10.8, and 10.9. The latter may be expected to be somewhat higher than the former because wife's benefits are terminated by the death of either the primary beneficiary or the wife. The increase in the two ratios from 1940 to 1942 is no doubt related to the slowing of the rise in the volume of new benefits over this period and to the larger proportion of older beneficiaries, who have a higher death rate than those close to age 65.

*Monthly benefits in force at end of year.*—The decline in awards and the increase in terminations resulted in a smaller net gain in the size of the benefit roll in 1942 as compared with 1941. Primary benefits in force December 31 increased from 231,310 in 1941 to 313,484 in 1942, a rise of 36 percent as compared with a gain of 81 percent in the previous year. Wife's benefits in force as of December 31, 1942, totaled 88,828, an increase of 39 percent as compared with 94 percent in 1941. Somewhat less marked reductions in the rate of increase occurred for other types of benefit.<sup>10</sup>

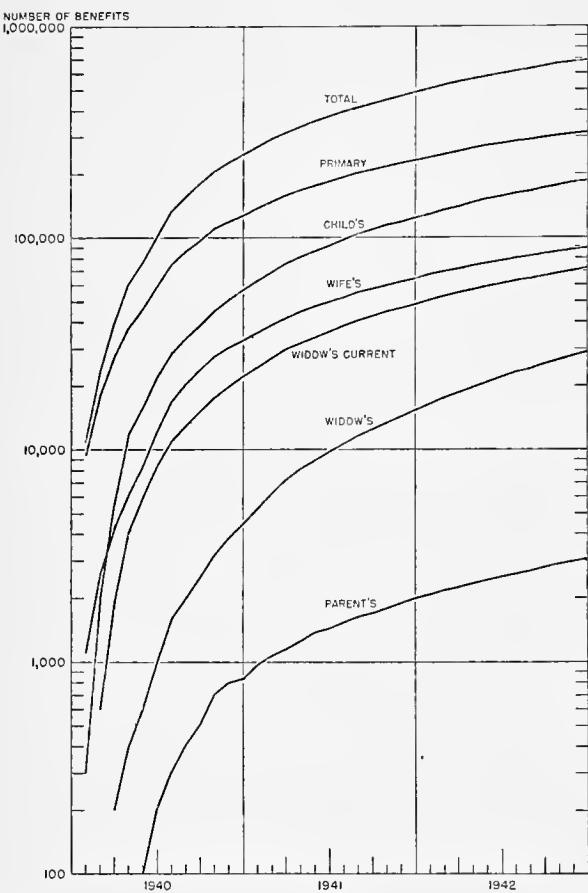
At any one time, a varying proportion of benefits are in deferred or conditional-payment status for failure to meet conditions specified in the act. When a benefit is in deferred-payment status, no payment is made for a definite period, usually because of employment which has terminated or pending full deduction for a lump-sum payment made under the 1935 act. A benefit in conditional-payment status differs from one in deferred-payment status by the indeterminate character of the period during which no payment is made. Such conditional-payment benefits are of two types: suspensions and frozen benefits. Frozen benefits are benefits that have never been paid; they represent the crystallizing of benefit rights by an

<sup>9</sup> See page 56.

<sup>10</sup> See pages 54-55.

Chart 9.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Number of monthly benefits in force, by type of benefit and month, 1940-42*

[Ratio scale]



eligible worker who wishes to continue in covered employment but who is earning less than his previous average monthly wage or who fears that his earnings will decline and therefore prefers to have his benefit calculated at the level represented by his earnings to date. Supplementary benefits are frozen with the primary benefit. Suspensions are generally benefits on which payments had once been made but were subsequently suspended for an indefinite period.

Of the three types, suspended benefits have bulked the largest. For primary beneficiaries, the number of suspended benefits increased from 20,238 at the end of 1941 to 42,734 at the end of 1942, a gain of 111 percent. Suspended wife's benefits rose 128 percent from 4,158 to 9,474. Suspended benefits accounted for 64.6 percent of all primary benefits not in current-payment status in December 1941 and 80.1 percent in December

1942. Benefits in suspension represented a similarly high proportion of wife's benefits not in current-payment status.

Frozen benefits constituted in 1941 and 1942 the second largest group of benefits in nonpayment status. In contrast to suspensions, however, frozen benefits showed little rise in absolute numbers. Primary frozen benefits numbered 8,491 on December 31, 1941, and 8,961 a year later; wife's frozen benefits, 2,157 and 2,423, respectively. As a proportion of total primary benefits in force, frozen primary benefits decreased from 4 percent in December 1941 to 3 percent in December 1942. Reference has already been made to the estimate of 600,000 workers who were eligible by the end of 1942 but had not filed for benefit. The relatively small number of frozen benefits in both 1941 and 1942 would suggest that the higher wages paid in these years as compared with the period 1937-40 have persuaded the overwhelming majority of aged workers that it is to their advantage not to freeze their benefit.

Benefits in deferred-payment status have never been large in the 3 years 1940-42. Both primary and wife's benefits in deferred status declined in 1942—primary benefits, from 2,615 to 1,660; wife's benefits, from 498 to 297. The decrease is accounted for, in large part, by the increasing infrequency among beneficiaries of persons who received lump-sum payments at age 65 under the 1935 act, for which subsequent deductions from monthly benefits are required. At the end of 1942, benefits in deferred-payment status comprised only 3.1 percent of primary benefits not in current-payment status, and 2.4 percent of wife's benefits not in current-payment status.

At the end of 1942, a total of 53,355 primary benefits and 12,194 wife's benefits were not in current-payment status. They comprised 17.0 percent and 13.7 percent, respectively, of benefits in force on December 31. The corresponding ratios a year earlier were 13.6 and 10.7 percent. The increase is accounted for primarily by augmented employment opportunities. Of the primary benefits not in current-payment status on December 31, 1942, all but a negligible number—1,188, or 2.2 percent of the 53,355 benefits so classified—were in nonpayment status because of the employment of the beneficiary. For wife's benefits, employment of the primary beneficiary accounted for 96.3 percent of the benefits in non-

payment status at the end of 1942; employment of the wife, for 1.7 percent; and all other reasons, for 2.0 percent.

Put another way, primary benefits not in current-payment status because of employment increased from 13.1 percent of all primary benefits in force on December 31, 1941, to 16.6 percent on December 31, 1942; wife's benefits not in current-payment status for the same reason increased from 10.4 percent to 13.5 percent. If frozen benefits are eliminated from the comparison because they have never been in current-payment status and only benefits currently suspended because of employment are considered, the corresponding ratios are 9 percent and 14 percent for primary benefits.

The average monthly primary benefit awarded in 1942 was \$23.64, approximately 4 percent more than the 1941 average of \$22.72. The increase presumably reflects the influence of the upward trend in wages since 1940 and, to a lesser extent, the added increment with increasing years of coverage of workers who received benefit awards. As will be seen from the tabulation below, both sexes and both white and nonwhite workers shared in the rise.

Type of benefit	1940	1941	1942
Primary...			
Male...	\$22.71	\$22.72	\$23.64
White...	23.26	23.29	24.31
Other...	23.51	23.60	24.61
Female...	17.63	17.32	17.92
White...	18.38	18.51	19.18
Other...	18.51	18.63	19.31
Wife...	14.12	14.57	14.81
White...	12.15	12.03	12.46
Other...	12.22	12.10	12.53
	9.13	9.20	9.42

In 1942, as in previous years, the average benefit awarded was substantially lower for nonwhite than for white workers and lower for women than for men, reflecting the differences in previous earnings and job opportunities of these groups.

The average wife's benefit also increased in 1942, though slightly less than the primary benefit. The wife's benefit is calculated as 50 percent of the primary benefit, but the average awarded reflects also variations in the proportions and in the benefits of primary beneficiaries with and without entitled wives. In 1942, the average wife's benefit awarded as a percent of the average primary benefit was 50.9 for white males and 52.6 percent for nonwhite. In 1942, as in earlier years, the primary award to workers with an

entitled wife was somewhat higher than to a worker on behalf of whose wages no supplementary benefits were awarded. Since many eligible workers with relatively high wages and adequate employment opportunities are not retiring, both the primary and the wife's benefits in 1942 were lower than they would have been had all eligible workers applied for benefits.

Since the old-age and survivors insurance program is a family benefit program, somewhat greater significance attaches to the average family benefit than to the average benefit per individual. In 1942, monthly awards to a retired man with no entitled wife or children averaged \$24.12; to a man and his eligible wife, \$37.39; to a man with one or more eligible children, \$38.97; to a man, entitled wife, and one or more entitled children, \$47.70. The averages for a woman alone and for a woman and entitled child were \$19.13 and \$22.70, respectively.

For all family groupings but one, the average family benefit increased between 1941 and 1942. In the male worker family groups, the increase ranged from \$1.08 for "worker only" to \$1.97 for worker and one or more entitled children.

### Railroad Retirement System

Peak employment in the railroad industry in 1942 had the effect of reducing the volume of accessions to the annuity system established under the Railroad Retirement Act and of slowing the rate of increase in the annuity rolls. It is estimated that approximately 120,000 railroad workers eligible for retirement were still on the job at the end of the year. Some 20,000 annuitants and pensioners had gone back to work, but only 271 were in railroad employment or employed by their last employer.

Under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, an annuitant may not receive payment of his annuity for any month in which he renders compensated service to an employer covered by the act or to the last person by whom he was employed before his annuity began to accrue. Similarly, an annuitant under the 1935 act may not receive his annuity for any month in which he renders compensated service to a carrier. Pensioners, on the other hand, do not forfeit their monthly payments on returning to service.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Railroad Retirement Board, *Monthly Review*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (March 1943), p. 63.

The Railroad Retirement Board administers a retirement program which provides for two types of benefits—annuities payable at age 65 or at age 60 with 30 years of service, and pensions to persons on employer pension rolls taken over by the Board in 1937 and subsequently. New accruals for age annuities in the year ended June 30, 1942, numbered 12,130, a decrease of 13.9 percent from 1941. Terminations by death removed 6,322 annuitants from the rolls. The net result was an increase in the number of annuities payable for the month from 99,799 in June 1941 to 105,502 in June 1942.<sup>12</sup> This gain of 5.7 percent compares with an increment of 8.9 percent in the previous 12 months.

The pensioners represent a closed group, although occasional additions are made as a result of rulings with respect to specific employers or employees. In 1941-42, 3,516 pensioners, of whom 1,583 were age retirants, were removed by death, reducing the number of pensioner beneficiaries retired for age from 13,003 in June 1941 to 11,395 in June 1942. Of the 21,000 pensioners retired for age for whom responsibility was assumed by the Board as of July 1, 1937, only a little more than half were on the rolls at the end of 1942. Pensioners as a proportion of persons receiving railroad retirement benefits because of age decreased from 21 percent in June 1938 to 10 percent in June 1942.

The net gain in the age annuity rolls in 1942 more than balanced the net loss in the size of the pension rolls. For both rolls combined—representing the aggregate of railroad workers retired for age—benefits payable increased from 112,802 on June 30, 1941, to 116,397 a year later, or 3.6 percent.

Average monthly benefits payable under the Railroad Retirement Act have shown few changes since payments were first made in 1937. The average for annuities beginning at age 65 or over was \$65.31 in June 1941 and \$65.78 in June 1942. The average pensions paid in the same months to persons retired for age were \$60.94 and \$61.37, respectively.

#### **Civil-Service Retirement Systems**

As in the case of other retirement systems, those administered by the U. S. Civil Service Commiss-

sion<sup>13</sup> experienced a decrease in 1942 in the rate of growth. New annuitants retired for age declined 10.1 percent from 5,446 in 1941 to 4,896 in 1942.<sup>14</sup> In part, the drop in accessions may be attributed to the augmented personnel requirements of the Federal Government in time of war, which induced many employees under age 70 to defer their retirement. Taken in conjunction with a 10.2-percent increase in terminations—from 2,811 in 1941 to 3,099 in 1942—the drop in awards resulted in a net gain in the age annuity rolls of only 3.6 percent as compared with an increase of 5.6 percent from 1940 to 1941. Annuitants retired for age numbered 47,235 on June 30, 1940; 49,870 on June 30, 1941; and 51,667 on June 30, 1942. Men comprised 91.2 percent of the age annuitants on the rolls at the end of the 1942 fiscal year. The sex ratio has changed little in recent years.

#### **State and Local Retirement Systems**

Almost 127,000 former State and local government employees were receiving age or service retirement allowances at the end of the fiscal year ended in 1942, which varied in date among the systems. Payments for the last month of the year totaled \$9,720,000, an average of \$77 per beneficiary.

The slightly more than 1,700 retirement plans in operation in 1942 in 47 States and the District of Columbia covered approximately 50 percent of the estimated total employment in State and local governments in the United States and a little more than 60 percent of the pay roll. Eligibility for retirement and methods of computing benefits vary widely. Some systems cover persons in hazardous occupations who are permitted to retire without regard to age after 15 years of service. At the other extreme are plans for members of the judiciary whose retirement age is commonly set at 70. The benefit formula is usually based upon some combination of years of service, contribution, and average salary, although noncontributory plans, usually for firemen and policemen, with benefits related to salary, are not infrequent.

The geographical distribution of annuitants is influenced by variations among States in legis-

<sup>12</sup> Data in this and the following two paragraphs are on an accrual basis, i. e., the number of benefits payable with respect to the month specified, including those initially certified subsequent to that month. Data in table 18, however, are on an in-force basis.

<sup>13</sup> Under the Civil Service, Canal Zone, and Alaska Railroad Retirement Acts.

<sup>14</sup> Fiscal years ended June 30. Age annuitants include all persons retired for causes other than disability.

lation and in coverage. At the end of 1941 six States—California, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania—accounted for two-thirds of all beneficiaries. Factors controlling this concentration do not change significantly in a year. The same observation applies to the range in average monthly benefit by State, which was from \$26 in Arkansas to \$93 in New Jersey at the end of 1942.

### ***Old-Age Annuities for Veterans***

Benefits available to living veterans under veterans' legislation are predominantly for disability. A small but growing number of beneficiaries, however, are receiving annuities on the basis of age. Such annuitants comprise two groups—veterans of the Spanish-American War (including Philippine Insurrection and Boxer Rebellion) and emergency, probational, provisional, temporary, and reserve officers in World War I. Spanish-American War veterans receiving age annuities numbered 29,206 in June 1940; 35,944 in June 1941; and 41,998 in June 1942. With the World War I officers added, the number of veterans receiving age annuities totaled 44,703 in June 1942, a rise of 16 percent from the 38,565 in June 1941. Since most Spanish-American War veterans are now past the minimum age for age annuities (62 years), the growth in the number of age annuitants carried by the Veterans Administration under present legislation will probably not be as rapid in the near future as in recent years.

The average monthly benefit paid Spanish-American War veterans receiving old-age pensions was \$56.61 in June 1941 and \$57.43 in June 1942. The corresponding average benefits for World War I officers were \$136.85 and \$137.50, respectively.

### ***Survivor Insurance***

Protection to survivors was provided on a social insurance basis during 1942 under old-age and survivors insurance, the programs of the Veterans Administration, workmen's compensation, State and local government retirement systems, and the emergency civilian war benefits program. Survivor payments are also made on a very limited basis under the railroad retirement program and the Federal civil-service retirement system.

Monthly benefits are awarded under old-age and survivors insurance to widows aged 65 or over, to

a widow under 65 who has an entitled dependent child of the deceased worker in her care, to dependent children under 18, and to parents aged 65 or over if neither widow nor child survived the worker and if the parent was dependent on the worker at the time of his death. The deceased worker must, of course, have met the eligibility requirements with regard to the number of quarters in which he earned at least \$50 in covered employment.

The veterans' program is somewhat more liberal in its selection of survivors, particularly in the case of service-connected deaths, since the veterans' benefit rights provided reflect not only the presumptive need of the family but also the obligation of the Nation to compensate the survivors of the men who have fought or were ready to fight its battles. When a veteran dies from service-connected causes, his widow usually receives a benefit regardless of her age, her employment status, or the presence of children; children may receive pensions beyond the age of 18 if in school or incapable of self-support; and dependent parents qualify regardless of age or the time at which dependency arises. If the veteran dies from non-service-connected causes, the eligibility conditions for widows and children are more stringent and parents cannot qualify at all.

Under the railroad retirement program, two types of monthly benefits are payable to survivors. A survivor annuity is paid to the surviving spouse of a deceased employee annuitant who had elected a reduced annuity during his lifetime. In addition, annuities for a 12-month period only are payable under the 1935 act to survivors of a deceased annuitant whose railroad employment had ceased before June 24, 1937.

The provision for survivor benefits under the Federal civil-service retirement system is similar to that of railroad retirement—the annuitant must take a reduced payment during his life to provide a benefit for his survivor, with the difference that the beneficiary need not be the spouse. Benefits are also available to survivors under some, but not all, State and local government retirement systems and under workmen's compensation laws. Provisions under both systems vary among the States.

Lump-sum death payments are made under all the programs as payment for funeral expenses, as a return of contributions, or, in some of the State and local government systems, in lieu of salary for

a specified period. Under old-age and survivors insurance, a lump-sum payment equal to six times the primary benefit is paid if no survivor was entitled to monthly benefits for the month in which the worker died, but burial expenses only—not in excess of six times the primary benefit—are reimbursed if no spouse, child, or parent survived. The lump-sum benefit under the Railroad Retirement Act is equal to 4 percent of wages earned after December 31, 1936, less the annuity paid. The amounts paid under Federal, State, and local retirement systems are primarily a return of contributions less annuity paid out. The lump-sum payments made by the Veterans Administration are for funeral expenses.

Payments to survivors in monthly benefits and lump-sum death payments totaled \$252 million in 1942 (table 20). Survivors of veterans, who received \$111 million in monthly benefits and \$4 million in lump-sum payments, accounted for the largest share—46 percent. Payments under the old-age and survivors insurance program ranked second, with \$42 million in monthly benefits and \$15 million in lump-sum payments. An estimated \$40 million went to survivors under workmen's compensation laws, and about \$28 million to survivors of State and local government workers. About \$6 million was paid to survivors under the railroad retirement program, of which 72 percent was in the form of lump-sum payments. Survivors of Federal civil-service employees received \$6 million in benefits, of which all but a negligible amount was in the form of lump-sum payments.

The \$252 million disbursed to survivors in 1942 was about 10 percent more than was paid in 1941. Four-fifths of this increase was attributable to the relatively new old-age and survivors insurance program, under which monthly benefits increased 64 percent and lump-sum payments 13 percent over their 1941 amounts.

The number of monthly beneficiaries under each of the programs, except that for veterans, showed gains from December 1941 to December 1942 (table 21). By far the largest increase—51 percent—took place under old-age and survivors insurance; increases under the other programs were less than 10 percent, and the decrease in beneficiaries under the veterans' program was less than 1 percent.

More than 300,000 survivors were receiving monthly payments under the veterans' program in

December 1942; 255,000 were receiving monthly benefits under old-age and survivors insurance; 3,800 under railroad retirement; and less than 100 under the civil-service program. Data on the number of survivor beneficiaries under the State and local government systems are not available, but survivors of about 28,000 workers were receiving benefits.

### Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

Contrary to the trend observed in awards for retired workers and their wives, which declined from 1941, awards of monthly benefits to survivors under the old-age and survivors insurance program increased 6 percent in 1942. Terminations also rose, but not enough to offset the rise in awards.

Table 20.—Social insurance and related programs: Payments to survivors, 1941 and 1942<sup>1</sup>

Program	1942			1941		
	Total	Monthly benefits	Lump-sum payments	Total	Monthly benefits	Lump-sum payments
Amount (in thousands)						
Total	\$251,646	\$213,010	\$38,636	\$228,993	\$193,072	\$35,921
Old-age and survivors insurance	56,736	41,702	15,034	38,782	25,454	13,328
Railroad retirement	5,717	1,603	4,114	4,980	1,559	3,421
Civil-service retirement	6,127	19	6,108	6,170	(2)	6,170
State and local government <sup>2</sup>	27,750	18,490	9,260	25,910	17,260	8,650
Veterans' pensions	115,316	111,196	4,120	116,151	111,799	4,352
Workmen's compensation	40,000	40,000	(3)	37,000	437,000	(4)
Percentage distribution						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Old-age and survivors insurance	22.6	19.6	38.9	16.9	13.2	37.1
Railroad retirement	2.3	.7	10.6	2.2	.8	9.5
Civil-service retirement	2.4	(5)	15.8	2.7	—	17.2
State and local government <sup>2</sup>	11.0	8.7	24.0	11.3	8.9	24.1
Veterans' pensions	45.8	52.2	10.7	50.7	57.9	12.1
Workmen's compensation	15.9	18.8	—	16.2	19.2	—
Percentage change from 1941						
Total	+9.9	+10.3	+7.6	—	—	—
Old-age and survivors insurance	+46.3	+63.8	+12.8	—	—	—
Railroad retirement	+14.8	+2.8	+20.3	—	—	—
Civil-service retirement	—.7	—	—1.0	—	—	—
State and local government <sup>2</sup>	+7.1	+7.1	+7.1	—	—	—
Veterans' pensions	—.7	—.5	—5.3	—	—	—
Workmen's compensation	+8.1	+8.1	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Data partly estimated.

<sup>2</sup> No program in 1941.

<sup>3</sup> For fiscal year, which usually ends in June.

<sup>4</sup> Includes small but unknown amount of lump-sum payments.

<sup>5</sup> Included in monthly benefits.

<sup>6</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

As a result, the number of monthly survivor benefits in force increased from 188,396 on December 31, 1941, to 289,305 on December 31, 1942, a net gain of 54 percent.

*Benefits and lump-sum payments, by family composition.*—Nearly two-thirds of the 155,000 deceased workers on the basis of whose wages monthly survivor benefits were first awarded or lump-sum payments were first made in 1942 were married men, 24.3 percent were divorced, separated, widowed, or single men, and only 9.9 percent were women.<sup>15</sup>

Not all deceased workers leave survivors immediately eligible for monthly benefits. Deaths tend to be heaviest for insured workers in the 50-64 age group. In this group the widow is usually not old enough to qualify for widow's benefits and the children are grown, so that neither child's nor widow's current benefits can be awarded. Furthermore, as noted earlier, a considerable number of deceased workers were not married or were women, whose survivor rights are rather limited. It is not surprising, therefore, that the awards made with respect to about two-thirds of all deceased workers' accounts consisted of lump-sum death payments, which are made only if no survivor is entitled to a monthly benefit for the month in which the worker died. Widows receiving such lump-sum payments represent, of course, a large reserve of potential claimants for monthly benefits, since they can qualify for widow's benefits on reaching age 65 if they have not remarried and if the deceased worker was fully insured.

Another group of survivors receiving lump-sum payments were dependent parents who at age 65 will qualify for a parent's benefit. The proportion is not expected to be large, however, since only a small number of the fully insured workers had surviving parents and no widow or children, and dependency on the deceased wage earner at the time of his death is an additional qualification for parent's benefits. Slightly more<sup>16</sup> than a tenth of the deceased women workers were survived by children who did not qualify for child's benefits. Under the Social Security Act, a surviving child of a woman worker is unable to qualify if the father was contributing to its support or if it was living with its father or father by adoption at the time of the mother's death.

For reasons related to the earlier deaths of nonwhite workers and therefore to the greater likelihood that there will be surviving children under 18, lump-sum payments to survivors of nonwhite married men were relatively less frequent than for all married men.

While monthly benefits were awarded to survivors of only slightly more than a third of the

Table 21.—*Social insurance and related programs: Survivor beneficiaries, payments, and average benefits, 1941 and 1942*<sup>1</sup>

Program	Beneficiaries			Annual payments			Average monthly benefit, December 1942	
	Number		Percentage change from 1941	Amount (in thousands)		Percentage change from 1941		
	December 1942	December 1941		1942	1941			
Monthly benefits								
Total	(2)	(2)	-----	\$213,010	\$193,072	+10.3	(2)	
Old-age and survivors insurance	255,100	168,500	+51.4	41,702	25,454	+63.8	\$1636	
Railroad retirement	3,800	3,600	+5.6	1,603	1,559	+2.8	36	
Civil-service retirement	2 56	(4)	-----	19	(4)	-----	30	
State and local government	28,000	26,000	+7.7	6 18,490	6 17,260	+7.1	7 54	
Veterans' pensions	315,900	318,500	-8	111,196	111,799	-5	30	
Workmen's compensation	(2)	(2)	-----	9 40,000	9 37,000	+8.1	(2)	
Lump-sum payments								
Total	(2)	(2)	-----	\$38,636	\$35,921	+7.6	-----	
Old-age and survivors insurance	9,700	8,200	+18.3	15,034	13,328	+12.8	-----	
Railroad retirement	1,200	1,200	0	4,114	3,421	+20.3	-----	
Civil-service retirement	600	500	+20.0	6,108	6,170	-1.0	-----	
State and local government	(2)	(2)	-----	6 9,260	6 8,650	+7.1	-----	
Veterans' pensions	3,300	3,200	+3.1	4,120	4,352	-5.3	-----	
Workmen's compensation	(2)	(2)	-----	(10)	(10)	-----	-----	

<sup>1</sup> Data partly estimated. Beneficiaries represent number of benefits in force at end of month.

<sup>2</sup> Not computed; data for workmen's compensation not available.

<sup>3</sup> As of June 30, 1942.

<sup>4</sup> No program in 1941.

<sup>5</sup> Number of cases (not survivors) in last month of fiscal year, usually June.

<sup>6</sup> For fiscal year, which usually ends in June.

<sup>7</sup> Payment per case in last month of fiscal year, usually June.

<sup>8</sup> Not available.

<sup>9</sup> Includes a small but unknown amount of lump-sum payments.

<sup>10</sup> Included in monthly benefits.

deceased workers, they went to the families of 46.1 percent of the married men, 9.9 percent of other men, and 7.3 percent of the women. Thus, more than 90 percent of the deceased workers on whose wages monthly benefits were awarded in 1942 were married men. When the number of beneficiaries is considered, the proportion for married men is even larger, because they have a higher

<sup>1</sup> These data refer to initial entitlements only.

average number of eligible survivors than the other groups.

A widow and one or more children comprised the family group which appeared most frequently in the 1942 awards of monthly survivor benefits. Such families numbered 30,752, or 59.1 percent of all family groups awarded monthly benefits. In about half the cases there was only one child beneficiary, and in only about a fifth of the cases were there three or more. The requirement in the act that family benefits be limited to twice the primary benefit doubtless affects the latter proportion, since the entitlement of an additional child would not increase the amount payable to the family. In families with four children entitled, the widow usually does not file a claim, because entitlement is, as a rule, more limiting to her activities than to those of the children; her benefits are suspended if she earns \$15 or more in covered employment and they are terminated if she remarries. While the child's benefit is suspended as a result of failure to attend school if the child is between the ages of 16 and 18, or because of covered employment, the younger children are not usually affected by either of these disqualifications; hence claims are often filed for them rather than for the widow.

Aged widows without children comprised the second most frequent group in the initial survivor entitlements of 1942, numbering 11,073, or 21.3 percent. Nearly half of these awards resulted from the termination of a wife's benefit because of the death of the primary beneficiary.

Children as sole beneficiaries constituted the third largest group awarded benefits in 1942. In 4,889 cases a widow survived but did not file a claim for benefits; in 3,032 cases there was no widow; and in 863 cases the deceased worker was the mother. Only a small number—981—of deceased workers were survived by entitled dependent parents aged 65 or over, and nearly three-fourths of these deceased workers were men.

*Monthly awards by type.*—With subsequent entitlements included, the awards of monthly benefits to survivors in 1942 numbered 125,244, 6 percent higher than 1941 and an increase of 42 percent above 1940.<sup>16</sup> This rise is in striking contrast to the 1942 awards of primary and wife's

<sup>16</sup> Child's benefits awarded to children of primary beneficiaries (about 6 percent of total child's benefits) are included with survivor benefits in this section. Child's supplementary benefits constituted a smaller proportion of total child's benefits in 1942 than in 1941 (8 percent) or in 1940 (14 percent).

benefits, which decreased 12 percent from their 1941 total and 20 percent from their 1940 total.

Awards under subsequent entitlement are awards to survivors of workers with respect to whose wages some other survivor benefit with an earlier date of entitlement or a lump-sum payment has been awarded. They may be based on the wages of workers who died in 1940, 1941, or 1942. The number of these entitlements was a larger proportion of total awards in 1942 than in either of the previous years, as would be expected with the larger reservoir of potential claims from widows and parents who were under age 65 when the worker died.

Of the 125,244 survivor awards made in 1942, 77,384 were for child's benefits, 31,820 for widow's current, 14,774 for widow's, and 1,266 for parent's benefits. These figures represent varying increases over the awards of 1941. Widow's benefits awarded rose 34.1 percent; widow's current benefits, 4.3 percent; and child's, 2.3 percent. The number of parent's benefits awarded changed negligibly.

The race and age of survivors to whom benefits were awarded in 1942 did not differ greatly from those of beneficiaries in the 1941 awards. Reflecting the larger proportion of deaths at early ages<sup>17</sup> and the larger families of Negroes, persons of races other than white again received a larger proportion (9.0 percent) of survivor benefits than of primary (4.3 percent) and wife's benefits (2.1 percent). The ratios of nonwhite to total awards were highest for the survivors of younger workers: 10.9 percent of child's benefits, 9.4 percent of parent's benefits, and 7.1 percent of widow's current benefits, but only 3.0 percent of widow's benefits.

Most of the child's benefits—58.3 percent—were awarded to children 10 years of age and over, but for benefits awarded to children of races other than white, among whom there is a larger percentage of deaths of workers at earlier ages, the percentage was 49.9. Most awards of widow's current benefits were made to women aged 40-44, with an only slightly smaller number in the 45-49 age group. Again, the beneficiaries in the nonwhite races were younger—30-34 was the age group at which most awards were made; only 44.8

<sup>17</sup> Deceased white married male workers under age 50 on whose wages awards were made in 1940, the latest year for which such data are available, comprised 39.9 percent of all such workers. The nonwhite ratio in this age group was 61.8 percent.

percent of the white widows were under age 40, but 66.5 percent of the widows of other races fell in that age group.

Between the two aged survivor groups—widows and parents—there was a marked difference in age. About 25 percent of widow's benefits were awarded at age 65, but only 10 percent of the parent's benefits were awarded at that age; this difference is probably another indication that the number of widows qualified for benefits except as to age is proportionately larger than that of parents. Nearly 57 percent of the parents, but only 27 percent of the widows, were over 70 years of age. For both parent's and widow's benefits, a proportionately larger number of white persons were in the older age groups.

The figures cited in the preceding paragraphs include initial and subsequent entitlements. Since the ratio of subsequent entitlements varies among types of benefit, a brief examination of the differences is indicated. Aged widows who reached 65 after the death of the insured worker accounted for the largest number of subsequent entitlements of survivors. In 1942, such entitlements were more than twice as numerous as in 1941. This increase is not surprising when considered in relation to the large number of lump-sum death payments awarded on the basis of wages of married men.

Children comprised the second largest group of subsequent entitlements of survivors. Among them were children who were eligible when the first benefits were awarded but who did not file a claim because the entitlement of other members of the family brought the payment to the maximum; others were born after the death of the father. The third largest group consisted of widows eligible for widow's current benefits for which they had previously not filed a claim. A small number of dependent parents of workers on whose account lump-sum payments had previously been made became subsequently entitled in 1942 on reaching age 65.

**Terminations.**—The termination rate<sup>18</sup> of 10.2 for survivor benefits in 1942 was markedly higher than the 6.4 rate for primary beneficiaries. The rate for widow's benefits, however, was only 4.4, while those for parent's, child's, and widow's current benefits were, respectively, 8.7, 9.6, and

13.9. All these rates, except that for child's benefits, were slightly higher than in 1941.

Death of the beneficiary was a much more significant cause of termination in the older beneficiary groups than in the younger; 96.4 percent of parent's benefits terminated in 1942 were for death of beneficiary, 93.1 percent of widow's benefits, 3.5 percent of widow's current benefits, and only 1.7 percent of child's benefits.

Widow's and parent's benefits are both stopped if the beneficiary dies, remarries, or becomes entitled to an equal or larger benefit, but neither remarriage nor entitlement to an equal or larger benefit occurs very frequently among persons entitled to these benefits. Accordingly, the termination rate is determined largely by the death rate and is lower for widows because of both their younger age and their sex.

For widow's current benefits, attainment of age 18 of the last entitled child was the most frequent cause of termination in 1942, representing 57.2 percent of all benefits terminated during the year, while remarriage ended 35.3 percent. Had death been the only reason for termination, as it is in primary benefits, only 3.5 percent of the 1942 terminations of widow's current benefits would have occurred.

More than 90 percent of the terminations of child's benefits were the result of the child's attainment of age 18. Marriage or adoption of the beneficiary accounted for most of the remaining terminations. Terminations were at a somewhat lower rate for children of nonwhite races, chiefly because they were younger and a smaller proportion of them attained age 18 during the year.

Survivor benefits terminated in 1942 numbered 24,308, or 72 percent more than the 14,126 terminated in 1941. The large percentage increase is to be expected in the early years of an expanding program.

**Benefits in force at end of year.**—Survivor benefits in force on December 31, 1942, numbered 289,305, a net increase of 53.6 percent over those in force a year earlier.<sup>19</sup> Child's benefits, totaling 185,720, comprised nearly two-thirds of the group, widow's current benefits were next with 71,574, while the aged beneficiaries, widows and parents, numbering 28,966 and 3,045, respectively, were only 11.1 percent of the total.

<sup>18</sup>Approximates terminations per 100 beneficiaries; obtained by dividing the number of terminations in 1942 by the average number of benefits in force at the beginning and end of the year and multiplying by 100.

<sup>19</sup>Includes child's benefits payable to children of primary beneficiaries.

Increases during 1942 ranged from 48.9 percent for widow's current benefits to 91.0 percent for widow's benefits. In widow's benefits a high award rate and a low termination rate were responsible for the large increase. Widow's current benefits, on the other hand, had a relatively low award rate and a relatively high termination rate. Child's benefits and parent's benefits, which increased 50.8 percent and 52.7 percent, respectively, during the year, likewise had relatively low award rates and high termination rates.

These trends are a continuation of those evident in 1941, and comparisons over the 2-year period are even more striking. Widow's benefits in force on December 31, 1942, were 637 percent of those in force December 31, 1940, while widow's current benefits were only 324 percent of their total 2 years earlier. For child's and parent's benefits the percentages were 328 and 366, respectively.

While two-thirds of primary and wife's benefits combined were payable to male beneficiaries at the year end and only one-third to female, the proportions were just reversed for survivor benefits. Inasmuch as there are about nine times as many deceased male workers as female workers with insured status, the surviving spouse is usually a woman. Moreover, no benefits are payable to the surviving widower of the deceased female worker on the presumption that he is not usually dependent upon her. Among surviving parents, dependence on the wage earner at death is a requirement, and since this dependency is more frequently found among mothers than fathers, 78.4 percent of the parent's benefits in force were for women and only 21.6 percent for men. The child's benefit, consequently, is the only survivor benefit in which male beneficiaries share approximately equally with female beneficiaries.

Of the 289,305 survivors entitled to benefits on December 31, 1942, the number receiving payments totaled 261,579. The other 27,726—of whom 14,139 were entitled to widow's current benefits, 13,215 to child's benefits, 335 to widow's benefits, and 37 to parent's benefits—had temporarily relinquished their payments for some reason specified in the Social Security Act; virtually all the widow's current benefits were in deduction status because of covered employment. Employment of the beneficiary ranked first among the reasons for suspension of child's benefits. Failure to attend school regularly was the next

most frequent reason for deduction, though many of these children may also have been employed.

Widow's current benefits in conditional-payment status have exhibited an upward trend over the last 2 years. On December 31, 1940, only 7.2 percent of widow's current benefits in force were in this status; on December 31, 1941, the percentage was 11.7, and on December 31, 1942, it was 19.6. This percentage is higher than that for primary beneficiaries—16.5—but an element not to be overlooked is that many persons otherwise eligible for primary benefits have not filed claims, hence the number of beneficiaries is much below the number of persons eligible. So far as is known, a similar postponement of widow's current benefits has not occurred; unlike a primary beneficiary, the widow would, of course, derive no advantage from not filing a claim immediately, since the benefit, based on her deceased husband's earnings in covered employment, could not increase as a result of further earnings.

A higher percentage of widow's current benefits was in deduction status in the States on the Pacific Coast and in some of the States on the Atlantic seaboard (New Hampshire, Delaware, California, Connecticut, Washington, Oregon), and a lower percentage in a group of States including several in the South (West Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, New Mexico, Alabama, Mississippi). Opportunities for work in covered employment are doubtless greater for women in the first group of States than in the second.

*Average benefits awarded.*—Reflecting the better work opportunities of the war period, average benefits awarded in 1942 were slightly higher than those of 1941. Average widow's benefits, however, decreased slightly, probably as a result of the large proportion of entitlements in which the benefit is based on wages of workers who died or retired in earlier years.

Widow's current and widow's benefits, which are three-fourths of the primary benefit amount, computed on the wages of the deceased worker, averaged \$19.56 and \$20.05, respectively. Parent's and child's benefits, which are half the primary benefit, averaged \$13.19 and \$12.28.

Reflecting the lower wages of nonwhite workers, average benefits to their survivors, as in other years, were lower than those to survivors of white workers. The greatest difference appeared in the averages for widow's current benefits; for white

widows it was \$20.02 and for nonwhite, \$13.49. The smallest difference appeared in the averages for parent's benefits; for white parents it was \$13.44 and for other parents, \$10.78. The relatively small difference in this instance may be partly explainable by the \$10 minimum for total benefits with respect to an individual's wages. Since the parent's benefit is awarded either alone or in connection with another parent's benefit (which occurred in only 11 percent of the initial entitlements), the individual benefit is more frequently raised to \$10 than is the case when several benefits are awarded on the basis of the same wage record.

In 1942, the average monthly award per family was \$40.98 in the case of a widow with one or more children; \$27.10, one or more children of male deceased workers; \$19.94, widow; \$14.84, either or both parents of male deceased workers; \$13.72, either or both parents of female deceased workers; \$12.51, one or more children of female deceased workers. In all 3 years 1940-42 the highest average was found in the group comprising a widow and one or more children.

The primary benefit of the worker reflects his wage level and also the regularity of his covered employment. For all workers on whose wages monthly benefits were first awarded in 1942, the average primary benefit amount was \$24.43; for retired men the primary benefit amount was \$24.33; for deceased men, it was \$26.09. As has previously been indicated, employment and wages in 1942 were so attractive that the older men did not withdraw from the labor market, as a rule, unless their health demanded it. Those who did had probably experienced irregular employment, ill health, difficulty in finding steady work, or frequent interchange between covered and non-covered employment; and this very intermittency results in a low average monthly wage and low primary benefit.

Primary benefits of deceased insured workers are probably more nearly representative of primary benefits of the insured population generally, though even here protracted illness preceding death may reduce the insured worker's average monthly wage. On the other hand, the age distribution of deceased insured workers does not correspond to that of living insured workers, since the former group includes relatively few very young workers and few female workers, both of whom have low primary benefits.

### Pensions to Survivors of Veterans

Half the 236,000 deceased veterans whose survivors were receiving benefits on June 30, 1942, had served in World War I, 27 percent in the Spanish-American War, and 16 percent in the Civil War. One survivor of a veteran of the War of 1812 was still on the pension rolls; 95 widows of Mexican War veterans were in receipt of benefits; while pensions were being paid to 3,634 widows, 72 children, and 10 other survivors of 3,676 veterans of the Indian wars. Benefits were also being paid to 2,135 survivors of 1,329 men who died as a result of service in the armed forces in the present war. The remaining deceased veterans—5 percent—on whose behalf survivor benefits were being paid were at time of death in the regular military establishment during a period of peace. The number of veterans' survivors receiving benefits and the value of their compensation did not change appreciably between 1941 and 1942.

Of the 317,000 veterans' survivors, 158,000 were widows, nearly 77,000 were children of veterans (including some adults), and 82,000 were parents of veterans. This distribution is in striking contrast to that of survivors under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program, two-thirds of whom were children. The explanation lies partly in differences in the maturity of the two programs and partly in the eligibility requirements. Nearly four-fifths of the children receiving payments under the veterans' program were survivors of veterans of World War I; survivors of veterans of earlier wars are overwhelmingly adults. Under the old-age and survivors insurance program, furthermore, a widow under age 65 is entitled to benefit only if she has a child of the deceased worker in her care. There is no similar provision under the veterans' program, and the number of widows should therefore be proportionately larger. Moreover, veterans' benefits, unlike old-age and survivors insurance benefits, are not suspended because of the employment of the beneficiary.

In June 1942 monthly benefits to survivors of veterans amounted to more than \$9 million, representing an average payment of about \$38 per family. Highest average family benefits—\$48—were paid to survivors of Mexican War veterans, and next highest—\$44—to families surviving World War I veterans, with payments based on

service-connected deaths averaging \$47 and those based on non-service-connected deaths, \$35. The lowest average payment—\$25—was made to families of deceased members of the Regular Establishment, based on peacetime service.

Lump-sum payments amounting to \$4.1 million were made in 1942 to cover burial expenses of more than 40,000 veterans.

### **Railroad Retirement System**

Payments to survivors under the Railroad Retirement Act are of three types: (1) a survivor annuity payable for life to the spouse of an annuitant who for this purpose elected a reduced annuity during his lifetime; (2) a death-benefit annuity payable for 12 months to the surviving spouse or dependent next of kin of an employee who relinquished his rights to return to compensated service before June 24, 1937, and was otherwise eligible for an annuity; and (3) a lump-sum death payment equal to 4 percent of credited compensation less annuities paid on the basis of that compensation.

In 1942, initial certifications were made on the basis of employment records of 14,000 deceased workers, and in 13,000 cases the lump-sum death payment was made. Payments on 400 survivor annuities and on nearly 900 12-month death-benefit annuities were initiated. Payments during 1942 totaled \$5.7 million, of which \$4.1 million was for lump-sum death payments and \$1.6 million for survivor annuities and death-benefit annuities.

On December 31, 1942, survivor annuities averaging \$32 a month were payable to 3,230 widows or widowers of employee annuitants, an increase of 311 over the number in force a year earlier. These benefits are stopped only for death of the annuitant, hence the termination rate is low. Death-benefit annuities in force on December 31, 1942, numbered 592 and averaged \$36 a month. The turn-over among these annuitants is very high, because the benefits are of only 12 months' duration.

### **Civil-Service Retirement Systems**

As under the railroad retirement program, monthly payments to survivors under the Civil Service Retirement Act and the Canal Zone Retirement Act are made only if the annuitant has elected a reduced annuity for himself; there is, however, no restriction on the relationship of the

survivor. There are no similar provisions in the Alaska Railroad Retirement Act. On June 30, 1942, there were 50 widows, 2 sons, 2 daughters, 1 brother, and 1 grandson on the benefit rolls, all under the Civil Service Retirement Act. Payments averaged \$30 a month.

Under all three acts administered by the Civil Service Commission, lump-sum payments equal to the employee's contributions plus accumulated interest are made to designated beneficiaries of workers who die in active service. Survivors of annuitants receive the unexpended balance of employee contributions unless the annuitants have elected an increased annuity which entails forfeiting this balance to the retirement fund or unless they are survived by a person entitled to a survivor annuity. Lump-sum payments to survivors totaled \$6.1 million in 1942, a slight decrease from the amount paid in the previous year.

### **Workmen's Compensation**

All but one of the State and Federal workmen's compensation laws provide monthly benefits to the surviving wife and children—and in many States to other dependents if there is no wife or child—of a worker whose death results from a work-connected accident or, in a limited number of States, occupational disease. The amount of the benefit payment and the duration of payments vary greatly from State to State. In many States, the payments are made for no more than 3 or 5 years. In seven States, payments are made during the lifetime of the widow except that, in virtually every State, the widow's benefit ceases if she remarries; frequently she receives a final lump-sum payment of several hundred dollars upon remarriage. A number of States permit the commutation of monthly payments into a single lump-sum payment, but this practice is becoming less frequent.

There are no comparable statistics on workmen's compensation payments or beneficiaries under the different State laws. It may be estimated,<sup>20</sup> however, that approximately \$40 million was paid to survivors in workmen's compensation cases in 1942, an increase of 8 percent over 1941.

### **State and Local Retirement Systems**

Monthly payments amounting to \$1.5 million were made to 28,000 families of deceased State

<sup>20</sup> See page 62, footnote 21.

and local employees at the end of the 1942 fiscal year. In addition to these payments, which averaged \$54 a month, lump-sum death payments for burial expenses or the refund of contributions after death were made under many State and local systems.

Although approximately 44 percent of the State and local government retirement systems had survivors on their rolls in June 1942, many of the 1,700 systems do not provide annuities for survivors; others make monthly survivor payments only in the case of service-connected death; and still another group provides survivor annuities only if the retirent has elected a reduced retirement allowance. Systems covering policemen and firemen commonly make provision for the widows of members who die while on active duty as well as for the widows of retirants and, in some instances, provide additional amounts for dependent children.

## Disability Insurance

In 1942, social insurance protection against wage loss resulting from disability was available only to limited segments of the population. A substantial proportion of the workers in industry and commerce and in government employment had some assurance of both compensation for wage loss and the receipt of medical care in the event of injury or disablement arising out of employment. Totally and partially disabled veterans of this war and of previous wars and members of the peacetime military forces were entitled to continuing payments for service-connected, and in certain circumstances for non-service-connected, disablements. Employees of the Federal Government with at least 5 years of credited service might receive disability benefits in amounts related to the length of their service in case of total inability to perform their duties. Totally disabled railroad workers who had at least 30 years of service to their credit or who had reached age 60 were eligible to retire on disability benefits. About 700 State and local government retirement systems were paying some type of disability benefit in 1942, in many cases for work-connected disablements, in other cases for ordinary disability after short or long periods of service.

Approximately \$513 million was paid during 1942 in cash benefits to disabled individuals

(table 22). More than half this amount—\$292 million—went to veterans, almost one-third—\$163 million—was paid in the form of workmen's compensation. Of the remainder, \$32 million was paid under the Railroad Retirement Act, \$15 million under the three systems administered by the Civil Service Commission, and \$11 million

Table 22.—*Social insurance and related programs: Disability beneficiaries, payments, and average benefits, 1941 and 1942*<sup>1</sup>

Program	Beneficiaries			Annual payments			Average monthly benefit, December 1942	
	Number (in thousands)		Percentage change from 1941	Amount (in thousands)		Percentage change from 1941		
	December 1942	December 1941		1942	1941			
Total	(2)	(2)	-----	\$513,170	\$499,962	+2.6	(2)	
Workmen's compensation	(3)	(3)	-----	163,000	147,000	+10.9	(3)	
Veterans' pensions	576.1	581.1	-0.9	291,760	296,198	-1.5	\$42	
Railroad retirement	40.8	41.1	-.7	32,021	32,228	-6	468	
Civil-service retirement	19.3	17.7	+9.0	14,849	13,766	+7.9	67	
State and local government <sup>2</sup>	16.3	15.0	+8.7	11,540	10,770	+7.1	59	

<sup>1</sup> Data partly estimated. Beneficiaries represent number of benefits in force at end of month.

<sup>2</sup> Not computed; data for workmen's compensation program not available.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

<sup>4</sup> Average employee annuity.

<sup>5</sup> Number of beneficiaries and average monthly benefit in last month of fiscal year, usually June; annual payments for corresponding fiscal year.

under State and local retirement systems. Total estimated cash disability benefits in 1941 were \$500 million. The 2.6-percent increase from 1941 to 1942 resulted primarily from the 11-percent increase in disability payments under workmen's compensation. Disability payments were also higher under civil-service and State and local government retirement systems. Disability benefits to veterans were \$296 million in 1941 as compared with \$292 million in 1942. There are no adequate estimates of the number of persons receiving workmen's compensation. Approximately 653,000 persons were receiving disability benefits under the veterans, civil-service, State and local, and railroad retirement systems in December 1942.

### Workmen's Compensation

Workmen's compensation laws were in operation in 1942 in the District of Columbia and in every State except Mississippi. In general, these laws were restricted to industrial and commercial establishments, and in a number of States only

so-called hazardous industries or occupations were covered. Almost half the State laws included only employers with more than a specified number of employees. Twenty States provided no compensation for occupational diseases and in very few States was coverage for occupational diseases at all complete. Moreover, the character and amount of the benefits provided varied greatly from State to State. Most Federal employees were protected against work-connected accidents under the U. S. Employees' Compensation Act; in December 1942, similar protection was extended to employees of the Government or of contractors with the Government who are killed, disabled, or interned as a result of enemy action outside the United States. While longshoremen and harbor workers were covered under a special Federal workmen's compensation law, railroad workers had no guaranteed benefit rights in case of work-connected disablement.

Of the \$328 million paid under workmen's compensation laws in 1942, about \$125 million represents the cost of medical care both for persons who received cash benefits and for the much larger number of workers who were disabled for so short a period that they were entitled to medical benefits only. Of the cash benefits paid, approximately 80 percent or \$163 million went to disabled workers and their dependents and approximately 20 percent to the survivors of workers killed in work-connected accidents. The ratio of disability payments to total payments varied greatly from State to State, depending on the maturity of the system, the average duration of payments to disabled persons and to survivors permitted by the State laws, the character of the covered industries, and similar factors.<sup>21</sup>

#### *Veterans' Benefits*

By far the largest portion of the \$292 million paid in 1942 to disabled veterans—\$201 million—went to veterans of World War I; about \$72 million was paid to disabled Spanish-American War veterans, about \$16 million to members of the regular armed forces disabled as a result of mili-

<sup>21</sup> There are no reported statistics on workmen's compensation payments on a comparable basis for all States. The estimate of total payments is based on data reported by insurance companies for insured risks and special data from State workmen's compensation agencies on which were based estimates of payments by self-insurers. The ratios for types of payment were derived from data on incurred costs for policy years 1928-38 supplied by the National Council on Compensation Insurance.

tary service in time of peace, and the remainder to veterans of the Indian wars, the Civil War, and World War II.

Disability benefits are payable to veterans of all wars on account of service-connected disability. They are payable to veterans of the Spanish-American War and World War I on account of other permanent disabilities as well, when the veteran has an annual income of less than \$1,000 if single or less than \$2,500 if he is married or has minor children. Approximately \$106 million or 36.3 percent of all disability benefits paid in 1942 were for non-service-connected disabilities. More than 98 percent of the payments to Spanish-American War veterans and 17 percent of the payments to World War I veterans were of this character.

Approximately 576,000 veterans, or 93 percent of all the veterans receiving monthly payments from the Veterans Administration in December 1942, received benefits on account of total or partial disability. The number of veterans of the Civil War and the Indian wars currently receiving benefits is, of course, decreasing; the average age of veterans of the Civil War receiving pensions in June 1942 was 97 and of veterans of the Indian wars, 82. The number of veterans of the Spanish-American War who were receiving disability benefits also decreased from 1941 to 1942, although as was indicated earlier,<sup>22</sup> the number of these veterans receiving old-age pensions increased markedly. Of the 105,000 Spanish-American War veterans receiving disability benefits, 98.6 percent were suffering from disabilities of non-service-connected origin. The average monthly benefit for this group, in June 1942, was \$56.94, while for those with service-connected disabilities the average monthly benefit was \$78.08.

Approximately 430,000 veterans of World War I were receiving disability benefits in June 1942. About 82,000 were suffering from permanent total disability of non-service-connected origin; for all in this group the monthly benefits were either \$40 a month or \$6 if the veteran was receiving institutional care at Government expense and had no dependents. Of the 348,000 World War I veterans receiving benefits in June 1942 by reason of service-connected disability, 7.3 percent were temporarily disabled, 9.9 percent were suffering from perma-

<sup>22</sup> See page 53.

ment total disability, and the remainder from permanent partial disability. The average monthly payment to all veterans with service-connected disabilities was \$39.78; for those with permanent total disabilities the average was \$99.74.

### **Civil-Service Retirement Systems**

Employees of the Federal Government who are covered by the Civil Service Retirement Act or the Alaska Railroad or Panama Canal Zone Retirement Acts are entitled to disability benefits at any age after 5 years of credited service when "totally disabled for useful and efficient service in the grade or class of position occupied." If the disability results from a work-connected injury or accident, the employee may choose between a disability benefit under the civil-service retirement system and a workmen's compensation benefit under the U. S. Employees' Compensation Act.

Of the total number of annuitants on the rolls in June 1942 under the three retirement systems administered by the Civil Service Commission, 18,000 or 26 percent were receiving disability benefits. The proportion of disability annuitants has increased slightly each year since the beginning of the program except 1931, 1933, and 1934, when large numbers of Federal workers were retired involuntarily. The majority of the disability annuitants, as of the total annuitants, are men. A much larger proportion of all women than of all men annuitants, however, receive disability rather than retirement benefits. In June 1942, 23 percent of the men and 49 percent of the women on the retirement rolls were receiving benefits by reason of disability. This difference is partly accounted for by the fact that most of the men were in occupations for which the statutory retirement age prior to the 1942 amendments to the act was 62 or 65 years, while most of the women were in occupations for which the regular retirement age was 70. The higher the statutory retirement age, the larger will be the proportion of persons who are unable to continue working until that age.

The proportion of the total monthly payments under the civil-service retirement systems going to disability beneficiaries is slightly lower than the ratio of disability to total annuitants, since disability benefits are on the average lower than regular retirement benefits and both types of benefit are lower for women than for men. In June

1942 disability annuities represented 21.8 percent of the total annuities payable to persons on the roll. The average annual disability benefit under the Civil Service Retirement Act was \$799 for persons retired before the amendments of January 24, 1942, and \$907 for persons retired subsequently. These amounts may be compared with the average annual benefits of \$966 and \$1,073 payable to persons retired at the regular retirement age, and of \$1,188 and \$1,333 payable to persons retired voluntarily at age 60 after 30 years of service. The civil-service benefits are heavily weighted for years of service, and the amounts payable to persons disabled after relatively few years are consequently smaller than those payable to persons who work in Government service until the regular retirement age. Of the 18,000 disabled annuitants on the roll of the civil-service retirement system in June 1942, 23 percent had had less than 15 years' service and 20 percent had had 30 or more years of service at the time they claimed disability benefits.

### **Railroad Retirement System**

Benefits are payable under the Railroad Retirement Act to railroad workers "totally and permanently disabled for regular employment for hire" who have either reached age 60 or had 30 years of railroad service. The effect of this provision is to give a certain flexibility to the age of retirement. It does not, however, give any protection against loss of income as a result of disability to younger railroad workers or to those who are in the industry for only part of their working lifetime.

The ratio of disability to total employee annuities has increased slightly each year since the system has been in operation. In June 1942, 26,300 persons, or 20 percent of the persons to whom employee annuities were payable, and 15,800 pensioners, or 58 percent of all pensioners, were retired for disability. While the proportion of disability annuitants having 30 years of service has been decreasing each year since 1937, 72 percent of all the persons receiving disability benefits in 1942 had had 30 years of service and 28 percent had retired at or after age 60 with less than 30 years' service.

Because of the long period of credited service, the average benefits of persons receiving disability benefits based on 30 years of service are

higher than those of any other group under the railroad program. In June 1942 the average monthly benefit for this class of annuitant was \$80.37. On the other hand, the average benefit for disabled workers with less than 30 years of service was \$34.76, the lowest average amount payable to any group under the railroad program.

### **State and Local Retirement Systems**

Two out of every five of the approximately 1,700 State and local retirement systems in the country were paying disability allowances in 1942. These systems carried more than 16,000 disabled annuitants on their rolls for the last month of the 1942 fiscal year. The monthly payments of \$951,000 averaged about \$59 per beneficiary. Both the number of persons receiving disability benefits and the amount paid increased slightly from 1941 to 1942.

Definitions of disability vary from system to system. In some public employee retirement systems, the only type of disability which is compensated is that which results directly from performance of duty. In most such cases, the employee may choose between the disability benefits of the retirement system and any workmen's compensation payments to which he may be entitled. In an occasional system the number of years of service required before an employee may be retired as disabled is so great as to resemble retirement for age rather than for disability. On the other hand, many of the State and local retirement systems retire an employee for either ordinary or service-connected disability after a relatively short period of service if he is unable to perform his duties efficiently.

The methods used by State and local retirement systems for computing disability benefits are diverse. When benefits are computed as a flat percentage of salary, service-connected disability annuities may be figured as a higher proportion than are age retirement benefits; for ordinary disability in such systems, the benefit is usually a lower proportion of previous earnings than a retirement benefit. In systems which relate all benefits to years of service or to contributions, disability payments tend to be low, because disabled annuitants will usually have had shorter service than will age retirants. In 1942 the average monthly disability allowance paid by

State and local retirement systems was \$18 less than the average monthly old-age benefit.

### **Unemployment Insurance**

Protection against the risk of unemployment is available to fewer workers than the number covered under the various retirement systems. The State unemployment insurance programs cover workers in the same types of employment as does the old-age and survivors insurance program. Only 12 States, however, include all employers with one or more employees. The remaining States exclude from coverage workers in small firms, usually those with less than eight, six, or four employees. All but 2 of the States exclude workers in firms which operate less than a specified number of weeks—usually 20—in a year, or have a pay roll of less than a specified amount. Service for Federal, State, and local governments is generally not subject to unemployment insurance protection, while retirement systems cover a sizable proportion of the employees in such service. Railroad workers are covered under the railroad unemployment insurance program. In March 1940, the last period for which complete data are available, approximately 52 percent of all employment was covered by State unemployment compensation laws and the railroad unemployment insurance program, while between 63 and 65 percent of total employment was covered under the old-age and survivors insurance, railroad retirement, and Federal, State, and local government retirement programs.

In 1941, almost 40 million workers in commercial, industrial, and railroad employment earned wages which could have served as a basis for determining their eligibility for unemployment benefits in 1942. Under both the State programs and the railroad program, the number of beneficiaries declined substantially during 1942. By the end of the year, payments and number of beneficiaries were smaller under the two programs than at any previous time.

### **State Unemployment Compensation Programs**

*Claims for benefits.*—Of the 37.2 million workers who earned wages during 1941 in employment covered by State unemployment compensation laws, and who may therefore be considered as included in the unemployment compensation

rogram in 1942, 3.6 million or about 10 percent led valid "new" claims for unemployment benefits during 1942. Since in all States a worker must be unemployed for at least 2 weeks after his new claim is filed before he becomes eligible to receive a benefit check,<sup>23</sup> only 2.8 million of these workers actually received one or more benefit checks. During 1942, 1.1 million workers received all the benefits to which their State laws entitled them and may be presumed, in most cases, to have suffered additional unemployment for which no compensation was available.

Each of these figures indicates a distinct improvement in the unemployment situation in 1942, as compared with pre-war 1941:

	1942 [In millions]	1941
Valid new claims	3.6	4.6
Beneficiaries	2.8	3.4
Exhaustions	1.1	1.6

Although the number of unemployment compensation claimants decreased from 1941 to 1942, the proportion of these claimants who were unemployed long enough to receive a benefit check did not change materially. These proportions by calendar quarter were:

	1942 [Percent]	1941
First quarter	83	81
Second quarter	70	74
Third quarter	85	76
Fourth quarter	75	76

Moreover, the average duration of covered unemployment (that is, unemployment covered by continued claims<sup>24</sup>) was about the same for the smaller group of 1942 claimants as for the larger group in 1941. Thus, the ratio of weeks of covered unemployment (continued claims) to the number of valid new claims filed<sup>25</sup> was 9.4 in both 1941 and 1942. Likewise, the average number of different spells of covered unemployment—1.4 per claimant—was about the same in each year.

*Volume of covered unemployment.*—During 1942 claims were filed for 33.8 million weeks of unemployment covered by State unemployment compensation laws, a decrease of 20 percent over the volume of unemployment for which benefits were claimed in 1941. Almost all the decrease is

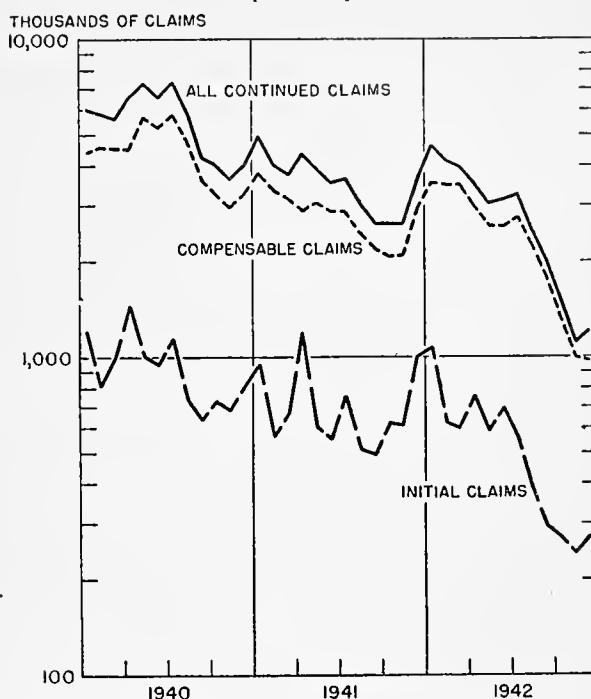
<sup>23</sup> That is, after a noncompensable waiting period of 1 week, a week of compensable unemployment must elapse before the worker can receive benefits. About half the States require a 2-week waiting period.

<sup>24</sup> Continued claims include waiting-period and compensable claims.

<sup>25</sup> These two items are not entirely comparable, since many continued claims filed during a calendar year will relate to new claims filed in the latter part of the preceding calendar year.

Chart 10.—*Unemployment compensation: Initial and continued claims received in local offices, by month, 1940-42*

[Ratio scale]



attributable to the last few months of the year, when claim loads dropped to the unprecedented low level of 1.1 million per month. During the first half of the year claim loads, though slowly declining, stayed above the 3 million per month level and were generally close to the levels for the corresponding months of the preceding year (chart 10).

Continuance into the first war months of the pre-war levels of covered unemployment was due partly to unemployment incident to conversion to war work and partly to the temporary continuance of pre-war labor-market problems such as those in the textile and apparel industries. The outstanding example of conversion unemployment is, of course, the Michigan automobile and parts industry. This industry, which prior to the war employed less than 1.5 percent of the Nation's covered workers, was responsible for 4 percent of the Nation-wide total of covered unemployment during 1942. As a result, Michigan was the State with by far the highest proportionate volume of unemployment during 1942. Six other States, however—California, Illinois, Louisiana, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee—faced substan-

tial unemployment problems during the year, each having an average of at least 1 week of unemployment per covered worker; in these States, the problem of war conversion unemployment was not so predominant a factor. For example, 38 percent of the covered unemployment in Rhode Island and 17 percent in Tennessee were directly attributable to the textile industry, 25 percent of the New York problem was attributable to the apparel industry, and 16 percent of the California unemployment arose from the food-processing industry, all industries which had given rise to considerable covered unemployment in pre-war years.

The sharp decline in covered unemployment in the second half of the year was not shared equally by all sections of the country. In States west of the Mississippi River, the number of claims filed during the third quarter of 1942 was 42 percent less than that in the corresponding quarter of 1941, while the decline in the eastern half of the country (excluding New York, where third-quarter data were not comparable because of administrative changes) was only 16 percent. In the fourth quarter of 1942, claims in the western half of the country dropped 74 percent below the fourth-quarter 1941 level, whereas claims in the eastern half were only 50 percent below 1941 figures. As a result, in the last quarter of 1942 the western States were reporting only 17 percent of the Nation's covered unemployment, although they had within their boundaries 25 percent of the country's covered workers. This situation represented a reversal of the pre-war period, which was typified in the western States by claim loads slightly higher than the proportion of the covered population in these States.

The decline in volume of unemployment was outstandingly slow in Illinois and New York. These States, which together include only 19 percent of the covered workers in the country, reported 40 percent of the Nation-wide total of covered unemployment during the fourth quarter of 1942.

*Characteristics of claimants.*—The general upturn in employment which began in the spring of 1942 was accompanied by shifts in the size and composition of claimant groups. Spot studies of the occupational and personal characteristics of claimants, conducted during August-September 1942 in selected labor-shortage areas of California, Illinois,

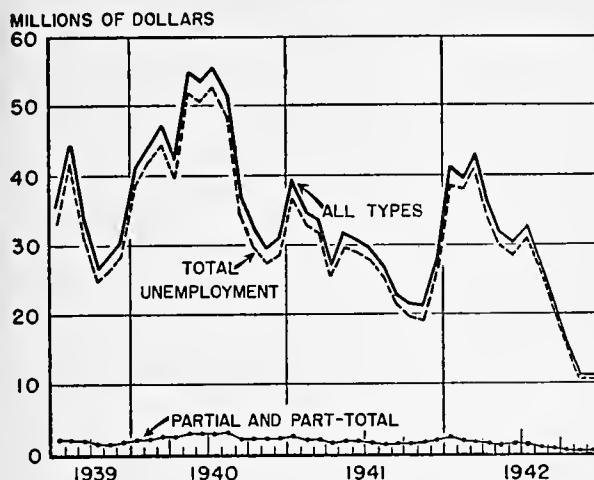
Maryland, Ohio, Virginia, and Washington, give some indication of the nature and extent of these shifts. In the Illinois areas there were more beneficiaries during the survey weeks than during an average week of 1941. By September 1942, this State had apparently failed to absorb into covered employment a fair proportion of the workers who had been laid off during the conversion period. In every other area studied, claim loads during August-September 1942 were sharply down, from 27 to 96 percent below the 1941 average weekly number of beneficiaries.

As claim loads dwindled, the proportion of women, older workers, and handicapped claimants increased. About 43 percent of the claimants in the shortage areas studied were women, compared to about 29 percent of the estimated United States nonagricultural employed labor force and 36 percent of the unemployed labor force during August-September 1942.<sup>26</sup> In the Washington areas studied, women constituted almost 100 percent of the claimants. In all the areas surveyed, from 6 to 10 percent of the claimants were 65 years of age or older, or more than double the relative number of workers in this age group in the total labor force, according to the 1940 census. A high proportion of claimants, in some instances one-third of the total, presented special placement problems—largely problems of age or ill health—while draft status and noncitizenship accounted for a smaller number of placement handicaps.

*Types of unemployment compensated.*—Ninety-two percent of the unemployment compensated under the State programs during 1942 was total unemployment (i. e., the claimant reported either no earnings or earnings of less than a specified amount—usually \$2 or \$3—during the week); 5.3 percent of the unemployment was "partial" unemployment (i. e., the claimant reported some earnings in a regular job), and the remaining 2.7 percent was "part-total" unemployment (i. e., the claimant reported odd-job earnings). The ratio of weeks of partial unemployment to number of covered workers exceeded 10 percent in only three States—Illinois, New Jersey, West Virginia. The coal-mining, apparel, iron and steel, and glass industries accounted for most of the partial and part-total unemployment in these States.

<sup>26</sup> Bureau of the Census, *Monthly Report on the Labor Force*, May 7, 1943.

**Chart 11.—Unemployment compensation: Amount of benefits, by type of unemployment and month, July 1939–December 1942**



The percentage of all unemployment compensation claims which were filed from outside the State of liability was about the same in 1942 as in 1941, 6 percent. As usual, the largest number of interstate claims were filed by claimants who had moved to California and Florida, although the percentage of all interstate claims emanating from these States decreased from 16 percent in 1941 to 12 percent in 1942.

**Payments.**—During 1942 the 51 State agencies paid out \$346 million to claimants for unemployment compensation, almost exactly the same amount as in 1941. The fact that the dollar amount of benefits did not decrease although there was a 20-percent decrease in the number of weeks of covered unemployment is accounted for (1) by an increase from 1941 to 1942 in the proportion of weeks of covered unemployment which were compensable, and (2) by an increase of 13 percent in the average amount of money paid out for each week of compensable unemployment.

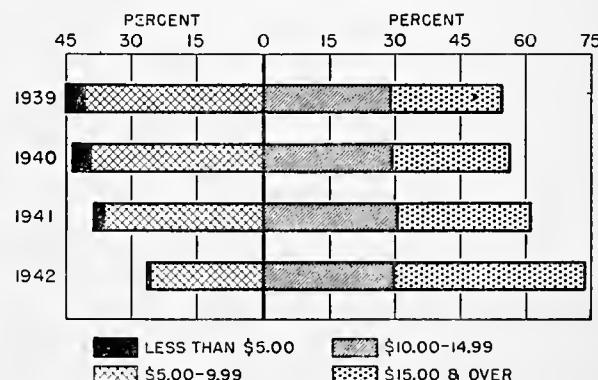
The increase in proportion of compensable weeks among total weeks of covered unemployment was due primarily to the action of a number of State legislatures (including New York, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Missouri) in shortening the length of the waiting period required before a benefit check might be issued. A less important cause was the fact that in 1942, as compared with 1941, a larger proportion of covered unemployment occurred in States with a 1-week waiting period. As a result of these two factors, the

number of compensable weeks of unemployment in 1942 was only 12 percent below the 1941 figure, although the total number of weeks of covered unemployment fell 20 percent.

The 13-percent increase from 1941 to 1942 in the average payment for each compensable week, which almost exactly offset the 12-percent decrease in number of weeks compensated, was due partly to the fact that at one time or another in these 2 years 16 State legislatures changed the formula by which the weekly benefit amount of claimants was determined, and partly to the larger average base-period earnings of the claimants themselves, since in all States claimants with larger earnings in some specified past "base period" or in one quarter of that base period are entitled to larger amounts of unemployment compensation per week. It is difficult to determine the exact relative effect of these two factors, but some indication of the increase in average base-period wages is given by the fact that from 1940 to 1941 the average annual wage per covered worker increased from \$880 to \$950.

There were wide variations among States in the average amount of benefits paid in 1942 per week of total unemployment, with six States—Arkansas, Kentucky, Maine, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas—paying an average of less than \$9 per week, while six other States—Alaska, California, Illinois, Michigan, Utah, Wyoming—paid an average of more than \$14 per week. Although these variations stem principally from State-to-State differences in wage rates and annual wages per worker, the variations were accentuated by

**Chart 12.—Unemployment compensation: Percentage distribution of weeks of total unemployment compensated, by amount of weekly benefit payments, 1939–42**



differences in benefit formulas in these two groups of States. Three States in the first group used an annual-earnings plan to compute the weekly benefit amount, while the other three paid eligible claimants  $\frac{1}{26}$  of their highest quarterly earnings. On the other hand, all six States with the highest weekly benefit amounts paid eligible claimants  $\frac{1}{20}$  of highest quarterly earnings.

### Railroad Unemployment Insurance

The Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, administered by the Railroad Retirement Board, insures railroad workers against the risk of unemployment. In 1941, about 2 million persons had worked during the year for employers covered by the act; approximately 1.4 million workers were eligible for benefits in January-June 1942 and 1.6 million in July-December.

*Claims for benefits.*—The claims experience of a group of workers is readily traced over the period of a benefit year, which in the railroad unemployment insurance program is uniform for all employees, beginning in July and ending in June. Almost a million and a half workers were eligible for benefits in the year ended in June 1942, but only 90,000 filed applications for certificate of benefit rights. Of this number, 1,900 were not qualified (usually because they did not have \$150 of wages in the base period), 74,000 drew benefits in 1 or more registration periods,<sup>27</sup> and most of the remaining 14,100 were reemployed before they drew any benefits. One out of seven beneficiaries (14 percent) exhausted his benefit rights—a much smaller percentage than that for workers covered by State unemployment compensation laws.<sup>28</sup>

*Volume of covered unemployment.*—The railroad industry did not suffer dislocations in 1942 such as those of some of the industries covered by the State unemployment compensation laws. Employment on class I steam railroads (which comprises about 85 percent of all employment covered) declined seasonally from December 1941 to Janu-

ary 1942, remained about the same in February, and then increased every month through August. September maintained the August level. Declines in October and November were slight, and in December employment again moved up despite the fact that there is usually a decline in this period.

Table 23.—*Railroad unemployment insurance: Summary of operations, 1941 and 1942*

Item	1942	1941	Percent- age change from 1941
Applications received.....	41,300	101,700	-59.4
Claims received.....	358,200	833,500	-57.0
Amount of benefits certified.....	\$6,269,000	\$14,535,000	-56.9
Number of payments certified.....	310,400	740,100	-58.1

Although unemployment claims fell to lower monthly figures than in any previous period in the history of the program, unemployment did not decline as rapidly as employment rose. The chief reason for this difference is that many workers who become unemployed are not where workers are needed or do not have the skills required for jobs available in their own localities. Seasonal factors in the industry also affect changes in the volume of unemployment, particularly for maintenance-of-way laborers.

In March, June, September, and December 1942, the weekly average number of payments were, respectively, 48 percent, 61 percent, 70 percent, and 88 percent lower than in the corresponding months of 1941.

*Payments.*—Unemployment insurance benefit payments fell from \$14.5 million in 1941 to \$6.3 million in 1942—a decrease of 57 percent (table 12). Benefits declined steadily from the January level of \$1.4 million a month to the low of \$154,000 in July; in August, payments rose to \$223,000, reflecting lay-offs in some of the northern States and the effect of a new benefit year in July. The decline from August to the end of the year brought the December payments to \$155,000—slightly higher than the total for July but 83 percent below the figure for December 1941.

<sup>27</sup> A normal registration period covers 14 days; compensation is paid for days of unemployment in excess of 7 in the first registration period and in excess of 4 in subsequent periods.

<sup>28</sup> See p. 65.

# Public Aid

DURING 1942, with the speeding up of the war effort and increase in manpower requirements, the number of persons in the United States dependent upon public aid declined sharply. Marked changes occurred in 1942 in the network of public aid provisions to adjust to changing conditions (chart 13).

With growing labor shortages, the comprehensive system of Federal work programs established in the depression of the 1930's was drastically curtailed (table 24). The program of the Civilian Conservation Corps was liquidated by order of Congress at the start of the fiscal year beginning July 1942. As the demands for industrial workers increased, the National Youth Administration shifted the focus of its out-of-school work program from employment of youth to training of youth, and this program is no longer deemed a public aid program. The student aid program of the NYA was greatly reduced in 1942; at the end of the year, the number of youths employed on work projects was about one-fourth the number employed a year earlier. Throughout 1942, employment on projects of the Work Projects Administration was progressively reduced. In December 1942, when the President issued an Executive Order stipulating that this program be liquidated by February 1943 or as soon thereafter as possible, WPA employment was at less than one-third its level in December 1941 and one-tenth that in December 1938.

The Federal work programs were not the only public aid organizations to be greatly affected by war conditions. In July 1942 the Farm Security Administration, which provided subsistence grants to farmers to balance home and loan plans, discontinued all subsistence payments except in cases of natural disasters such as drought and flood. At the end of 1942 the Food Distribution Administration, because of the disappearance of agricultural surpluses, announced the suspension of the food stamp plan, effective March 1, 1943. Commodity distribution of the Food Distribution Administration was also substantially reduced by the end of 1942.

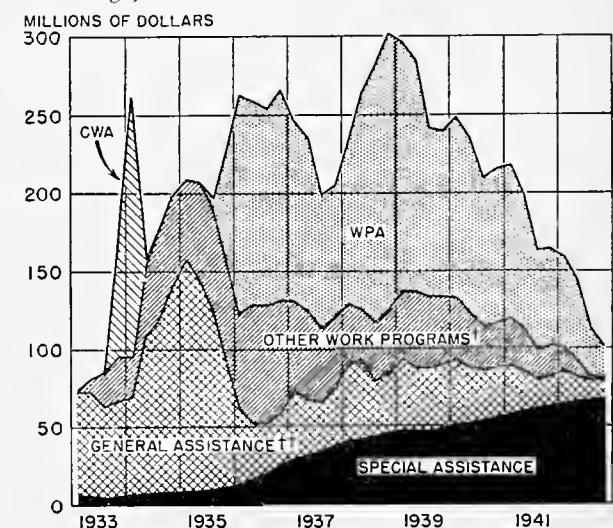
At the close of 1942, steps had been taken either to modify or to terminate most of the public aid measures created during the depression

to relieve unemployment or to dispose of agricultural surpluses. The public aid structure was stripped to hardly more than the public assistance programs for the aged, blind, and dependent children, under the Social Security Act, and to general assistance, which is a State and local responsibility. The public assistance programs also declined during the year. The number of cases on the general assistance rolls dropped to about three-fifths the level of December 1941. For the first time, the programs of old-age assistance and aid to dependent children also declined below the level of the preceding December. Of all the public aid provisions, aid to the blind alone experienced a minor rise in the number of recipients.

As the number of persons in need of public aid was declining, the average cost of requirements of those remaining on the rolls was increasing. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities rose 10.7 percent during 1942.<sup>1</sup> Because the cost of food represents a larger share of total living costs in families

<sup>1</sup> See page 20.

Chart 13.—*Public assistance and Federal work programs in the continental United States: Assistance and earnings, 1933-42*<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Monthly average for each quarter.

† Represents CCC, NYA, FERA, and other Federal projects.

†† Includes small amount of subsistence payments under Farm Security Administration for November 1935-June 1942.

receiving public aid than in those with higher income, and since the cost of food increased 17.4 percent during the year, the average rise in cost of living for these families was probably greater than 10.7 percent.

No adjustment to meet rising living costs was made during the year in wage rates for the work programs. Wage rates for WPA, however, had been increased in November 1941 by administrative order. Among public assistance agencies

there was general recognition of the increased needs resulting from rising prices, and payments were revised upward in most States to meet these needs. This adjustment lagged behind rising prices, and in general the increase in payments was less than the rise in living costs. In the case of some recipients, income from sources other than public assistance increased and may have been sufficient to meet added cost of requirements, but for families without other resources the increase

Table 24.—*Public assistance and Federal work programs in the continental United States: Recipients, persons employed, assistance, and earnings, 1933-42*<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands; corrected to Jan. 30, 1943]

Program	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Number of recipients and persons employed, December										
<b>Recipients of assistance:</b>										
Old-age assistance	107	206	378	1,106	1,577	1,776	1,909	2,066	2,234	2,226
Aid to dependent children:										
Families	112	113	117	162	228	280	315	370	390	349
Children	286	280	286	404	565	684	760	891	941	849
Aid to the blind	25	33	35	46	56	67	70	73	77	79
Cases receiving general assistance <sup>2</sup>	3,246	5,368	2,886	1,510	1,626	1,631	1,558	1,239	798	459
Cases aided under special programs of Federal Emergency Relief Administration <sup>3</sup>	101	459	96	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases for which subsistence payments were certified by Farm Security Administration <sup>4</sup>			130	135	109	115	96	45	26	(5)
Persons employed under Federal work programs:										
Civilian Conservation Corps <sup>5</sup>	290	330	459	328	284	275	268	246	126	(5)
National Youth Administration <sup>6</sup>										
Student work program				283	411	304	372	434	449	333
Out-of-school work program					178	136	240	296	326	283
Work Projects Administration <sup>7</sup>			2,667	2,243	1,594	3,156	2,109	1,826	1,023	300
Civil Works Program <sup>8</sup>	3,597	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds <sup>9</sup>	264	331	408	506	235	167	141	22	2	(5)
Amount of assistance and earnings, calendar year										
Total assistance and earnings	\$1,223,329	\$2,380,865	\$2,532,512	\$3,119,013	\$2,653,918	\$3,236,600	\$3,185,447	\$2,723,408	\$2,227,527	\$1,547,073
Total assistance	836,919	1,341,687	1,665,382	680,950	810,306	1,007,566	1,067,889	1,053,266	1,002,503	965,922
Old-age assistance	26,071	32,244	64,966	155,241	310,442	392,384	430,480	474,932	541,519	595,952
Aid to dependent children	40,504	40,686	41,727	49,654	70,451	97,442	114,949	133,243	153,153	155,497
Aid to the blind	5,539	7,073	7,970	12,813	16,171	18,958	20,752	21,826	22,901	24,673
General assistance <sup>2</sup>	758,752	1,200,615	1,433,182	439,004	406,881	476,203	482,653	404,963	272,649	180,529
Relief under special programs of Federal Emergency Relief Administration <sup>3</sup>	5,753	61,069	114,996	3,873	467	—	—	—	—	—
Subsistence payments certified by Farm Security Administration <sup>4</sup>				2,541	20,365	35,894	22,579	19,055	18,282	12,281
Total earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs	386,410	1,039,178	867,130	2,438,063	1,813,612	2,229,034	2,117,558	1,670,142	1,225,024	581,151
Civilian Conservation Corps <sup>5</sup>	140,736	260,957	332,851	292,397	245,756	230,318	230,513	215,846	155,000	\$34,030
National Youth Administration <sup>6</sup>				6,364	26,329	24,287	19,598	22,707	26,864	25,118
Student work program					28,883	32,664	41,560	51,538	65,211	11,328
Out-of-school work program										\$32,009
Work Projects Administration <sup>7</sup>			238,018	1,592,039	1,186,266	1,751,053	1,565,515	1,269,617	937,366	503,054
Civil Works Program <sup>8</sup>	214,956	503,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds <sup>9</sup>	30,718	275,161	289,897	498,415	324,639	186,505	247,285	92,604	12,904	\$ 730

<sup>1</sup> Partly estimated and subject to revision. For definitions of terms see 1940 Yearbook, pp. 309-311; *Public Assistance, 1940* (preprinted from 1940 Yearbook), pp. 39-41; or *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 4, No. 9 (September 1941), pp. 50-52. For monthly data see *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (February 1943), pp. 23-26.

<sup>2</sup> Data for January 1933-March 1937 from WPA.

<sup>3</sup> Data from WPA.

<sup>4</sup> Data from FSA.

<sup>5</sup> Data on amount for January-June only; program excluded beginning July 1942 because of liquidation or change in character or magnitude. CCC is being liquidated; FSA will make subsistence payments only to farm families in need because of natural disasters; NYA out-of-school work program no longer specifies need as a basis for enrollment; and other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds are of negligible importance.

<sup>6</sup> Data from CCC. Beginning July 1941, earnings of persons enrolled estimated by CCC by multiplying average monthly number of persons enrolled by average of \$67.20 for each month for enrollees other than Indians and \$50.50 for Indians.

<sup>7</sup> Data for September 1935-June 1939 from WPA; for subsequent months from NYA. Beginning July 1941, number employed on out-of-school work program based on average of weekly employment counts during month.

<sup>8</sup> Data from WPA. Beginning July 1942, represents sum of pay rolls approved.

<sup>9</sup> Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics. Beginning October 1941, represents employment and earnings on projects financed from Public Works Administration funds only. Data not available for other Federal agency projects financed under emergency relief appropriation acts.

Table 25.—*Public assistance and Federal work programs in the continental United States: Percentage distribution of assistance and earnings, by program, for each year, 1933-42*<sup>1</sup>

Program	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total assistance and earnings	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total assistance	68.4	56.4	65.8	21.8	31.7	31.1	33.5	38.7	45.0	62.4
Old-age assistance	2.1	1.4	2.0	5.0	11.7	12.1	13.5	17.4	24.3	38.5
Aid to dependent children	3.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.7	3.0	3.6	4.9	6.9	10.2
Aid to the blind	.5	.3	.3	.4	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.0	1.6
General assistance	62.0	60.4	56.0	14.1	15.3	14.7	15.1	14.9	12.2	11.7
Relief under special programs of Federal Emergency Relief Administration	.5	2.6	4.6	.1	(1)					
Subsistence payments certified by Farm Security Administration			.1	.6	1.4	.7	.6	.7	.6	4.4
Total earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs	31.6	43.6	34.2	78.2	68.3	68.0	66.5	61.3	55.0	37.6
Civilian Conservation Corps	11.5	11.0	13.1	9.4	9.3	7.1	7.2	7.9	7.0	2.2
National Youth Administration:										
Student work program				.3	.8	.9	.6	.7	1.0	1.1
Out-of-school work program					.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.4	4.2
Work Projects Administration				9.4	81.1	44.7	54.1	49.2	46.6	32.5
Civil Works Program	17.6	21.1	11.4	16.0	12.2	5.8	7.8	3.4	.6	3.1
Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds	2.5	11.5								

<sup>1</sup> See footnotes, table 24.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.<sup>3</sup> Data for January-June only; program excluded beginning July 1942. See table 24, footnote 5.

in assistance payments was probably insufficient in most instances to meet the rise in cost of living.

In 1942, total expenditures for public aid in the United States amounted to \$1.5 billion, of which

more than three-fifths was for assistance and less than two-fifths for work program earnings. The significant shifts that have taken place in the relative importance of the two forms of public aid

Table 26.—*Public assistance and Federal work programs in the continental United States: Recipients, persons employed, assistance, and earnings, by month, 1942*<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands; corrected to Jan. 30, 1943]

Month	Total	Special types of public assistance			General assistance	Farm Security Administration	Civilian Conservation Corps	National Youth Administration		Work Projects Administration	Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds					
		Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children					Student work program	Out-of-school work program							
			Families	Children												
Number of recipients and persons employed																
January	2,240	395	953	78	836	42	115	306	234	995	2					
February	2,241	399	960	78	817	46	107	256	231	998	2					
March	2,245	401	965	78	785	38	95	247	220	933	1					
April	2,245	400	963	78	723	24	76	237	205	837	(2)					
May	2,248	398	958	79	657	14	64	215	181	759	(2)					
June	2,250	395	949	79	607	12	63	133	184	671	(2)					
July	2,249	390	937	79	566	(3)	(3)	17	(3)	605	(3)					
August	2,248	386	928	79	551	(3)	(3)	0	(3)	428	(2)					
September	2,245	382	919	79	528	(3)	(3)	2	(3)	382	(2)					
October	2,242	374	899	79	503	(3)	(3)	52	(3)	357	(2)					
November	2,233	366	879	79	470	(3)	(3)	81	(3)	332	(2)					
December	2,226	349	849	79	459	(3)	(3)	86	(3)	300	(2)					
Amount of assistance and earnings																
Total	\$1,547,073	\$595,952	\$158,497	\$24,673	\$180,529	\$6,271	\$34,030	\$11,328	\$32,009	\$503,054	\$730					
January	162,100	47,931	13,304	2,029	20,141	1,404	7,656	1,842	5,747	61,763	253					
February	157,485	48,526	13,546	2,017	19,225	1,663	7,135	1,675	5,656	57,807	235					
March	159,465	48,284	13,633	2,029	18,820	1,383	6,332	1,670	5,407	61,786	121					
April	150,339	48,458	13,584	2,037	17,179	907	5,071	1,637	5,101	56,306	59					
May	141,406	48,888	13,446	2,038	15,394	496	4,262	1,555	4,757	50,506	34					
June	135,734	49,115	13,314	2,052	14,149	418	3,544	937	5,311	46,866	23					
July	120,168	49,581	13,219	2,054	13,647	(3)	(3)	150	(3)	41,517	(2)					
August	109,689	50,039	13,330	2,069	13,313	(3)	(3)	0	(3)	30,938	(2)					
September	104,889	50,321	13,054	2,080	12,991	(3)	(3)	11	(3)	26,432	(2)					
October	103,759	50,915	12,848	2,084	12,552	(3)	(3)	425	(3)	24,935	(2)					
November	100,902	51,726	12,588	2,084	11,536	(3)	(3)	704	(3)	22,264	(2)					
December	101,137	52,168	12,631	2,100	11,582	(3)	(3)	722	(3)	21,934	(2)					

<sup>1</sup> See footnotes, table 24.<sup>2</sup> Less than 500 persons.<sup>3</sup> Data for January-June only; program excluded beginning July 1942. See table 24, footnote 5.

is indicated by the fact that in 1936, the year in which the social security programs began to operate and the Federal work programs got into full swing, expenditures for assistance comprised roughly one-fifth of the public aid bill and work program earnings about four-fifths (table 25).

In 1942, public aid costs represented a substantially smaller share of national income pay-

ments than in earlier years—1.3 percent as contrasted with 2.4 percent in 1941 and 4.9 percent in 1938, the year in which costs were largest in relation to income payments in the Nation.

During 1942 the war markedly affected public assistance programs in many ways. Fewer persons were in need, and consequently applications for assistance declined. Demands for workers

Table 27.—*Public assistance and Federal work programs in the continental United States: Assistance and earnings, by State, 1942*<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands; corrected to Jan. 30, 1943]

State	Total <sup>2</sup>	Assistance to recipients					Earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs				
		Special types of public assistance <sup>3</sup>			General assistance	Subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration <sup>4</sup>	Civilian Conservation Corps <sup>4</sup>	National Youth Administration		Work Projects Administration	Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds <sup>4</sup>
		Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind				Student work program	Out-of-school work program <sup>4</sup>		
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	\$1,547,073	\$595,952	\$158,497	\$24,673	\$180,529	\$6,271	\$34,030	\$11,328	\$32,009	\$503,054	\$730
Alabama.....	17,183	2,437	1,027	76	257	548	1,353	257	885	10,339	4
Arizona.....	8,754	3,980	910	166	649	147	672	46	114	2,071	—
Arkansas.....	15,121	2,801	1,148	150	290	421	1,176	118	589	8,428	—
California.....	112,567	68,796	8,207	4,024	6,979	477	747	678	834	21,823	—
Colorado.....	28,369	18,080	2,133	255	2,073	67	299	129	292	4,906	44
Connecticut.....	12,028	6,185	1,147	76	1,874	(7)	61	104	243	2,338	—
Delaware.....	1,462	355	189	—	139	1	16	15	59	688	—
District of Columbia.....	4,744	1,122	487	112	486	—	108	72	103	2,212	42
Florida.....	22,990	7,228	1,593	494	595	68	711	131	557	11,613	—
Georgia.....	23,586	7,036	1,262	285	465	774	1,428	284	1,248	10,804	—
Idaho.....	7,275	2,872	1,125	83	204	44	138	57	187	2,565	—
Illinois.....	122,333	47,756	8,882	2,724	23,362	31	1,082	647	1,705	35,960	184
Indiana.....	38,598	16,630	5,384	678	3,301	15	387	275	679	11,248	2
Iowa.....	26,380	14,575	5,720	503	2,731	14	258	217	620	6,742	—
Kansas.....	21,258	8,588	2,728	390	1,894	27	378	193	533	6,527	—
Kentucky.....	22,018	6,670	191	4	481	170	1,954	203	873	11,471	—
Louisiana.....	24,399	5,890	4,742	280	1,417	518	1,080	241	617	9,613	—
Maine.....	8,404	4,046	898	291	1,258	24	103	57	414	1,313	—
Maryland.....	11,161	3,768	2,079	165	1,715	15	198	112	296	2,813	—
Massachusetts.....	76,514	33,439	8,154	329	8,792	2	347	378	1,023	24,051	—
Michigan.....	62,440	21,664	10,537	435	7,839	117	889	442	1,199	19,317	—
Minnesota.....	40,700	16,935	3,677	340	4,334	145	857	258	697	13,457	—
Mississippi.....	14,534	2,923	623	169	33	329	1,277	174	601	8,404	—
Missouri.....	48,144	19,899	4,518	1,020	2,680	174	1,199	282	770	17,590	2
Montana.....	9,226	3,363	929	93	446	66	326	70	153	3,762	15
Nebraska.....	16,231	6,934	1,906	188	711	39	286	136	319	5,693	20
Nevada.....	1,489	811	32	11	76	1	79	11	19	449	—
New Hampshire.....	5,253	1,995	475	94	867	6	35	45	103	1,663	—
New Jersey.....	35,130	8,152	3,137	212	5,040	7	328	220	512	17,520	1
New Mexico.....	7,391	1,031	842	56	168	150	683	49	204	4,178	31
New York.....	180,452	39,095	16,688	949	65,097	28	1,011	1,081	2,818	53,682	4
North Carolina.....	19,691	4,852	1,998	406	341	172	1,213	325	1,157	9,226	(7)
North Dakota.....	6,636	2,112	936	37	388	13	385	86	201	2,475	—
Ohio.....	82,840	41,263	5,308	992	7,885	26	988	544	1,151	24,628	55
Oklahoma.....	38,579	18,765	4,962	592	508	72	1,652	253	1,014	10,757	2
Oregon.....	11,378	6,048	1,083	156	1,101	78	143	113	208	2,448	—
Pennsylvania.....	111,455	27,665	23,845	4,984	12,730	48	1,603	791	1,945	37,842	3
Rhode Island.....	6,920	2,102	733	26	1,577	1	35	53	106	2,238	—
South Carolina.....	15,914	2,654	768	103	237	740	892	199	529	9,478	313
South Dakota.....	8,038	3,403	634	47	450	39	546	86	191	2,642	—
Tennessee.....	20,709	5,498	3,206	242	177	34	1,389	226	811	9,126	—
Texas.....	76,254	41,221	2,754	878	825	353	2,773	624	2,067	24,761	—
Utah.....	10,705	4,710	1,822	56	995	10	126	102	159	2,716	7
Vermont.....	2,749	1,104	279	43	307	11	37	33	97	839	—
Virginia.....	11,141	2,452	1,205	167	580	40	972	252	691	4,781	—
Washington.....	36,281	25,806	2,484	421	1,729	70	235	175	511	4,849	—
West Virginia.....	24,039	4,858	4,501	271	1,619	16	844	147	945	10,837	—
Wisconsin.....	36,926	15,308	5,263	555	4,498	108	638	309	878	9,368	—
Wyoming.....	2,484	1,072	289	45	176	17	93	26	82	684	(7)

<sup>1</sup> See footnotes, table 24.

<sup>2</sup> Totals represent sums of unrounded data.

<sup>3</sup> Figures in italics represent programs administered without Federal participation; for footnotes to State data see tables 145-147.

<sup>4</sup> Data for January-June only; program excluded beginning July 1942. See table 24, footnote 6.

<sup>5</sup> Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes payments in 3 States for medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only and includes estimated amount of payments in Rhode Island to cases aided by local officials in January and February.

<sup>6</sup> Includes \$28,390 not distributed by State.

<sup>7</sup> Less than \$500.

drew from assistance rolls into employment some persons who a few months earlier had been considered unemployable. The rise in the cost of living resulted in shrinkage in the assistance dollar. Mounting prices forced assistance payments to higher levels. In some States declining case loads freed funds to increase assistance payments for those remaining in need. In some States taxes earmarked for public assistance yielded larger revenues, while in others they produced smaller returns. In most States the public assistance programs showed a considerable measure of responsiveness to changing social and economic conditions occurring in the first war year.

### Old-Age Assistance

In 1942, Federal-State programs of old-age assistance were administered in 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii. At the end of 1942, in these 51 jurisdictions 2.2 million persons were receiving old-age assistance. For the continental United States, recipients represented 238 per 1,000 persons 65 years of age and

Table 28.—*Old-age assistance: Percentage change in number of recipients, and number of States with increase or decrease in number of recipients, by month, 1942*

Month	Percentage change from preceding month	Number of States <sup>1</sup> with—	
		Increase from preceding month	Decrease from preceding month
January	+0.2	31	20
February	+.1	22	29
March	+.2	25	25
April	(2)	19	32
May	+.1	24	27
June	+.1	19	31
July	-.1	19	32
August	(2)	18	33
September	-.1	14	37
October	-.2	8	43
November	-.4	8	43
December	-.3	9	42

<sup>1</sup> Excludes States with no change from preceding month.

<sup>2</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

over in the population. Expenditures for old-age assistance in 51 States totaled \$597 million in 1942, of which about half was from Federal funds, about two-fifths from State, and the balance from local sources. The average old-age assistance payment in the United States was \$23.43.

### Coverage

The year 1942 was the first since the enactment of the Social Security Act to witness a net decline in the number of recipients (table 24 and chart 14). The upward trend of the previous 6 years continued through the first half of 1942, although at a sharply decelerated rate. In each month thereafter the total number of recipients in the 51 States as a group declined as monthly reductions in case loads occurred in increasing numbers of States (table 140). This decline is noteworthy both because the aged population is increasing and because the decline represents a reversal of trend. In December case loads dropped in 42 States, and in October and November, in 43 States. In only 3 States—Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas—were increases reported for each of these 3 months, and the increases were small.

In the country as a whole, the drop in the number of recipients of old-age assistance from December 1941 to December 1942 was only 0.4 percent. Case loads decreased from December 1941 to December 1942 in 36 States. The declines amounted to 10 percent or more in Delaware, Hawaii, Kentucky, and Maryland. Increases in the number of recipients occurred in 15 States,

Chart 14.—*Public assistance in the continental United States: Recipients, by month, 1936-42*

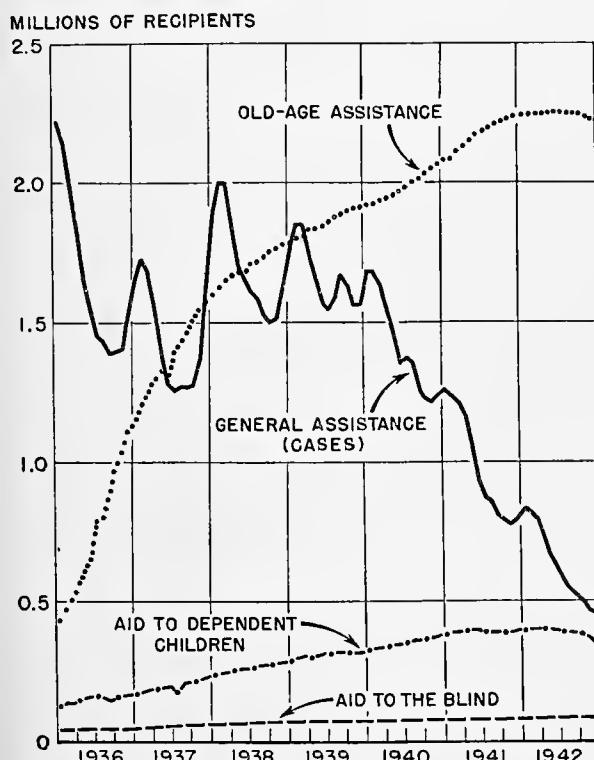
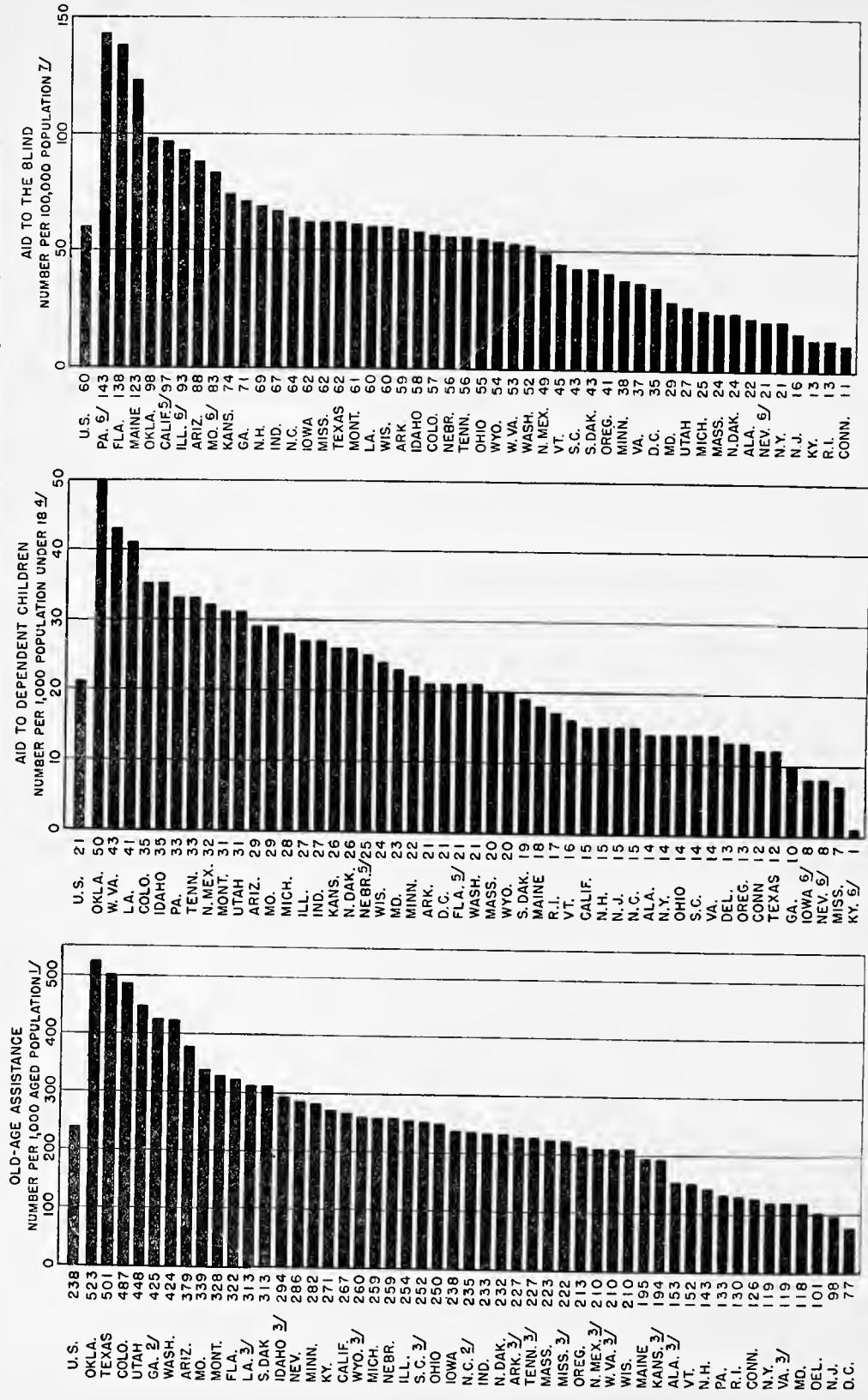


Chart 15.—Special types of public assistance in the continental United States: Recipient rates, by State, December 1942



<sup>1</sup> Based on population 65 years of age and over as of April 1942, estimated by Social Security Board.  
<sup>2</sup> Rate may be underestimated.  
<sup>3</sup> This procedure is not used; in North Carolina, practice differs in various counties.  
<sup>4</sup> Rate may be underestimated, because only 1 recipient is reported when single payment is made to husband and wife.

<sup>5</sup> Based on census data on population under 18 years of age as of Apr. 1, 1940.  
<sup>6</sup> Includes programs administered under State law without Federal participation.  
<sup>7</sup> Relates to programs administered under State law without Federal participation.  
<sup>8</sup> Based on civilian population as of May 1, 1942, estimated by Bureau of Census from sugar-ration registrations. Excludes Delaware, which has no aid to blind program.

and were 10 percent or more in Florida, Georgia, and Texas.

The downturn in the trend of the case load was produced by an increase in the number of recipients for whom assistance was discontinued and a decrease in the number of persons applying for old-age assistance (table 30). In 1942, more than 334,000 cases were closed, an increase over 1941 of 15 percent. As in previous years, death was the principal reason for closing cases. The number of persons leaving the rolls because they were no longer in need increased approximately one-third in each 6-month period from the second half of 1941 through the second half of 1942. In the latter half of 1942, aid was discontinued for 55,000 individuals who were no longer needy. Old-age assistance was discontinued in this half year for a considerable number of aged persons receiving allowances under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act; in the 14 States reporting, almost 1,000 cases had been closed in the period for this reason. On the other hand, fewer persons left the rolls because of the receipt of other types of public aid such as WPA earnings.

The decline in applications for old-age assistance was a more important factor than case closings in reducing assistance rolls. About 398,000 applications for old-age assistance were received in 1942, a drop of 36 percent from the previous year. In 1942, because of labor shortages, more persons attaining age 65 were employed than formerly. Furthermore, a larger proportion of the persons reaching eligible age were presumably able to

Table 29.—*Special types of public assistance and general assistance: Number of States with specified percentage change in number of recipients from December 1941 to December 1942, by program*

Percentage change	Number of States			
	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (families)	Aid to the blind	General assistance (cases)
Total.....	51	150	144	145
Increase:				
Under 5.0.....	9	4	12	1
5.0-9.9.....	3	0	2	1
10.0-19.9.....	2	1	2	0
20.0 and over.....	1	3	2	0
Decrease:				
Under 5.0.....	24	7	14	2
5.0-9.9.....	8	6	8	1
10.0-19.9.....	4	13	4	2
20.0 and over.....		16		38

<sup>1</sup> Excludes States for which data are estimated, States with less than 100 recipients, and States which had no programs in December 1941.

Table 30.—*Special types of public assistance: Applications received and cases closed in States with approved plans, by program, 1942<sup>1</sup>*

Program	Number of States	Applications received	Cases closed	Percentage change from 1941	
				Applications received	Cases closed
Old-age assistance.....	51	397,685	334,139	-36.5	+15.3
Aid to dependent children.....	43	122,160	152,506	-36.4	+26.2
Aid to the blind.....	43	13,233	8,504	-15.9	+8.2

<sup>1</sup> Excludes States which did not have approved plans for all months of 1941 and 1942.

obtain support from relatives. Servicemen's allowances doubtless also kept some aged persons from needing old-age assistance.

At the end of 1942, as in previous years, the ratio of recipients of old-age assistance to aged population varied sharply among the States (chart 15). In two States, more than half the aged population was on the assistance rolls in December 1942. In two States, at the opposite extreme, less than 1 aged person in 10 was receiving an old-age assistance payment. Many factors account for the differences in recipient rates, among them differences in the extent of need, eligibility conditions, agency policies, and availability of funds.

### Payments

Despite the downward trend in case load, total expenditures for old-age assistance increased in 1942 (chart 16). Payments in the 51 States amounted to \$597 million (table 145), an increase of \$54.5 million or 10 percent over 1941. Several factors account for this increase. In a few States case loads continued to rise. In a large number of States standards for requirements, especially for food, were repriced to adjust to the rising cost of living. In four States the maximums on the amount of payments were raised. A few States were able to set levels of individual payments at more nearly the full amount of need established by the State or local public assistance agency.

About \$18 million of the net increase of \$54.5 million in total payments occurred in two States—Texas and Washington. During 1941, the Texas legislature passed an act requiring the Public Welfare Department to make payments to all eligible persons. The full effect of this amend-

ment was not felt until 1942. In Washington, the enactment of an initiative petition resulted in changes in conditions of eligibility which had the effect of increasing payments to recipients as well as of making more persons eligible for assistance. Although this change in State law was put into effect early in 1941, it continued to result in a rise in payments for several months in 1942.

Increases in total payments and decreases in case loads are reflected in a general rise in the levels of payments. The average payment for old-age assistance in December 1942 was \$23.43 (table 31), an increase of \$2.16 or 10 percent over the average of the previous December. From December 1941 to December 1942 the average payment increased in 50 States (table 32) and declined only in West Virginia. In the other States, increases in the averages ranged from \$0.04 in South Carolina to \$11.15 in Colorado. In 29 States, average payments increased \$1 or more (table 33). In almost two-thirds of the States the increases in average payments were less than 10 percent, and in more than one-third of the

States, less than 5 percent. On the other hand, in Arkansas the average payment was up 85 percent, in Missouri 51 percent, in Colorado 37 percent, and in Hawaii 27 percent. During 1942, both Arkansas and Missouri increased the proportion of established need that might be met by payments and revised their budget standards for food. Arkansas also raised the maximum payment from \$25 to \$30. Thus, unusual situations explain the relatively high percentage increases in average payments in a few States, which in turn influence the national average.

Table 31.—*Special types of public assistance and general assistance: Average payment per recipient, by State and program, December 1942*

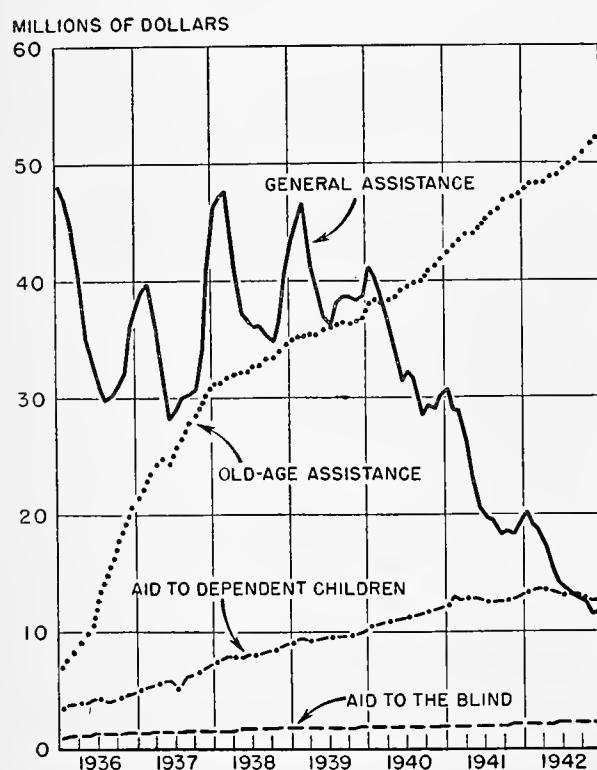
State	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (family)	Aid to the blind	General assistance (case)
Total .....	\$23.43	\$36.25	\$26.56	\$25.21
Alabama .....	9.84	16.53	10.53	10.06
Alaska .....	29.81	51.10	(1)	45.67
Arizona .....	37.22	34.91	35.04	24.09
Arkansas .....	14.71	22.23	16.20	6.72
California .....	36.91	57.48	46.95	23.93
Colorado .....	41.06	31.68	33.92	21.46
Connecticut .....	29.88	61.03	31.71	30.28
Delaware .....	13.07	35.81	(1)	(2)
District of Columbia .....	27.62	39.11	33.76	24.81
Florida .....	14.40	24.28	15.41	7.54
Georgia .....	9.29	23.08	12.20	8.20
Hawaii .....	16.51	44.07	18.72	21.99
Idaho .....	26.80	34.86	27.38	16.40
Illinois .....	27.57	32.50	30.99	26.79
Indiana .....	20.90	32.01	28.25	16.95
Iowa .....	22.06	19.61	27.93	18.33
Kansas .....	24.27	37.85	25.69	20.03
Kentucky .....	10.20	(2)	12.47	(2)
Louisiana .....	14.40	28.26	18.13	19.73
Maine .....	21.70	43.76	22.95	25.87
Maryland .....	20.12	34.31	23.35	25.49
Massachusetts .....	34.23	64.08	25.46	28.61
Michigan .....	22.01	47.55	28.16	26.45
Minnesota .....	22.88	35.55	28.60	22.27
Mississippi .....	9.05	20.17	10.63	4.37
Missouri .....	19.67	30.73	(1)	23.51
Montana .....	23.56	31.79	25.46	17.65
Nebraska .....	20.85	31.63	22.08	13.93
Nevada .....	31.49	25.19	35.85	16.54
New Hampshire .....	24.07	50.03	24.23	(3)
New Jersey .....	23.43	32.11	25.47	25.59
New Mexico .....	19.08	36.59	22.67	15.22
New York .....	28.95	53.42	30.04	37.44
North Carolina .....	10.40	17.51	15.39	7.79
North Dakota .....	19.13	33.65	20.99	16.45
Ohio .....	26.97	40.27	21.93	20.56
Oklahoma .....	21.92	22.60	23.72	(2)
Oregon .....	24.71	50.09	30.59	25.17
Pennsylvania .....	25.87	48.21	29.78	21.65
Rhode Island .....	24.93	55.57	23.11	38.52
South Carolina .....	10.15	16.12	10.36	8.14
South Dakota .....	19.56	29.01	15.59	15.49
Tennessee .....	12.36	19.61	12.64	(2)
Texas .....	20.05	21.33	23.18	11.10
Utah .....	27.08	47.40	29.57	27.98
Vermont .....	17.97	32.86	22.60	21.29
Virginia .....	10.62	20.99	13.35	10.96
Washington .....	33.74	49.32	35.97	24.05
West Virginia .....	17.17	30.54	22.02	10.64
Wisconsin .....	24.16	41.95	24.56	24.06
Wyoming .....	26.78	34.67	30.17	19.56

<sup>1</sup> No program in operation.

<sup>2</sup> Not computed; data on cases and payments estimated.

<sup>3</sup> Not computed; unduplicated count of cases receiving assistance under State and local programs not available.

Chart 16.—*Public assistance in the continental United States: Payments to recipients, by month, 1936-42*



**Table 32.—Special types of public assistance and general assistance: Number of States with specified percentage change in average payments to recipients from December 1941 to December 1942, by program**

Percentage change	Number of States			
	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	General assistance
Total.....	51	150	147	145
Increase:				
Under 5.0.....	18	19	15	7
5.0-9.9.....	13	13	17	11
10.0-19.9.....	13	7	8	13
20.0 and over.....	6	9	4	7
Decrease:				
Under 5.0.....	1	2	3	6
5.0-9.9.....				1

<sup>1</sup> Excludes States for which data are estimated or unduplicated count of cases is not available, States with less than 100 recipients or in which change was less than 0.05 percent, and States which had no programs in December 1941.

### Aid to Dependent Children

In 1942, Federal-State programs for aid to dependent children were in operation in 47 States. Four States—Alaska, Iowa, Kentucky, Nevada—were administering such programs without Federal participation. At the end of 1942, 849,000 children in 349,000 families in the continental United States were receiving aid to dependent children (table 24). The children on the rolls represented 21 per 1,000 children under 18 in the population. Total payments in the continental United States

to families with dependent children amounted in 1942 to \$158 million, of which 40 percent was from Federal funds, 42 percent from State funds, and 18 percent from local funds. The average payment per family in the United States and Territories was \$36.25.

### Coverage

For the first time since the passage of the Social Security Act, the number of families receiving aid to dependent children in the United States showed a decline from the previous year. In the country as a whole, the number of families aided decreased about 11 percent from December 1941 to December 1942. The decline has been continuous since March 1942. In 16 States, the number of families on the rolls at the end of the year was at least one-fifth smaller than at the end of 1941.<sup>2</sup>

In a few States, trends in coverage in 1942 varied strikingly from the national trend. The Federal-State programs in Connecticut, Illinois, and Texas, all of which began to make payments with Federal participation late in 1941, continued to grow in 1942. Increasing case loads in these States were primarily responsible for the continued rise in the case load for the country as a whole in

<sup>2</sup> Alaska, Arizona, California, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

**Table 33.—Special types of public assistance and general assistance: States in which average payment per recipient increased or decreased by \$1 or more from December 1941 to December 1942, by program**

Amount of change	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children <sup>1</sup> (family)	Aid to the blind <sup>2</sup>	General assistance <sup>3</sup> (case)
Increase:				
\$10.00 or more.....	Colorado.....	Alaska, Connecticut, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Arkansas, California, Washington, Missouri, Hawaii, Oregon, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York.....		
9.00-9.99.....				
8.00-8.99.....				
7.00-7.99.....	Arkansas, Missouri.....		Arkansas, Indiana.....	Missouri.....
6.00-6.99.....				Hawaii, Oregon.....
5.00-5.99.....	Massachusetts.....			Arizona, New Mexico.....
4.00-4.99.....				Louisiana, Washington, Wyoming.....
3.00-3.99.....	Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, Michigan, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island.....	Idaho, Kansas, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Utah, Wisconsin.....	Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon, Wyoming, Hawaii, Michigan, Oklahoma.....	Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Pennsylvania.....
2.00-2.99.....	Illinois, Indiana, Montana, New York, Oregon, Tennessee, Wyoming.....	Alabama, Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, North Dakota.....	Arizona, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Iowa, Montana, New York, Utah.....	Alabama, California, Indiana, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont.....
1.00-1.99.....	District of Columbia, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Wisconsin.....	Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, Texas, Wyoming.....	Alabama, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee.....	
Decrease:				
\$1.00-1.99.....				New York, Wisconsin.....

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Kentucky, which had no State-wide program in operation.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes Alaska and Delaware, which had no program; Kentucky, for which data for December 1941 are not available; and Missouri, for which data are estimated.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes Alaska, for which data for December 1941 are not available; Delaware, Kentucky, New Hampshire, and Tennessee, for which data for December 1942 are estimated; and Oklahoma, for which unduplicated count of cases receiving assistance under State and local programs is not available.

the first 3 months of 1942, and obscured the steepness of the declines in most States in subsequent months (table 141). On the other hand, removal of nearly 11,000 families from the rolls in Texas in December 1942 because of inadequate funds tended to exaggerate the general decline in December. The number of families receiving aid to dependent children increased from December 1941 to December 1942 in five States in addition to those named above—Georgia, New Hampshire, New Mexico, South Dakota, West Virginia. Three of these States came under the act in 1936 but had inadequate appropriations for aid to dependent children until 1942.

Increases in the number of families for whom aid to dependent children was discontinued and a drop in the number of applications received for aid to dependent children contributed to the general decline in case loads. In the States administering Federal-State programs throughout 1941 and 1942, more than 152,000 cases were closed, an increase of 26 percent over 1941 (table 30). Nearly 100,000 families left the rolls because they were no longer in need. Most of these families became self-supporting through the employment of a family member. In the 16 States reporting, aid was discontinued for about 1,200 families because they received an allowance under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act. Receipt of other public aid accounted for the discontinuance of aid to 6,000 families.

The increase in the demand for labor in 1942 and increased ability of relatives to support children were reflected in a decline of 36 percent in

**Table 34.—Aid to dependent children: Percentage change in number of recipients, and number of States with increase or decrease in number of recipients, by month, 1942**

Month	Percentage change from preceding month	Number of States <sup>1</sup> with—	
		Increase from preceding month	Decrease from preceding month
January	+1.4	27	22
February	+.8	23	26
March	+.6	19	30
April	-.2	21	29
May	-.5	17	33
June	-.9	6	43
July	-1.3	12	38
August	-.9	7	43
September	-1.0	10	39
October	-2.1	5	45
November	-2.4	6	44
December	-4.6	2	48

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Kentucky, for which data are estimated, and States with no change from preceding month.

the number of applications for aid to dependent children received in 1942 as compared with 1941 in the States administering Federal-State programs of aid to dependent children throughout both years.

At the end of 1942 there was striking variation among States in the number of children receiving aid to dependent children in relation to the number of children in the population. In 4 States, less than 10 per 1,000 children under 18 were aided, and in 3 States, 40 or more per 1,000 (chart 15). The wide variations in the degree of coverage are greater than can be explained by differences in the extent of need. Among the factors accounting for the extreme variations are differences in State eligibility conditions, standards of assistance, and availability of funds.

#### Payments

Although case loads declined in 1942, expenditures for aid to dependent children increased (chart 16). Total payments in 1942 amounted to \$159 million (table 146), an increase of more than \$5 million, or approximately 3.4 percent, over 1941. Expenditures for this program declined substantially, however, in many of the more industrial States where the relatively large declines in case loads also occurred. The industrial States with sharp reductions in 1942, listed in order of the magnitude of the decrease, are Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, California, Massachusetts, and Ohio. Sizable reductions occurred also in Indiana, Maryland, Wisconsin, and Iowa, where the larger urban centers are becoming increasingly industrialized.

In 30 States, amounts expended for assistance were larger in 1942 than in 1941. In 8 States, total payments were from \$300,000 to \$6.0 million greater than in 1941. Two of these States—Illinois and Connecticut—are highly industrialized, but both inaugurated their Federal-State programs late in 1941. Texas and Mississippi, which also came under the act in 1941, had sizable increases in payments. Other States in which expenditures increased in substantial amounts are West Virginia, Oklahoma, Florida, and Kansas.

In December 1942 the average payment for aid to dependent children was \$36.25 per family (table 31), an increase of \$2.62 or 8 percent over December 1941. Average payments increased in

all States except Mississippi and South Carolina; the increases ranged from only \$0.01 in Ohio to \$15.97 in Connecticut. Increases of \$1 or more occurred in 35 States (table 33). In 32 of the 48 States with higher average payments, the increase was less than 10 percent (table 32). The ability of the States to increase payments for aid to dependent children in sufficient amounts to meet the rising cost of living was seriously limited by the maximums in the Federal act on the amounts of payments in which the Federal Government will participate. The Federal Government pays half the cost of assistance to a family up to a maximum of \$18 a month for one dependent child and \$12 for each additional child aided.

### Aid to the Blind

In December 1942, 45 States were administering programs for aid to the blind with Federal participation. In 4 additional States—Illinois, Missouri, Nevada, Pennsylvania—State programs for aid to the blind were operated without Federal grants. About 79,000 persons in the United States were receiving aid to the blind in December 1942 (table 143). Of this number, nearly 55,000 were being aided in States with Federal-State programs. Expenditures for aid to the blind in 1942 in all States totaled \$24.7 million, of which 30.4 percent was from Federal funds, 53.4 percent from State funds, and 16.2 percent from local funds. The average assistance payment for all States combined was \$26.56.

#### Coverage

Aid to the blind is the only type of public aid which reached more persons at the end of 1942 than at the end of 1941. Nevertheless, this program also has been responsive to changing conditions. The net increase of 1,800 in the total number of recipients is more than accounted for by the expansion of two new Federal-State programs—the Texas program, initiated in October 1941, and the Kentucky program which started in December 1942. There was a decrease of about 1 percent from December 1941 in the total number of recipients in the other 43 States with Federal-State programs. Among these States there were increases of 5 percent or more in the number of recipients from December 1941 in the District of Columbia, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana. Decreases of 5 percent or more occurred

Table 35.—*Aid to the blind: Percentage change in number of recipients, and number of States with increase or decrease in number of recipients, by month, 1942*

Month	Percentage change from preceding month	Number of States <sup>1</sup> with—	
		Increase from preceding month	Decrease from preceding month
January	+0.5	24	19
February	+1.3	23	24
March	+1.3	19	26
April	+1.4	22	19
May	+1.1	26	18
June	+1.4	25	20
July	-1.3	18	24
August	+1.3	21	21
September	+1.2	13	30
October	-1.2	12	32
November	-1.2	10	35
December	+1.4	12	31

<sup>1</sup> Excludes States with no change from preceding month.

in 12 States—Connecticut, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

As in the programs of old-age assistance and aid to dependent children, the number of applications for aid to the blind declined and the number of cases closed increased in 1942 (table 30). In the 43 States operating Federal-State programs for aid to the blind throughout 1941 and 1942, the number of applications for aid declined by one-sixth from 1941. On the other hand, the number of persons leaving the rolls increased about one-twelfth. There was a marked increase in the proportion of recipients who were dropped from the rolls because they were no longer needy. The number of cases closed because of the receipt of allowances under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act was small but relatively as important as for old-age assistance.

At the close of 1942, the States varied greatly in the number of recipients of aid to the blind per 100,000 total population (chart 15). In three States the recipient rate was more than 100 per 100,000 general population, whereas in four States the rate was less than 20 per 100,000. Differences in the prevalence of blindness and in practices with respect to the program under which aged blind persons are aided, as well as differences in eligibility conditions, standards of assistance, and availability of funds, account for these variations.

#### Payments

In 1942 total expenditures for aid to the needy blind in the United States amounted to \$24.7

million (table 147), an increase of \$1.8 million or approximately 8 percent over 1941. In Texas, where the new Federal-State program for aid to the blind expanded throughout 1942, payments increased \$800,000 over the previous year. In California total payments decreased from 1941 because of a decline in case load. In most States total expenditures have increased as levels of payments have risen (chart 16).

In December 1942 the average payment for aid to the blind—\$26.56 (table 31)—represented an increase over December 1941 of \$0.75 or only 3 percent. Although this increase was smaller than that for either of the other two special types of public assistance over the same period, the average payment for aid to the blind had increased much more sharply from December 1940 to December 1941 than had the averages for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children. From December 1941 to December 1942 average payments increased in all States except North Dakota, South Carolina, and Texas; in only 12 States, however, were the increases as much as 10 percent (table 32).

### General Assistance

In December 1942, 459,000 cases in the United States were receiving general assistance. Expenditures in 1942 for this type of aid, which is wholly a State and local responsibility, totaled \$181 million, of which 49 percent was from State funds and 51 percent from local funds. The average payment per general assistance case in December 1942 was \$25.21.

#### Coverage

Throughout 1942 the trend in the general assistance case load was greatly affected by expanding employment opportunities. For the country as a whole there were steady month-by-month decreases in general assistance cases not broken by the usual seasonal rise in the winter months (table 144). In December 1942 the rolls were at three-fifths the level of December 1941. The continuous decline in the number of cases receiving general assistance was maintained despite an even more rapid decline in WPA employment.

In 13 States the general assistance load dropped in each month of 1942. In 10 additional States the downward trend continued uninterrupted until December, when there was a slight seasonal

Table 36.—General assistance: Percentage change in number of recipients, and number of States with increase or decrease in number of recipients, by month, 1942

Month	Percentage change from preceding month	Number of States <sup>1</sup> with—	
		Increase from preceding month	Decrease from preceding month
January	+4.7	39	8
February	-2.3	10	37
March	-3.9	7	39
April	-7.8	3	44
May	-9.1	3	43
June	-7.6	4	41
July	-6.8	3	44
August	-2.7	10	37
September	-4.0	4	43
October	-4.8	7	40
November	-6.7	5	42
December	-2.2	26	18

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Kentucky and Tennessee and, for December 1942, Delaware and New Hampshire, for which data are estimated, and States with no change from preceding month.

upturn. In the remaining States monthly rises were slight and sporadic. Although some seasonal rise occurred in December in 26 States, the increase amounted to less than 2 percent in 14 of these States, and the net effect of these increases was too slight to reverse the national trend (table 36).

In all but 2 States—Alabama and New Mexico—the number of general assistance cases on the rolls was smaller in December 1942 than in December 1941. In 24 of the 45 States for which complete data were reported, case loads declined 40 percent or more. Reduction in cases of less than 20 percent occurred only in Arizona, Arkansas, Maryland, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

By December 1942 relatively few persons considered employable were receiving general assistance even in localities where agency policies provide general assistance to cases with employable persons. Cases with employable persons, which tend to be larger than other cases, comprised a smaller proportion of the load in December 1942 than in December 1941 and one-person cases a larger share. The average number of persons per case was estimated to be 2.2 in December 1942 as compared with 2.5 in December 1941. Less than half as many persons were receiving general assistance at the end of 1942 as at the end of the previous year.

#### Payments

Total payments to cases receiving general assistance in 1942 declined \$92.3 million from 1941,

or about one-third. Only 8 States—Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Mississippi, New Mexico, South Carolina, West Virginia, all but 3 of which were southern States—spent more for general assistance in 1942 than in the previous year. The total increase in these States was negligible, amounting to only \$0.3 million. In the remaining 41 States expenditures for assistance declined. Decreases of more than 25 percent occurred in 19 States. In California and Pennsylvania total payments decreased more than 50 percent. In Louisiana, where the total was reduced 39 percent, the decline was attributable primarily to suspension of the State program from June to October when the legislature failed to provide sufficient funds.

In December 1942 the average payment per general assistance case in the United States was \$25.21 (table 31), which represented an increase of \$0.83 or 3 percent above the average payment in December 1941. Interpretation of the changes in the levels of general assistance payments is difficult because of the changing composition of the case load, the declining number of persons per case, and the possibility that other resources of recipients increased.

The States vary strikingly in the changes from December 1941 to December 1942 in average payments. In 7 States—Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, South Carolina, West Virginia, Wisconsin—the average payment decreased. In New York the decrease amounted to \$1.87 and in Wisconsin to \$1.69. In all other States, average payments increased by amounts ranging from \$0.03 in the District of Columbia to \$7.75 in Missouri. In 26 States average payments increased \$1 or more (table 33). In 18 States the increase was less than 10 percent and in 20 States, more than 10 percent (table 32).

### **War Emergency Programs**

In addition to the civilian war benefits program described earlier, the Social Security Board administers Federal funds through State public assistance agencies for assistance to civilians and aid to enemy aliens to meet certain specified needs arising from the war. Of the emergency funds allocated for this purpose, \$98,000 was spent for these programs in 1942, of which nearly \$53,000

was for civilian war assistance and \$45,000 for aid to enemy aliens.<sup>3</sup>

Agreements with State public assistance agencies are made by the Social Security Board, and designated State agencies receive Federal funds from Presidential emergency allocations as advances or reimbursement for their expenditures under these programs.

#### **Civilian War Assistance**

The civilian war assistance program is a temporary program to provide assistance of short duration to meet emergency need resulting from enemy attack or of action to meet such attack or the danger thereof. The assistance program covers essentially the same groups of civilians and civilian defense workers as those eligible for civilian war benefits (see pp. 33-34). Aid is available for shipwrecked persons or their dependents; persons repatriated to the United States; stranded persons from war-stricken areas; and civilians evacuated from Alaska, Hawaii, other Pacific islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and from danger points in the United States.

Insofar as possible, Federal funds allotted to the Social Security Board for the program are expended through established State and local public assistance agencies, on the principle that existing programs and services should be strengthened and not duplicated by the creation of paralleling emergency agencies. Assistance may be given in cash or, when necessary, in kind. Some civilians may wish to repay the Government, but no enforceable contract for repayment is required. Assistance payments may be made on an emergency basis to cover needs in a crisis, and on a month-to-month basis, for such time as funds are available, when financial assistance is required beyond the emergency situation.

#### **Aid to Enemy Aliens**

Emergency funds have been used also, through Presidential authorization, to provide assistance and services for enemy aliens, their dependents, and other persons in need because of restrictive action of the Federal Government. The aid has

<sup>3</sup> For chronology of authorizations for these programs and their relation to the program for civilian war benefits, see "Significant Developments in the Year," items for February 6, 10, 26; March 11, 18, 23, 24; April 8; May 26; July 1; September 4; October 5; and November 5.

included Federal funds and services for assisting the dependents of enemy aliens after the internment of the head of the family, and relocating and temporarily assisting persons who have been removed from prohibited areas or whose source of livelihood has been interrupted as a result of restrictions imposed by the Department of Justice and the Army.

### ***Need Remaining at the End of 1942***

Despite the fact that 1942 was a year of full employment and that case loads declined during the year, a substantial volume of need remained at its close, only a part of which was being met. Practically the entire burden of public aid rested upon the public assistance agencies. It is estimated that in December 1942 between 4.8 and 5.8 million persons were benefiting from the three special types of public assistance and general assistance. Some additional persons were in need but were unable to get assistance because of restrictive eligibility conditions, shortages of funds, or in some instances the absence of any provision for general assistance.

In some States there were substantial waiting lists for the special types of public assistance at the end of 1942. In 5 States the number of applications pending for old-age assistance was at least one-tenth as great as the number of recipients. Applications pending for aid to the blind in 3 States and for aid to dependent children in 11 States were 10 percent or more of the number of cases on the rolls. In 3 States—Florida, Georgia, Mississippi—the number of families whose applications for aid to dependent children were pending exceeded the number of recipients. Experience indicates that the great majority of applicants are eligible for the type of aid for which they have applied.

In a few States, it was still necessary in 1942 to postpone assistance for persons whose applications

had been investigated and approved until the closing of other cases released sufficient funds to permit payments to these applicants. Pending applications for aid to dependent children in a few States were accepted on a monthly quota basis during 1942 as funds were available. In at least one State, intake was practically "frozen" for all programs in the latter part of the year and applications were denied on the ground of inadequacy of funds. Applications were discouraged for the same reason in some other States. In Texas, nearly 11,000 families for whom aid to dependent children was discontinued in December were still in need; their need was less than that of those who remained on the rolls, however, since the discontinuance of assistance meant that they had resources which met at least 30 percent of their requirements.

In many localities general assistance agencies were excluding entire groups from assistance. Among groups excluded in certain localities were families with a member adjudged employable, aliens, and families receiving other types of public aid. Because of financial stringencies, some localities—notably in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas—have no general assistance program.

In 1942, agencies administering public aid programs made great effort to increase payments to meet needs more nearly adequately. Inevitably, adjustments in payments lagged behind the rise in living costs. In general, the increases in payments were not so great as the increase in prices. Maximums on payments and limited appropriations affected the ability of some agencies to increase payments in amounts sufficient to maintain assistance standards.

The year 1942 may be characterized as one of great adaptation in all public aid programs. The public assistance programs exhibited a high degree of resilience in a period of major social and economic change.

# Financial Aspects of Social Security

WARTIME EMPLOYMENT and earnings in 1942 had both immediate and long-range financial impacts on social security measures. Currently, there was a marked decrease in expenditures for unemployment insurance benefits and for assistance and work program earnings of persons in need, and a less rapid rise than would otherwise have been expected in total payments under retirement programs. Rising pay rolls resulted in large increases in insurance contributions and other receipts under the tax measures used to finance social insurance. With respect to Federal financing, however, social insurance receipts as well as social security expenditures had a relatively smaller part than in earlier years in total income and outgo because of the great expansion of other Federal fiscal operations.

In the long run also, the effect of the war economy will be marked. The rise in insurance contributions evidences potential rights to benefits accruing for some persons who, except for wartime employment, might not have entered the coverage of any of the insurance programs, and for others whose rights will be substantially greater than those they could have obtained in ordinary circumstances. Both the immediate and long-range impacts of the war upon financing differ markedly among the various social security programs according to the nature of the risk covered, the stage of development of the program, and—for the insurance programs—the specific provisions for maintaining the insurance status of persons formerly in covered employment and of those who may leave such employment after the war.

The following pages indicate the place of expenditures for social security and related purposes in national income in 1942 and outline the year's developments in the collection of social security contributions, the maintenance of social security trust funds, and the financing of public assistance.

## Expenditures for Social Security

Expenditures at all levels of government for social security and related programs<sup>1</sup> during fiscal

years ended in 1942 are estimated at \$5.5 billion, a decrease of 11.0 percent from those in 1941 (table 37). These expenditures represented 4.6 percent of the national income in 1942 or approximately \$41 per capita of the total population. Approximately half the expenditures were derived from Federal funds.

Since comprehensive data on State and local expenditures for all governmental functions will not be available until the 1942 decennial census of State and local governments is completed, it is not yet possible to determine the relation of social security and related expenditures to those for all other governmental purposes or to compare them with outlays for other specific functions. Because of the increases in Federal expenditures for war and in the level of economic activity, social security and related expenditures at all levels of government undoubtedly represented a far smaller proportion of total public expenditures than the 26.6 percent recorded in 1940-41. If State and local expenditures for all purposes other than social insurance, public aid, health and medical services, and other welfare programs were maintained at approximately their 1941 levels (about \$7.3 billion), the total outlays of all levels of government would have amounted to \$42.6 billion with 13.0 percent representing social security and related expenditures, 13.0 percent general community services, and 74.0 percent all other, including national defense. Total Federal expenditures in the fiscal year 1941-42 amounted to \$32.5 billion, of which 8.5 percent was for social security and related purposes, 3.3 percent for general community services, and 88.2 percent for war activities and other Federal functions (table 38).

Federal, State, and local expenditures under programs for which the Social Security Board grants Federal funds to States amounted to \$1,385 million in the fiscal years ended in 1942, or 25 percent of all social security and related expenditures, of which Federal funds represented 42 percent and State and local funds, 58 percent.

expenditures for services and administration, as well as money payments to individuals, but exclude additions to trust funds. In programs which involve intergovernmental transfers of funds, expenditures have been attributed to the level making the initial outlay, whether in the form of grants or otherwise. See 1941 Yearbook, pp. 34-39.

<sup>1</sup> Comprise public disbursements under programs to offset interruption or cessation of earnings and deficiencies in income. Disbursements include

**Table 37.—Government expenditures<sup>1</sup> for social security and related programs, by source of funds, fiscal years ended in 1941 and 1942<sup>2</sup>**

[In millions<sup>3</sup>]

Program	1941-42		1940-41		
	Total expenditures	Source of funds		Total expenditures	Source of funds
		Federal <sup>4</sup>	State and local		
Total	\$5,524.2	\$2,747.8	\$2,776.4	\$6,205.5	\$3,175.8
Public aid	2,758.1	1,676.9	1,081.2	3,484.6	2,146.8
Special types of public assistance	802.5	377.3	542.5	714.4	330.6
General relief	264.0	—	264.0	392.0	—
Subsistence payments to farmers <sup>5</sup>	9.0	9.0	—	14.1	14.1
Civilian Conservation Corps	162.7	162.7	—	257.4	257.4
National Youth Administration <sup>6</sup>	98.7	87.8	10.8	104.0	89.8
Work Projects Administration	1,263.6	882.4	381.2	1,832.5	1,284.6
Agricultural commodity distribution and stamp programs <sup>7</sup>	157.7	157.7	—	170.3	170.3
Social insurance and related programs	1,880.2	917.8	962.4	1,847.3	866.1
Employment security	445.0	73.6	371.4	503.8	68.0
Railroad unemployment insurance <sup>8</sup>	11.6	11.6	—	21.2	21.2
Old-age and survivors insurance <sup>9</sup>	137.0	137.0	—	91.2	91.2
Railroad retirement <sup>10</sup>	133.8	133.8	—	125.0	125.0
Veterans' pensions <sup>11</sup>	470.8	470.8	—	472.7	472.7
Workmen's compensation	312.2	12.2	300.0	276.8	13.3
Public employee retirement and disability	369.8	147.8	291.0	356.7	74.7
Health and medical services <sup>12</sup>	740.4	141.5	598.9	712.5	135.6
Public health services <sup>13</sup>	166.2	44.1	122.1	157.3	41.0
Hospitals <sup>14</sup>	557.0	87.1	469.8	538.9	84.8
Maternal and child health services	10.0	6.1	193.9	9.3	5.6
Services for crippled children	7.1	4.1	193.0	7.0	4.1
Other welfare services	145.5	11.6	133.9	161.1	27.4
Vocational rehabilitation	5.4	2.8	202.6	4.8	2.3
Child welfare services	1.6	1.6	(21)	1.6	1.6
Institutional and other care	138.4	227.2	2313.1	154.8	2223.5
					2313.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes administrative expenditures; represents expenditures from general, special, and trust accounts; excludes transfers to such accounts and loans.

<sup>2</sup> Fiscal years of Federal Government, most States, and some localities ended June 30; fiscal years of other States and localities cover various 12-month periods ended within year.

<sup>3</sup> Totals are sums of unrounded figures, therefore may differ slightly from sums of rounded figures.

<sup>4</sup> From U. S. Budgets for 1942-43 and 1943-44, unless otherwise specified.

<sup>5</sup> For 1940-41, based on *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 4, No. 11 (November 1941), pp. 29-33, and *Financial Statistics for Public Assistance in Selected States, 1940-41*, Social Security Board; for 1941-42, based on *Source of Funds Expended for Public Assistance, Fiscal Year 1941-42*, and *Supplement*, Social Security Board.

<sup>6</sup> For 1940-41, based on data in *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 4, No. 9 (September 1941), p. 38; for 1941-42, based on data in *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 5, No. 9 (September 1942), p. 33.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes expenditures for national defense training. State and local expenditures, furnished by National Youth Administration, represent sponsors' funds; 1940-41 figure revised.

<sup>8</sup> Represents sponsors' funds; for 1940-41 from *WPA Statistical Bulletin*, January 1942, p. 6; for 1941-42, from *Third Annual Report*, Federal Works Agency, 1942, p. 141.

<sup>9</sup> Represents purchase of agricultural commodities for distribution through school lunches and State welfare agencies and food and cotton stamp programs. For 1940-41, based on *Report of the Administrator* of the Surplus Marketing Administration, 1941, p. 5; for 1941-42, supplied by Marketing Reports Division, Department of Agriculture.

## Social Insurance and Related Programs

Total expenditures under social insurance and related programs rose slightly to \$1,880 million in the fiscal years ended in 1942. They amounted to 34.0 percent of total governmental expenditures for all social security and related programs in 1941-42 compared with 29.8 percent in 1940-41. Federal payments formed a somewhat larger percentage of the total than in the previous year. These figures include benefit payments and administrative expenses from general and trust funds, but do not include increments to trust funds in the form of appropriations from general funds or from other sources. They also include workmen's compensation expenditures by both public and private agencies when made under provisions of Federal or State laws.

A diversity of trend characterized expenditures under separate social insurance programs, some showing a substantial increase over 1940-41 and others a decrease. Since social insurance benefits are typically available as a matter of right to persons who meet requirements specified by law, variation in the expenditures under these programs primarily reflects differences in the risks and the effect of economic conditions on the incidence of these risks.

Expenditures under the old-age and survivors insurance program—which are made exclusively at the Federal level and include monthly benefits,

<sup>10</sup> For 1940-41, from *Sixth Annual Report of the Social Security Board, 1941*, pp. 182, 192; for 1941-42, from Social Security Board, Bureau of Employment Security.

<sup>11</sup> Based on data in *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*; for 1940-41, from Statement of July 10, 1941; for 1941-42, from Statement of July 15, 1942.

<sup>12</sup> Excludes expenditures from Government life insurance fund. Data estimated from U. S. Budgets for 1942-43 and 1943-44, and from Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1940-41 and 1941-42 on basis of information furnished by the Veterans Administration. Expenditures for payments to veterans made by States in connection with old-age assistance programs included under special types of public assistance; other expenditures for this purpose made by States included under institutional and other care because separate data not available.

<sup>13</sup> Excludes administrative expenses. Based on data in 1941 Yearbook, p. 9, and in this Yearbook, p. 18.

<sup>14</sup> Includes retirement payments for Lighthouse Service for which 1941-42 figure not available, 1940-41 figure used.

<sup>15</sup> Excludes administrative expenses. Based on data in 1941 Yearbook, p. 9, and in this Yearbook, p. 18.

<sup>16</sup> Excludes expenditures for health primarily incidental to performance of other functions, such as those in connection with Army, Navy, and education.

<sup>17</sup> Federal figures revised to include health expenditures under Bureau of Indian Affairs. State and local figure for 1940-41 from Bureau of the Census, *American Government Expenditures: 1941*; 1941-42 figure estimated.

<sup>18</sup> Federal expenditures for veterans' hospitals estimated from U. S. Budgets for 1942-43 and 1943-44 on basis of information furnished by the Veterans Administration. State and local figure for 1940-41 from Bureau of the Census, *American Government Expenditures: 1941*; 1941-42 figure estimated.

<sup>19</sup> Represents only amounts expended for matching Federal funds. Data from U. S. Children's Bureau.

<sup>20</sup> From U. S. Office of Education.

<sup>21</sup> Not available.

<sup>22</sup> Includes expenditures for migratory labor camps and American Printing House for the Blind. 1941-42 data for Naval Home not available, 1940-41 figure used. Refugee relief included in 1940-41 but classified under "war activities" (table 38) in 1941-42. Data for grants to States for veterans' homes from Annual Reports of Secretary of Treasury for 1940-41 and 1941-42.

<sup>23</sup> For 1940-41, from Bureau of the Census, *American Government Expenditures: 1941*; 1941-42 figure not available, 1940-41 figure used.

lump-sum payments, and allocable expenses of agencies participating in its administration—rose nearly 50 percent from 1940-41 to 1941-42. The major portion of this increase resulted from the larger number of annuitants on the rolls. The number of annuitants may be expected to continue to increase for many years. Only after the system has been in operation for nearly a generation will the number of permanent withdrawals from the benefit rolls because of the death of annuitants, remarriage of widows, and attainment of age 18 by child beneficiaries, approximate the number of additions to the rolls.

In contrast, expenditures were relatively stable in the two fiscal periods for retirement and survivor insurance programs of greater maturity. Railroad retirement expenditures increased slightly, while those for veterans' pensions were approximately the same for 1940-41 and 1941-42 and expenditures under retirement and disability plans for public employees increased slightly as additional annuitants were entered on the rolls. Expenditures under workmen's compensation programs rose moderately, reflecting the larger population at risk and the higher incidence of industrial accidents resulting from intensified production and use of inexperienced workers.

Expenditures under the employment security program decreased approximately 12 percent from 1940-41 to 1941-42. These expenditures include, at the Federal level, grants to States for administration of unemployment compensation and the affiliated functions of employment services and expenditures of the Bureau of Employment Security, including expenditures for direct operation of employment services for the latter half of the fiscal year, and, at the State level, benefit payments to recipients. The railroad unemployment insurance program showed a trend parallel to that of Federal-State unemployment compensation, with a substantial decrease in expenditures.

#### Public Aid

Total governmental outlays in fiscal years ended in 1942 for public aid under assistance, Federal work projects, and related programs, amounted to \$2,758 million, 21 percent less than in the previous corresponding period. Of these expenditures, 61 percent represented Federal funds, while State and local funds accounted for 39 percent. The programs included were financed,

Table 38.—*Federal expenditures, by major function and type of program, fiscal years 1940-41 and 1941-42*<sup>1</sup>

[In millions <sup>2</sup>]

Purpose	1941-42	1940-41
Total	\$32,509.0	\$13,015.9
Social security and related purposes	2,747.8	3,175.8
Public aid	1,676.9	2,146.8
Social insurance and related programs	917.8	866.1
Health and medical services	141.5	135.6
Other welfare services	11.6	27.4
General community services	1,077.2	789.2
Education	37.1	37.1
Libraries	3.7	3.5
Recreation	16.4	23.0
Sanitation	11.5	11.5
Housing	331.7	87.2
Public roads	152.6	175.0
Conservation and development of natural resources	524.1	451.9
All other	28,684.0	9,050.9
War activities	25,715.5	6,349.3
General governmental functions	1,708.4	1,590.9
Interest on public debt	1,260.1	1,110.7

<sup>1</sup> See footnotes, table 37, for definitions and source of data.

<sup>2</sup> Totals are sums of unrounded figures, therefore may differ slightly from sums of rounded figures.

<sup>3</sup> Revised to include expenditures for health and education programs of Bureau of Indian Affairs.

<sup>4</sup> Refugee relief included in 1940-41 under "institutional and other care" in "other welfare services" (table 37) but classified in 1941-42 under "war activities."

<sup>5</sup> For 1940-41, from Bureau of the Census, *American Government Expenditures, 1941; 1941-42* figure not available, 1940-41 figure used.

<sup>6</sup> Includes expenditures for power, flood control, river and harbor improvements, improvement of water facilities, forest work, and fish and wildlife conservation.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes debt retirement and expenditures from trust accounts.

for the most part, out of general governmental revenues, and the expenditures represented payments to needy individuals and administrative expenses.

Expenditures for the three special types of public assistance were a larger component of total expenditures for public aid than in fiscal years ended in 1941—29 percent as compared with 20 percent. Public expenditures under all other programs classified under the heading of public aid (table 37) were lower in fiscal years ended in 1942 than in the 1941 period. The program showing the largest dollar decline from 1940-41 to 1941-42 was that of the Work Projects Administration, for which Federal and State expenditures decreased by more than half a billion dollars. General relief expenditures of the States and localities declined by approximately \$128 million, and expenditures of the Civilian Conservation Corps by approximately \$95 million. Outlays for some of these programs were sharply curtailed by statutory changes, particularly in the autumn of 1942.

The decline in total governmental expenditures for public aid was not accompanied by any appreciable change in the relative proportions of

expenditures financed from Federal and State-local funds. State and local governments bore 39 percent of total costs in 1941-42 as contrasted with 38 percent in 1940-41.

### **Health and Medical Services**

Public outlays for various types of health and medical services in the fiscal years ended in 1942 did not change appreciably from the preceding year at the Federal level or at the State and local level. These services accounted for 13 percent of total governmental expenditures for social security and related purposes, a slightly larger percentage than in 1940-41.

The expenditures covered by this group do not include health and medical expenditures made in connection with other governmental functions such as outlays for medical care by the War and Navy Departments and State and local expenditures for school health programs. They are omitted because they cannot be separated readily from expenditures for the functions in connection with which they occurred, and because the inclusion of military expenditures would distort considerably public outlays for the health of civilians.

Federal expenditures for civilian public health services in 1941-42 consisted largely of Federal grants to States for public health work and venereal disease control and administrative expenses of Federal agencies in connection with various types of public health programs. Expenditures for Federal grants to States for public health work have remained at about the same level for 3 fiscal years. The State and local figures for public health include expenditures which were matched by Federal grants as well as those for other types of public health services, but do not include outlays for sanitation.

Governmental outlays were also made both for the direct operation of public hospitals and in the form of grants to institutions partially supported from private funds. A large proportion of hospital expenditures at the Federal level was made in connection with veterans' facilities. Federal grants to States for the operation of maternal and child health programs and services for crippled children differed little from those in 1940-41 and in each year were close to the maximum amount authorized in the Social Security Act.

### **Other Welfare Services**

The fourth main category of governmental expenditure for social security and related programs includes vocational rehabilitation, child welfare services, a variety of types of institutional care especially important at the State-local level, and miscellaneous welfare services. Lack of data has made it necessary to use the 1940-41 figures for State and local institutional and other care in 1941-42.

### **General Community Services**

Federal expenditures for the broad category of items listed in table 38 as "general community services" increased in 1941-42 by 36 percent over the previous fiscal year. Most of this increase consisted of expenditures for housing, which almost quadrupled during the year and were largely for the purpose of providing living facilities for workers employed in war work.

### **Federal Grants to States**

About 5 percent of all Federal grants to States in the fiscal year 1941-42 were for health and welfare services, including health, maternal and child welfare, vocational rehabilitation, and homes for disabled veterans. In some States such grants formed a much larger percentage of total Federal grants received. They constituted 20 percent in Alaska, 15 percent in Hawaii, about 45 percent of total grants to Puerto Rico, and the entire amount received by the Virgin Islands. The latter two jurisdictions are not eligible to receive Federal grants for public assistance under the Social Security Act or for administrative grants for unemployment compensation programs.

Federal funds made available to the States for public assistance for the Nation as a whole represented 57 percent of the total Federal grants to States in the fiscal year ended in 1942. The proportion, however, varied widely from State to State, ranging from a low of 16 percent for Nevada to a high of 76 percent for Colorado. Federal public assistance grants in this year were larger than those in the previous fiscal year in all States but Alabama, Hawaii, Maryland, and Missouri.

### **Per Capita Distribution of Public Assistance Grants**

Federal grants to States during the fiscal year 1941-42 totaled approximately \$655 million (table

0). More than half this amount—\$374 million or 57 percent—represented grants for public assistance. There were wide differences among the States in the relative amount of these grants. For example, California with 5.6 percent of the total population in 1942 received 11.2 percent of total public assistance grants, or a larger proportion than that received by 10 southern States combined in which 19.9 percent of the population was living.<sup>2</sup> In addition to California, relatively large shares of public assistance grants were received in Colorado, Washington, Oklahoma, Utah, and Arizona. The 24 States in which the percentage share of the population exceeded the percentage share of the public assistance grants in this fiscal year included all southern States except Texas and Oklahoma, and also the densely populated Middle Atlantic States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

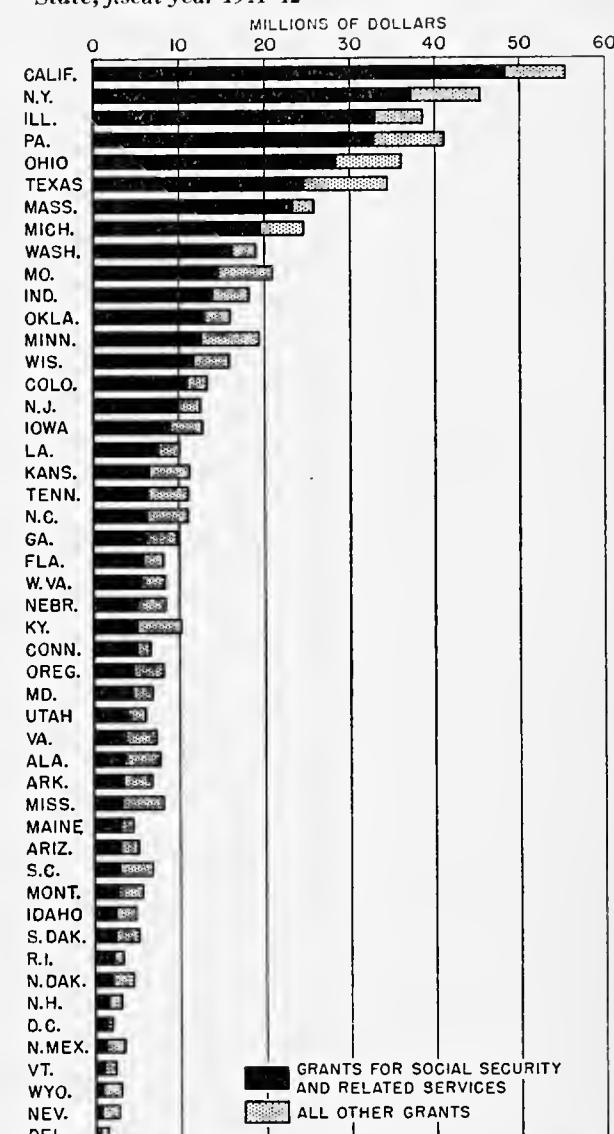
For the Nation as a whole, Federal grants for public assistance amounted to \$2.86 per capita in 1942 (table 41). The per capita figure varied from \$8.60 in Colorado to \$0.56 in Alabama, a range almost three times the size of the national average. Alabama received one-fifth as much as the national figure, and Colorado three times as much. For six States—Colorado, Washington, Oklahoma, Utah, Arizona, California—the per capita amount was more than \$5. In contrast, there were four States—Alabama, Virginia, Mississippi, South Carolina—in which it was less than \$1. Half the States received per capita amounts above the United States average and half below.

This variation in the distribution of Federal grants among the States was the result of several factors, including differences in the extent of need for public assistance, in State resources, and in policies with respect to the various programs. Some account is taken of differences in general need when the figures for total grants are converted to a per capita basis. The distribution of funds among individual programs, discussed later, reflects to some extent differences in State policies. In order to show the relation between differences in the amount of grants and in fiscal capacity, per capita income payments and State and local tax collections are also shown in table 41.

Comparison of the per capita distribution of public assistance grants with State per capita

income payments shows that, while there was no marked tendency for States with high per capita incomes to receive high per capita grants, the States which received low Federal grants per inhabitant were those in which per capita income was low. Of the 14 southern States ranking lowest in the per capita income scale, 12 were relatively low in per capita amounts of Federal grants for public assistance, Texas and Oklahoma being the exceptions. This fact suggests that the low-income States either do not have the resources

Chart 17.—*Federal grants to States: Total grants and grants for social security and related services, by State, fiscal year 1941-42*<sup>1</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Oklahoma, Louisiana, North Carolina, Arkansas, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, Mississippi.

<sup>1</sup> See table 39.

for financing larger programs and obtaining larger Federal matching grants, or do not choose to do

so. Figures on per capita State and local tax collections show that States with low per capita

Table 39.—Federal grants to States, fiscal year 1941-42<sup>1</sup>[In thousands<sup>2</sup>]

State	Total	Social security and related services				Education <sup>3</sup>	Public roads	Development and conservation of natural resources <sup>4</sup>
		Total	Assistance payments and administration <sup>5</sup>	Employment security administration <sup>6</sup>	Health and welfare services <sup>7</sup>			
Total, 1940-41	\$653,324	\$427,007	\$329,845	\$66,195	\$30,967	\$25,254	\$171,042	\$30,022
Total, 1941-42	659,466	483,199	374,568	74,034	34,598	25,686	119,518	31,062
Alabama	7,787	3,580	1,636	819	1,124	657	2,567	983
Alaska	640	495	282	87	126	50	-----	96
Arizona	5,158	3,163	2,580	322	261	175	1,462	358
Arkansas	6,830	3,520	2,008	753	758	509	1,909	891
California	55,484	45,570	41,562	5,464	1,545	1,060	4,780	1,073
Colorado	13,367	10,991	10,139	496	356	264	1,662	430
Connecticut	6,636	5,214	3,432	1,354	428	283	871	268
Delaware	1,415	635	305	228	101	178	425	178
District of Columbia <sup>8</sup>	1,995	1,485	885	321	279	53	458	-----
Florida	8,202	5,889	4,400	814	676	356	1,408	548
Georgia	9,843	6,172	3,916	1,068	1,188	710	1,951	1,010
Hawaii	1,401	763	406	147	210	175	257	206
Idaho	4,863	2,600	2,051	313	236	198	1,563	502
Illinois	38,718	33,107	26,469	5,085	1,553	1,133	3,668	810
Indiana	18,273	14,034	11,286	1,967	781	641	2,911	688
Iowa	12,703	9,044	7,683	732	629	485	2,465	709
Kansas	11,216	6,669	5,622	576	471	382	3,603	562
Kentucky	10,231	5,227	3,338	896	993	615	3,514	875
Louisiana	9,988	7,614	5,922	899	793	498	1,163	713
Maine	4,575	3,212	2,530	460	222	203	827	333
Maryland	6,881	4,631	3,252	866	513	369	1,539	343
Massachusetts	25,849	23,484	19,460	3,271	754	588	1,484	292
Michigan	24,644	19,654	14,783	3,855	1,016	858	3,210	921
Minnesota	19,570	12,748	10,699	1,407	642	541	5,447	833
Mississippi	8,140	3,355	1,934	538	883	566	3,264	955
Missouri	20,944	14,747	11,603	2,293	850	728	4,619	850
Montana	5,648	2,841	2,257	325	229	197	2,204	406
Nebraska	8,419	5,355	4,526	447	382	324	2,237	503
Nevada	2,760	747	437	193	116	138	1,691	185
New Hampshire	3,043	1,731	1,215	352	164	158	928	227
New Jersey	12,525	10,138	6,136	3,275	727	588	1,450	349
New Mexico	3,410	1,430	911	202	318	192	1,472	316
New York	45,399	37,486	25,551	10,112	1,823	1,800	5,290	822
North Carolina	11,060	6,313	3,889	1,185	1,239	790	2,779	1,178
North Dakota	4,515	2,164	1,670	244	250	209	1,746	396
Ohio	36,201	28,539	23,356	3,957	1,227	1,094	5,710	858
Oklahoma	16,039	13,183	11,653	813	717	555	1,515	785
Oregon	8,142	4,759	3,447	995	318	333	2,392	688
Pennsylvania	41,181	33,073	25,254	5,956	1,563	1,496	5,603	1,009
Puerto Rico	1,904	879	-----	-----	879	359	362	303
Rhode Island	3,302	2,304	1,397	697	210	186	659	154
South Carolina	6,804	3,139	1,713	621	805	476	2,439	750
South Dakota	5,140	2,569	2,130	185	253	193	1,962	416
Tennessee	11,009	6,458	4,433	1,082	943	640	3,018	892
Texas	34,547	24,774	20,612	2,399	1,762	1,256	6,905	1,613
Utah	6,076	3,989	3,394	378	216	191	1,621	275
Vermont	2,346	1,140	720	233	182	174	802	231
Virgin Islands	7	7	-----	-----	7	-----	-----	-----
Virginia	7,328	3,801	2,056	908	837	583	2,171	773
Washington	19,093	16,338	14,500	1,439	399	342	1,543	870
West Virginia	8,386	5,649	4,365	763	518	405	1,769	563
Wisconsin	15,930	11,846	9,989	1,178	680	618	2,692	774
Wyoming	3,021	1,067	741	183	143	113	1,535	306
Central office <sup>9</sup>	875	875	-----	-----	875	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Represents checks issued. Excludes Federal payments directly to individuals and private organizations under federally administered programs, to governmental units other than States, and payments which are shared taxes rather than grants.

<sup>2</sup> Totals are sums of unrounded figures, therefore may differ slightly from sums of rounded figures.

<sup>3</sup> Old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind under Social Security Act.

<sup>4</sup> Unemployment compensation administration and employment service administration under Social Security Act and, for July-December 1941 under Wagner-Peyser Act; beginning January 1942, includes Federal expenditures for operation of employment service in States.

<sup>5</sup> Maternal and child welfare services and public health under Social Security Act; vocational rehabilitation under Social Security Act and under Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1920, as amended; venereal disease control; and State and territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors.

<sup>6</sup> Agricultural and mechanic arts colleges, vocational education, and State marine schools.

<sup>7</sup> Forestry, wildlife restoration, agricultural experiment stations, and agricultural extension work.

<sup>8</sup> Excludes annual lump-sum payment by Federal Government to defray part of local expenses for use of District as seat of Government.

<sup>9</sup> Represents Federal expenditures beginning January 1942 for office supplies; amount not distributed by State.

Source: *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1942*, table 102, except grants for vocational education and vocational rehabilitation furnished by Office of Education; grants for employment security administration, assistance payments, maternal and child health, and public health furnished by Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits; and grants under Wagner-Peyser Act furnished by Social Security Board, Bureau of Accounts and Audits.

incomes are likewise low in per capita tax collections. There also appears to be some correlation in ranking among the States in the upper part of the arrays. While these differences in per capita State and local tax collections result, in part, from the fact that some States choose to tax themselves more heavily than others, they also reflect variations among States in fiscal resources.

### State Differences in Fiscal Capacity

Since Federal grants to States for public assistance are on a matching basis, Federal aid to the

needy in individual States is limited by the amounts which the States are able and willing to provide for these programs. The effectiveness of the matching provisions of the Social Security Act is therefore influenced by differences in the economic and fiscal capacities of the States. In 33 States the percentage share of total Federal aid in 1941-42 exceeded that of Federal aid for public assistance, suggesting that fiscal capacity may have been a limiting factor in the extent to which States were able to avail themselves of Federal funds for public assistance. Distribution of grants accord-

Table 40.—*Distribution of population, Federal aid, income payments, and State and local tax collections in the continental United States, by State and specified period*

State (ranked according to 1942 per capita income)	Population, 1942 <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)	Amount (in thousands)				Percentage distribution			
		Federal aid, 1941-42 <sup>2</sup>		Income payments, 1942 <sup>3</sup>	State and local tax collections, 1941 <sup>4</sup>	Population, 1942	Federal aid, 1941-42		State and local tax collections, 1941
		Total	Public assistance				Total	Public assistance	
Total	133,782	\$654,636	\$373,880	\$114,039,000	\$9,104,414	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nevada	133	2,760	437	179,800	11,412	.1	.4	.1	.1
New Jersey	4,305	12,525	6,136	5,612,600	403,678	3.2	1.9	1.6	4.9
Connecticut	1,781	6,636	3,432	2,307,600	158,417	1.3	1.0	.9	2.0
Dalawara	280	1,415	305	332,000	17,785	.2	.2	.1	.2
California	7,485	55,484	41,562	8,734,900	673,972	5.6	8.6	11.2	7.4
Washington	1,863	19,093	14,500	2,159,800	124,090	1.4	2.9	3.9	1.4
District of Columbia	844	1,995	885	982,500	40,834	.6	.3	.2	.4
New York	13,006	45,399	25,551	14,385,900	1,543,762	9.7	6.9	6.8	12.6
Maryland	1,955	6,881	3,252	2,105,900	120,669	1.5	1.1	.9	1.3
Oregon	1,079	8,142	3,447	1,128,500	78,710	.8	1.2	.9	1.0
Massachusetts	4,376	25,849	19,460	4,481,600	396,531	3.3	3.9	5.2	3.9
Rhode Island	731	3,302	1,397	742,600	57,057	.5	.5	.4	.6
Illinois	8,077	38,718	26,469	7,907,700	625,905	6.0	5.9	7.2	6.9
Michigan	5,587	24,644	14,783	5,361,400	409,823	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.5
Ohio	6,977	36,201	23,356	6,675,600	500,480	5.2	5.5	6.2	5.9
Pennsylvania	9,729	41,181	25,254	8,694,400	708,336	7.3	6.3	6.8	7.8
Wyoming	252	3,021	741	222,600	17,738	.2	.5	.2	.2
Montana	524	5,648	2,287	450,400	39,731	.4	.9	.6	.4
Utah	569	6,076	3,394	483,900	36,747	.4	.9	.9	.4
Arizona	501	5,158	2,580	417,000	34,979	.4	.8	.7	.4
Indiana	3,508	18,273	11,286	2,902,600	212,545	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.3
Iowa	2,457	12,703	7,683	2,022,100	171,897	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9
Kansas	1,755	11,216	5,622	1,428,800	111,920	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.2
Maine	844	4,575	2,530	663,800	52,311	.6	.7	.7	.6
Wisconsin	3,069	15,930	9,989	2,413,200	221,746	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.4
Colorado	1,117	13,367	10,139	877,300	82,374	.8	2.0	2.7	.9
Nebraska	1,247	8,419	4,526	964,800	65,450	.9	1.3	1.2	.7
Missouri	3,834	20,944	11,603	2,920,200	197,055	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.2
Minnesota	2,674	19,570	10,699	2,034,400	191,662	2.0	3.0	2.9	1.8
Idaho	481	4,863	2,051	364,600	32,574	.4	.7	.5	.4
South Dakota	592	5,140	2,130	429,000	40,326	.4	.8	.6	.4
North Dakota	589	4,515	1,670	424,800	34,661	.4	.7	.4	.4
New Hampshire	477	3,043	1,215	343,100	40,932	.4	.5	.3	.4
Vermont	345	2,346	720	210,800	29,682	.3	.4	.2	.3
Virginia	2,934	7,328	2,056	2,044,000	110,761	2.2	1.1	.5	1.8
Texas	6,726	34,547	20,612	4,553,800	287,343	5.0	5.3	5.5	3.2
Florida	2,080	8,202	4,400	1,363,000	124,191	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4
West Virginia	1,864	8,386	4,368	1,115,100	89,244	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0
Oklahoma	2,229	16,039	11,653	1,332,400	105,720	1.7	2.5	3.1	1.2
New Mexico	501	3,410	911	279,400	24,553	.4	.5	.2	.3
Louisiana	2,567	9,958	5,922	1,371,700	129,803	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.4
North Carolina	3,591	11,060	3,889	1,876,600	153,414	2.7	1.7	1.0	1.7
Arkansas	2,012	6,830	2,008	1,033,900	52,032	1.5	1.0	.5	.6
Georgia	3,239	9,843	3,916	1,613,100	104,845	2.4	1.5	1.0	1.2
Tennessee	2,958	11,009	4,433	1,454,800	110,895	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.3
Alabama	2,980	7,787	1,636	1,429,000	93,285	2.2	1.2	.4	1.0
Kentucky	2,819	10,231	3,338	1,343,400	97,142	2.1	1.6	.9	1.1
South Carolina	2,001	6,804	1,713	917,900	67,643	1.5	1.0	.5	.7
Mississippi	2,248	8,140	1,934	914,700	67,452	1.7	1.2	.5	.7

<sup>1</sup> Estimated by Bureau of the Census.

<sup>2</sup> For grants programs included and source of data, see table 39.

<sup>3</sup> By State of residence, from Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, June 1943, pp. 21, 22.

<sup>4</sup> From Department of Commerce, *Financing Federal, State and Local Governments: 1941*, pp. 114-123.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes expenditures of \$875,000 for central-office supplies under employment security administration.

ing to population, area, and similar factors, which characterizes some of the other Federal aid programs, resulted in a distribution more favorable to the low-income States in some cases than did the distribution which was proportional only to State and local funds expended.

Perhaps the most useful and impressive reflection of the variation in the fiscal capacity of the

**Table 41.—Per capita Federal public assistance grants, income payments, and State and local tax collections, and ratio to United States average, in the continental United States, by State and specified period**

State (ranked according to 1942 per capita income)	Per capita Federal grants for public assistance, 1942 <sup>1</sup>	Per capita income payments, 1942 <sup>2</sup>	Per capita State and local tax collections, 1941 <sup>3</sup>	Per capita amounts as percent of U. S. average		
	Federal grants for public assistance	Income payments	State and local tax collections			
Total.....	\$2.86	\$852	\$69	100	100	100
Nevada.....	2.94	1,352	94	103	159	136
New Jersey.....	1.34	1,304	95	47	153	138
Connecticut.....	2.07	1,296	91	72	152	132
Delaware.....	1.05	1,186	65	37	139	94
California.....	5.39	1,167	93	188	137	135
Washington.....	7.44	1,166	69	260	137	100
District of Columbia.....	1.07	1,164	54	37	137	78
New York.....	1.94	1,106	117	68	130	170
Maryland.....	1.65	1,077	63	58	126	91
Oregon.....	3.34	1,046	73	117	123	106
Massachusetts.....	4.63	1,024	91	162	120	132
Rhode Island.....	1.94	1,016	78	68	119	113
Illinois.....	3.72	979	78	130	115	113
Michigan.....	2.79	960	75	98	113	109
Ohio.....	3.35	957	72	117	112	104
Pennsylvania.....	2.51	894	72	88	105	104
Wyoming.....	2.98	883	72	104	104	104
Montana.....	4.39	860	74	153	101	107
Utah.....	5.72	850	66	200	100	96
Arizona.....	5.39	832	69	188	98	100
Indiana.....	3.52	827	61	123	97	88
Iowa.....	3.14	823	69	110	97	100
Kansas.....	3.44	814	63	120	96	91
Maine.....	3.13	786	63	109	92	91
Wisconsin.....	3.18	786	71	111	92	103
Colorado.....	8.60	785	74	301	92	107
Nebraska.....	3.85	774	51	135	91	74
Missouri.....	3.07	762	52	107	89	75
Minnesota.....	4.02	761	70	141	89	101
Idaho.....	4.11	758	66	144	89	96
South Dakota.....	3.58	725	66	125	85	96
North Dakota.....	2.78	721	57	97	85	83
New Hampshire.....	2.58	719	84	90	84	122
Vermont.....	2.15	698	84	75	82	122
Virginia.....	.71	697	39	25	82	57
Texas.....	3.24	677	44	113	79	64
Florida.....	2.36	655	62	83	77	90
West Virginia.....	2.72	598	48	95	70	70
Oklahoma.....	5.90	598	47	206	70	68
New Mexico.....	2.05	588	47	72	65	68
Louisiana.....	2.28	534	53	80	63	77
North Carolina.....	1.00	523	43	35	61	62
Arkansas.....	1.06	514	26	37	60	38
Georgia.....	1.53	498	33	53	58	48
Tennessee.....	1.68	492	38	59	58	55
Alabama.....	.56	480	32	20	56	46
Kentucky.....	1.25	477	35	44	56	51
South Carolina.....	.98	459	34	34	54	49
Mississippi.....	.93	407	31	33	48	45

<sup>1</sup> Based on checks issued in calendar year 1942 furnished by Treasury Department, Office of Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

<sup>2</sup> By State of residence, from Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, June 1943, p. 11.

<sup>3</sup> Based on data from Department of Commerce, *Financing Federal, State and Local Governments*: 1941, pp. 114-123.

States is the difference in the amount of income received by the residents of the States. That such differences exist is evidenced by the following comparisons: In 1942, New York received 12.6 percent of the total income payments and California 7.7 percent—almost as much as the 22.7 percent received by all the southern States, whose combined population is more than double that of the two States.

State per capita income in 1942 varied from \$1,352 in Nevada to \$407 in Mississippi; for the United States as a whole the figure was \$852. As a result of expanding activity in connection with the war economy, these figures are considerably higher than they have been in the past, but on a relative basis the variation is about the same. Per capita income in 17 States and the District of Columbia was above the national average. These States accounted for almost two-thirds of total income payments, but only about half the population (64 and 52 percent, respectively). At the lower extreme, 5 States—Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, Mississippi—with a combined population of about 10 percent of the national total received approximately 5 percent of total income payments.

Per capita State and local tax collections also show substantial variations among the States, ranging from \$117 in New York to \$26 in Arkansas. Of the 18 States ranking above the national average in per capita income, all but 4 also rank above the national average in State and local tax collections. The low ranking States are generally the same in the two series.

The correlation among the per capita amounts in the lower range of the distributions of Federal grants, State income, and State tax collections, suggests that fiscal capacity plays an important part in the determination of the size of public assistance payments. In realization of these factors, the Social Security Board has recommended a modification of the matching provisions of the act to take account of differences in the relative fiscal capacity of the States through a system of grants in which Federal matching would be in inverse ratio to the relative fiscal capacity of the State.

## Federal Cash Outgo

In the calendar year 1942 the total cash outgo from the United States Treasury for programs

under the Social Security Act and the insurance programs administered by the Railroad Retirement Board amounted to \$1,132 million, 6.6 percent more than in 1941 (table 42). This amount was closely approached only in 1940. The quarterly outgo declined, however, during 1942 until the fourth quarter was nearly one-fourth below the first quarter. This decline reflected the increase in employment throughout the year.

The 1942 cash outgo of the Federal Government under these programs amounted to only 2 percent of total Federal cash outgo, as compared with 5 percent in 1941 and approximately 10 percent in the 3 preceding years (chart 18). The proportion declined throughout the year, falling below 1½ percent in the October-December quarter. The 1942 decrease resulted mainly from the rapid rise in Federal expenditures for war activi-

Table 42.—Total Federal cash income and outgo and social security cash income and outgo, 1936-42<sup>1</sup>[In millions<sup>2</sup>]

Classification	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942				
							Total	Jan.- uary- March	April- June	July- Septem- ber	Octo- ber- De- cember
<b>CASH INCOME</b>											
Total	\$4,606	\$7,063	\$6,992	\$6,551	\$7,569	\$10,859	\$19,272	\$5,549	\$4,423	\$4,586	\$4,714
Social security	65	1,234	1,503	1,629	1,800	2,117	2,564	666	599	626	673
Federal insurance contributions	493	474	568	637	789	1,012	223	247	264	279	
Taxes on carriers and their employees	(3)	93	111	113	130	148	193	47	45	49	52
State deposits in Federal unemployment trust fund	65	567	829	830	861	1,008	1,139	287	271	277	304
Federal unemployment tax	(3)	481	89	102	105	98	124	86	13	12	12
Railroad unemployment insurance contributions <sup>3</sup>				16	67	74	96	23	23	24	26
All other	4,541	5,829	5,489	4,922	5,769	8,742	16,708	4,833	3,824	3,960	4,041
<b>CASH OUTGO</b>											
Total	8,742	7,394	8,687	9,483	10,317	20,841	57,972	9,036	13,181	16,604	19,151
Social security <sup>4</sup>	109	286	837	919	1,114	1,062	1,132	317	280	293	242
Grants to States under Social Security Act	103	224	302	334	302	452	481	116	105	133	127
Old-age assistance <sup>5</sup>	77	160	196	217	247	288	306	72	66	84	85
Aid to dependent children <sup>6</sup>	9	19	28	34	59	68	71	18	15	21	17
Aid to the blind <sup>7</sup>	3	5	5	6	7	8	8	2	2	2	2
Unemployment compensation administration <sup>8</sup>	3	24	56	60	58	66	73	18	17	20	17
Public health work <sup>9</sup>	6	8	8	8	11	11	11	3	3	3	2
Maternal and child health services <sup>10</sup>	2	4	4	4	5	6	6	1	2	1	2
Services for crippled children <sup>10</sup>	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
Child welfare services <sup>10</sup>	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Insurance payments to individuals	1	38	510	558	684	569	610	190	165	150	105
Old-age and survivors insurance:											
Under Social Security Act				1	10	14	35	88	131	29	32
Under Railroad Retirement Act	1	35	96	110	117	124	128	32	32	32	32
Unemployment insurance:											
State withdrawals from Federal unemployment trust fund				(3)	2	404	429	517	342	344	125
Under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act						5	15	15	7	4	2
Federal administrative expenses:										1	(3)
Under Social Security Act	4	22	22	21	31	31	32	8	8	8	8
Social Security Board <sup>11</sup>	3	21	21	20	26	25	25	7	6	6	6
Bureau of the Census	(8)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Children's Bureau	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Treasury Department	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	5	6	6	2	2	2	2
Under railroad acts: Railroad Retirement Board	1	2	3	6	7	10	9	3	2	2	2
Under Railroad Retirement Act	1	2	3	3	3	6	7	2	2	2	1
Under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act				(3)	3	4	3	2	1	1	(3)
All other	8,633	7,108	7,850	8,564	9,203	19,779	56,840	8,719	12,901	16,311	18,909
Excess of cash income (+) or cash outgo (-):	-4,136	-331	-1,695	-2,932	-2,748	-9,982	-38,609	-3,487	-8,757	-12,018	-14,437
Total	-44	+948	+666	+710	+686	+1,055	+1,432	+349	+319	+333	+431
Social security	-44	+948	+666	+710	+686	+1,055	+1,432	+349	+319	+333	+431
All other	-4,092	-1,279	-2,361	-3,642	-3,434	-11,037	-40,131	-3,836	-9,076	-12,351	-14,908

<sup>1</sup> Cash income and outgo represent flow of cash, exclusive of borrowed cash, into and out of Treasury. Data include expenditures from trust funds; exclude transactions between Government agencies (i. e., transfers to trust accounts from general fund, investment of funds in special issues, repayment of sums borrowed), and other transactions, such as issuance or redemption of public-debt obligations other than redemption of adjusted service bonds. Data thus differ from those in *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*, which presents Government's budgetary position, and from operating data of Social Security Board and other agencies, such as certification of benefits shown elsewhere in this Yearbook.

<sup>2</sup> Totals are sums of unrounded figures, therefore may differ slightly from sums of rounded figures.

<sup>3</sup> Less than \$500,000.

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$40.6 million subsequently refunded to States which did not collect taxes on 1936 pay rolls and in which employers paid full tax to Federal Government.

<sup>5</sup> Represents total contributions of which 10 percent is deposited with Treasury and appropriated to railroad unemployment insurance adminis-

tration fund and 90 percent is deposited in railroad unemployment insurance account in unemployment trust fund.

<sup>6</sup> Represents cash outgo under Social Security Act (except for vocational rehabilitation), Railroad Retirement Act, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. Excludes grants to States under Wagner-Peyser Act for employment service administration, for which checks issued amounted to \$3.1 million in 1941.

<sup>7</sup> Certified by Social Security Board.

For January-November 1942, includes Federal expenditures for operation of employment service in States.

<sup>8</sup> Certified by Public Health Service.

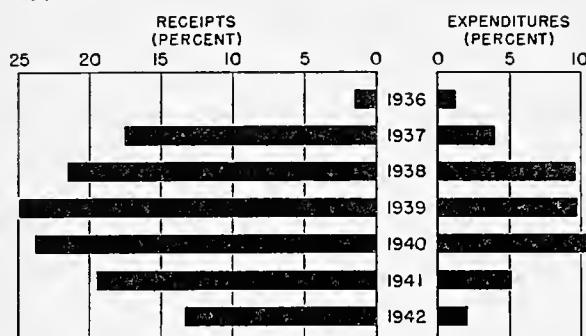
<sup>9</sup> Certified by Children's Bureau.

<sup>10</sup> For July 1940-December 1941, includes administrative expenses under Wagner-Peyser Act.

<sup>11</sup> Not available.

Source: Total Federal cash income and outgo from *Bulletin of the Treasury Department*, January 1943; other data from *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*.

**Chart 18.—Social security receipts and expenditures as percent of total Federal receipts and expenditures, 1936-42<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Based on data in table 42.

ties, which in 1942 were almost 4 times the 1941 amount and nearly 20 times that in 1940 (table 43). More than 85 percent of total Federal cash outgo in 1942 consisted of expenditures for war activities; the percentage for the last quarter of the year was appreciably higher.

Federal grants to States to cover unemployment compensation administrative expenses in the calendar year 1942 (including Federal expenditures for direct operation of employment services during the first 11 months) were approximately 11 percent larger than in 1941. This increase was caused primarily by the responsibilities placed on employment services in connection with manpower mobilization.

Federal grants to States during 1942 for aid in financing assistance payments to individuals and administrative costs totaled \$385 million (on a checks-cashed basis), of which approximately 80 percent was for old-age assistance, 18 percent for aid to dependent children, and 2 percent for aid to the blind. This represented a continuation of the increases in the annual amount of such grants which have occurred in each year since 1936, although the 1942 increase was at a smaller rate. The quarterly flow of Federal grants more or less paralleled the movement throughout the year of total expenditures for the separate programs.

### **Financing Social Insurance and Related Programs**

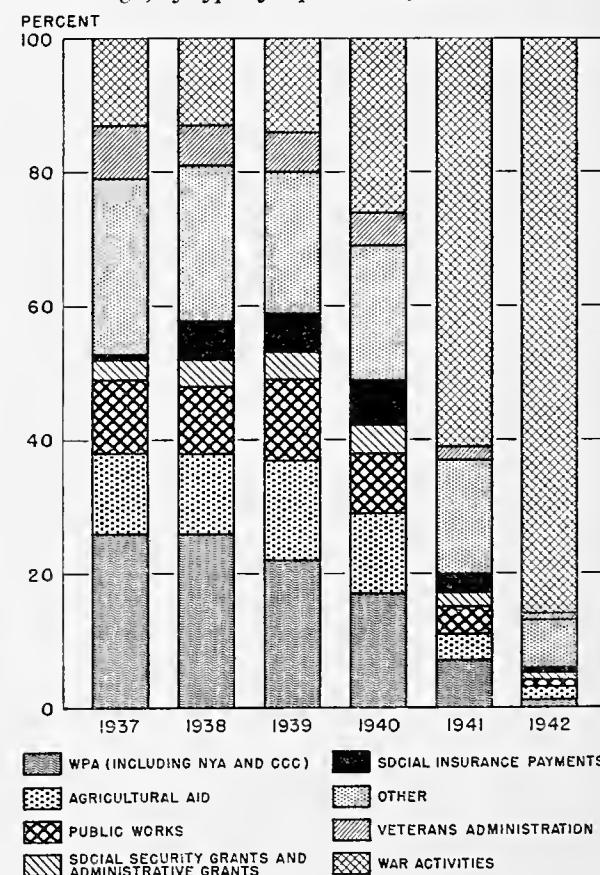
#### **Contributions**

In the calendar year 1942, approximately 50 million workers contributed toward protection for

themselves and their families under social insurance and related programs. At the same time, more than 2 million employers contributed on behalf of their employees. About 45 million workers paid old-age and survivors insurance contributions, 2.7 million contributed toward retirement and disability protection under laws administered by the Federal Civil Service Commission, approximately 1.5 million toward State and local retirement programs, and approximately 2 million toward the railroad retirement system. Among workers covered by the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program, 6 million made employee contributions during the year toward unemployment compensation in five States which required employee contributions for this program, and in one State—Rhode Island—employees contributed toward cash sickness benefits.

In the last quarter of 1942, 2.2 million employers, engaged largely in industry and trade, paid

**Chart 19.—Percentage distribution of Federal cash outgo, by type of expenditure, 1937-42<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Based on data in table 43.

contributions toward Federal old-age and survivors insurance. Approximately 900,000 of these employers also contributed toward unemployment compensation, both under State statutes and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. About 4,000 railroad carriers and employers in related fields contributed during 1942 toward unemployment compensation, retirement, survivor, and disability protection for railroad employees. The Federal Government and many States and localities made contributions on behalf of their employees under retirement and invalidity systems. In addition, large numbers of employers also made payments to private insurance companies or State funds to provide protection against work-connected disabilities under workmen's compensation programs.

These social insurance contributions in the aggregate amounted to more than \$3 billion in 1942 (table 44), about 2.5 percent of the national income. Employee contributions amounted to about \$900 million or 31 percent of the total, and employer contributions to about \$2.1 billion or 69 percent, excluding premiums paid for workmen's compensation.

Specific statutory provisions determine the allocation of financial responsibilities for meeting the

Table 43.—Federal cash outgo, 1937-42

(In millions)

Program	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total	\$7,394	\$8,687	\$9,483	\$10,317	\$20,841	\$57,972
War activities	973	1,114	1,357	2,684	12,656	49,862
Agricultural aid <sup>1</sup>	877	1,035	1,413	1,250	924	1,032
Public works <sup>2</sup>	817	814	1,155	880	668	621
Federal work programs <sup>3</sup>	1,898	2,306	2,119	1,774	1,465	711
Social security grants to States and Federal administrative expenses for social security programs <sup>4</sup>	247	327	360	430	493	522
Social insurance payments <sup>5</sup>	38	510	558	684	569	610
Veterans Administration	582	570	552	557	553	560
All other <sup>6</sup>	1,962	2,011	1,970	2,058	3,513	4,054

<sup>1</sup> Represents agricultural adjustment program, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Commodity Credit Corporation, Farm Credit Administration, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Federal land banks, Farm Security Administration, Farm Tenant Act, Rural Electrification Administration, and Department of Agriculture departmental expenditures.

<sup>2</sup> Represents Public Buildings Administration, Public Roads Administration, Public Works Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, river and harbor work and flood control, Tennessee Valley Authority, forest roads and trails, and reclamation projects.

<sup>3</sup> Represents Civilian Conservation Corps, National Youth Administration, and Work Projects Administration; beginning July 1942, NYA included in war activities.

<sup>4</sup> Represents grants to States under Social Security Act and administrative expenses under Social Security, Railroad Retirement, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts, and, for July 1940-December 1941, under Wagner-Peyser Act; for January-November 1942, includes Federal expenditures for operation of employment service in States.

<sup>5</sup> Represents old-age and survivors insurance payments under Social Security and Railroad Retirement Acts, railroad unemployment insurance benefits, and State withdrawals from Federal unemployment trust fund.

<sup>6</sup> Represents general departmental expenditures (except Department of Agriculture), interest on public debt, etc.

Source: Data furnished by Treasury Department. 1941 data represent revision of figures in 1941 Yearbook.

Table 44.—Employer and employee contributions for selected social insurance programs, 1941 and 1942<sup>1</sup>

(In millions)

Program and tax	1942			1941		
	Total	Employer	Employee	Total	Employer	Employee
Total	\$3,062	\$2,126		\$938	\$2,510	\$1,815
Retirement insurance:						
Federal insurance contributions	1,012	506	506	789	395	395
Taxes on carriers and their employees	193	97	97	148	74	74
Federal civil-service retirement contributions	264	107	157	174	103	71
State and local government retirement contributions	234	126	108	221	121	100
Unemployment insurance:						
State unemployment contributions	1,139	1,070	70	1,006	950	57
Federal unemployment taxes	124	124		98	98	
Railroad unemployment insurance contributions	96	96		74	74	

<sup>1</sup> See footnotes, table 45.<sup>2</sup> Represents Government contribution.

costs of social insurance programs and the timing and rates of contributions. Typically, both employer and employee contributions are required under the various retirement, survivor, and disability programs, in recognition of the joint responsibility of both groups for providing security against dependency and loss of earnings due to old age, death, or permanent disablement. Contributions for unemployment compensation, both under State programs and the Federal railroad unemployment insurance system, were paid solely by employers in 1942 except under five State programs. Workmen's compensation premiums also were paid only by employers, in recognition of their responsibility for providing protection against work-connected death or disability; in a few States, employees contributed toward medical care or hospitalization costs in connection with workmen's compensation.

**Contribution rates.**—The amounts paid by contributors in 1942 under the different programs varied because of differences both in employments and pay rolls covered and in contribution rates. Contributions for old-age and survivors insurance were payable at 1 percent of wages (excluding amounts in excess of \$3,000 per annum) by both employers and employees. Employees covered by the railroad retirement program and their employers each paid 3 percent of the first \$300 of monthly wages.

Federal employees covered by the Civil Service Retirement Act paid contributions equivalent to

3½ percent of their earnings for the first 6 months of 1942, and 5 percent for the second 6 months. Federal employees under the Alaska Railroad and Canal Zone retirement and disability systems contributed 5 percent throughout the year.

Unemployment contributions were levied on employers at 3 percent for the Federal railroad unemployment insurance program and at a standard rate of 2.7 percent under all State unemployment programs, except in Michigan where the rate was 3 percent. Because experience rating was in effect during 1942 in 34 States, the average rate paid varied considerably among the States, ranging from a low of 0.9 percent to the standard 2.7-percent rate in States without experience rating in effect. The Federal unemployment tax, against which employers offset their contributions to State unemployment compensation laws, represented 3 percent of taxable wages paid by employers of eight or more workers. Because of credit offsets, the collections under this tax amounted to about 0.3 percent of such wages. Employee contributions at rates of 1 percent in Alabama, California, and New Jersey were required under unemployment compensation throughout 1942, and in Kentucky for the first half of the year. In Rhode Island, employees contributed 1.5 percent of their wages until June 1, 1942, and thereafter 0.5 percent for unemployment compensation and 0.5 percent for cash sickness benefits.

Of the approximately \$3.0 billion collected in social insurance contributions in 1942, \$2.8 billion came from contributors other than government. These tax payments are summarized in table 45 for each year from 1936 through 1942. The changes reflect rate and other modifications in contribution provisions, more widespread compliance, and fluctuations in taxable pay rolls resulting from variation in business conditions. The additional 1½ percent of salaries payable under the Federal Civil Service Retirement Act and rate reductions under experience-rating provisions in 17 additional States represent the major statutory changes affecting contributions for social insurance purposes in 1942. The increase in total contributions from 1941 to 1942, accordingly, was largely caused by expanding employment and pay rolls. Collections in 1942 were 24 percent higher than in 1941 and 46 percent above 1940.

*Retirement and survivor insurance.*—Forty-one percent of the increase in social insurance collections over 1941 was caused by larger collections under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, which rose 28 percent and accounted for more than one-third of total social insurance collections. The quarterly amount of total collections rose continuously throughout the year and in the last quarter was 25 percent higher than in the first. The rise began with the last quarter of 1940 and was caused by the increase in covered employment and wages. Despite the marked rise in contributions, the rate of increase was less than the expansion in pay rolls in manufacturing industries as indicated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of weekly wages, which rose more than 40 percent during 1942. In many other industries, rates of increase were substantially less. With the rise in wage rates, a somewhat larger proportion of total earnings was probably nontaxable in 1942 than in previous years because of the \$3,000 limitation on taxable wages.

Collections under the Carriers Taxing Act increased more than 30 percent over 1941, con-

Table 45.—*Taxes under selected social insurance programs, 1936-42*

Program and tax	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total	\$182	\$1,360	\$1,587	\$1,760	\$1,940	\$2,286	\$2,829
Retirement insurance:							
Federal insurance contributions <sup>1</sup>	493	474	568	637	789	1,012	
Taxes on carriers and their employees <sup>2</sup>	(3)	93	111	113	130	148	193
Federal civil-service retirement contributions <sup>4</sup>	34	37	39	42	50	71	157
State and local government retirement contributions <sup>5</sup>	83	89	96	94	97	100	108
Unemployment insurance:							
State unemployment contributions <sup>6</sup>	765	7567	778	825	854	1,006	1,139
Federal unemployment taxes <sup>7</sup>	(3)	81	89	102	105	98	124
Railroad unemployment insurance contributions <sup>10</sup>				16	67	74	96

<sup>1</sup> Tax effective Jan. 1, 1937, payable by employers and employees.

<sup>2</sup> Tax effective Mar. 1, 1936, payable by carriers and employees.

<sup>3</sup> Less than \$500,000.

<sup>4</sup> Represents contributions under civil-service, Alaska Railroad, and Canal Zone retirement and disability programs; calendar-year data estimated by averaging fiscal-year data; includes voluntary contributions under civil-service retirement and disability system since Aug. 4, 1939.

<sup>5</sup> Estimated furnished by Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

<sup>6</sup> For 1938-42, represents contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and contributions from employees, deposited in State clearing accounts. Data include contributions based on wages from railroad industry prior to July 1, 1939.

<sup>7</sup> Represents State deposits of contributions under State unemployment compensation laws in Federal unemployment trust fund.

<sup>8</sup> Tax effective Jan. 1, 1936, payable by employers only.

<sup>9</sup> Includes \$49,561,886 subsequently refunded to States which did not collect taxes on 1936 pay rolls and in which employers paid full tax to Federal Government.

<sup>10</sup> Tax effective July 1, 1939, payable by employers only.

inuing the annual increases since the program began in 1937. The 1942 rise reflected the expansion in railroad employment resulting from war-swollen traffic and the effect of increased hours of work and the higher wage rates effective after December 1, 1941.

Contributions under the Federal civil-service retirement systems in 1942 were more than double those in 1941, more than three times the amount in 1940, and approximately four times the 1936-39 average. This rise was caused by the 43-percent increase in the contribution rate under the Civil Service Retirement Act in the middle of 1942 and by the great wartime increase in Federal civilian personnel. Contributions under State and local retirement systems over the 7-year period covered by the table have shown a gradual but continuous upward trend.

Collections for retirement and survivor programs amounted to \$1,470 million in 1942, or 52 percent of total contributions for social insurance and related programs. This ratio was 45 percent in 1938 and has increased steadily each year.

*Unemployment insurance.*—Taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act amounted to \$124 million, or 4.4 percent of social insurance collections in 1942. These payments, which constitute part of the general revenues of the Treasury, may be compared with the \$73 million of Federal grants to States in 1942 for unemployment compensation administration and for Federal expenditures for operation of employment services in the States.

State unemployment compensation contributions accounted for 40 percent of social insurance collections in 1942, and railroad unemployment insurance contributions for 3.4 percent. Nearly one-fourth of the increase in total collections from 1941 to 1942 resulted from the rise in contributions under State laws. Railroad unemployment insurance contributions rose approximately 30 percent, paralleling the increase in collections under the Carriers Taxing Act.

Aggregate collections under State unemployment compensation laws rose 13 percent in 1942 despite the fact that experience-rating provisions were in effect in 34 States, in contrast to 17 States

during 1941.<sup>3</sup> Collections increased by more than one-fourth in 19 States, while decreases occurred in only 7 States, with the largest drop in Delaware. In each of these 7 States experience rating became effective for the first time in 1942. In the other 10 States in which experience rating was instituted in 1942, tax collections increased because the rise in pay rolls more than offset the loss of revenue from reduced contribution rates.

As a result of experience-rating provisions, the average 1942 contribution rate for State unemployment insurance for the Nation as a whole was 2.1 percent for employers and, including employee contributions, was 2.3 percent of taxable pay rolls, as compared with 2.6 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively, in 1941. The reduction in employer contributions in 1942 because of experience rating is estimated at \$293 million, or 36 percent of the total collections which would have been received in the 34 States if standard rates had obtained.

If it is assumed that the distribution by amount of 1942 pay rolls in the 34 States with experience rating was similar to that in 1941, employers in these States paid an average of 1.7 percent instead of the standard 2.7 percent. The average yield was less than 1.0 percent in Delaware, less than 2.0 percent in 18 other States, between 2.0 and 2.4 in 14 States, and 2.7 percent in Wyoming.

*Variations in employer rates.*—Approximately 65 percent of all employers subject to unemployment compensation laws in 34 experience-rating States were eligible for rate modifications in 1942 as compared with 60 percent in 17 States in the preceding year. Below-standard rates were assigned to 67 percent of all rated accounts in contrast to 55 percent in 1941. Rates in excess of 2.7 percent were imposed on 8.5 percent of all rated accounts as compared with 13.3 percent in 1941.

A number of diverse factors, including the type of experience-rating provision, the initial date of rate modifications, benefit-payment experience, and economic conditions, were responsible for the variation in rates assigned to employers under

<sup>3</sup> Comparisons between 1941 and 1942 exclude 5 States for which the data are not comparable because contributions for the two periods relate to wages paid during different numbers of months—North Carolina, North Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Table 46.—Status of selected social insurance trust funds and of public debt, 1936-42

[In millions <sup>1</sup>]

Account	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942				
							Total	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December
<b>Total, Selected Social Insurance Trust Funds</b>											
Receipts	\$65	\$1,183	\$1,340	\$1,579	\$1,850	\$2,140	\$2,608	\$533	\$645	\$785	\$645
Expenditures	1	38	610	558	824	603	638	197	171	157	113
Excess receipts (+) or expenditures (-)	+64	+1,145	+830	+1,021	+1,026	+1,537	+1,970	+336	+474	+628	+532
Balance, end of period	111	1,515	2,339	3,397	4,135	5,672	7,642	6,008	6,482	7,109	7,642
Investments	64	1,188	2,002	3,021	4,047	5,558	7,516	5,924	6,432	6,946	7,516
Cash and credits to funds	47	327	337	375	88	113	125	84	30	101	125
<b>FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE TRUST FUND <sup>2</sup></b>											
Receipts	516	358	593	650	845	1,085	224	316	265	280	
Appropriations and transfers <sup>3</sup>	514	343	566	607	789	1,012	223	247	264	279	
Interest on investments	2	15	27	43	56	72	1	70	1	1	
Expenditures	1	10	14	62	114	159	36	39	41	43	
Benefit payments	1	10	14	35	88	131	29	32	34	36	
Reimbursements for administrative expenses under Social Security Act Amendments of 1939, sec. 201 (f)	26	26	28	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	
Balance, end of period	766	1,132	1,724	2,031	2,762	3,688	2,950	3,227	3,452	3,688	
Investments (3-percent special Treasury notes)	513	862	1,435	1,370	984	433	948	524	472	433	
Investments (2½-percent special Treasury notes)				647	1,328	1,328	1,328	1,328	1,328	1,328	
Investments (2½-percent special Treasury notes)					424	603	603	603	603	603	
Investments (2½-percent special Treasury notes)						678	678	678	678	678	
Investments (2½-percent special Treasury notes)						240	240	240	240	240	
Investments (2½-percent special Treasury notes)						180	180	180	180	180	
Investments (2½-percent Treasury bonds)						193	44	68	93	193	
Balance to credit of fund account	251	268	282	4	9	5	9	5	5	5	
Balance to credit of disbursing officer	2	1	7	10	17	27	17	20	31	27	
<b>RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACCOUNT</b>											
Receipts	92	143	99	122	144	218	1	2	215	(4)	
Transfers from appropriations	92	142	97	120	141	215			215		
Interest on investments		1	2	2	3	3	1	2	(4)	(4)	
Expenditures: Benefit payments	1	35	96	110	117	124	32	32	32	32	
Balance, end of period	46	111	135	148	146	166	135	105	287	256	
Investments (3-percent special Treasury notes)	50	76	77	85	90	174	91	92	173	174	
Balance to credit of appropriations	45	50	31	54	48	63	69	32	102	69	
Balance to credit of disbursing officer	1	11	28	16	12	12	13	12	12	13	
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND</b>											
Receipts	65	575	839	887	1,078	1,151	1,305	308	327	304	365
State accounts (deposits)	65	567	829	830	861	1,008	1,139	287	271	277	304
Railroad unemployment insurance account:											
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board					14	60	66	86	21	20	22
Advance from Treasury (act of June 25, 1938)					16						
Transfers from States (act of June 25, 1938) <sup>4</sup>					1	98	8				
Transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund (act of Oct. 10, 1940)							11	6		6	
Interest on investments	1	8	9	27	60	58	74	(4)	36	(4)	38
Expenditures	(4)	2	404	435	645	365	351	129	100	84	38
State accounts:											
Withdrawals by States	(4)	2	404	429	517	342	344	125	99	83	37
Transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account (act of June 25, 1938) <sup>4</sup>					1	98	8				
Railroad unemployment insurance account:											
Benefit payments					5	15	15	7	4	2	(4)
Repayment of advance (act of June 25, 1938)					15					1	
Balance, end of period	65	638	1,072	1,525	1,958	2,744	3,698	2,923	3,150	3,370	3,698
Investments (2½-percent certificates of indebtedness)	64	625	1,064	1,509	1,945	2,444		2,399			
Investments (2½-percent certificates of indebtedness)						288		511			
Investments (2½-percent certificates of indebtedness)							3,127		3,114	3,127	3,127
Investments (2½-percent certificates of indebtedness)							411			182	411
Investments (2-percent certificates of indebtedness)							59				59
Investments (2½-percent Treasury bonds)							90		25	50	90
Balance to credit of trust account	1	13	8	6	7	10	9	10	8	8	9
Balance to credit of disbursing account (railroad unemployment benefits and refunds)					10	5	2	2	4	3	2
<b>Public Debt</b>											
Total interest-bearing public debt	33,700	36,709	38,899	41,445	44,458	57,451	107,308	61,940	71,968	85,847	107,308
Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund investments		513	862	1,435	2,016	2,736	3,655	2,923	3,202	3,415	3,655
Railroad retirement investments		50	76	77	85	90	174	91	92	173	174
Unemployment trust fund investments	64	625	1,064	1,509	1,945	2,732	3,657	2,910	3,139	3,359	3,687
Other Government holdings	2,006	2,723	3,027	3,255	3,318	3,691	4,370	3,763	3,897	4,159	4,370
All other holdings	31,630	32,798	33,870	35,169	37,094	48,202	95,422	52,253	61,638	74,741	95,422

<sup>1</sup> Totals are sums of unrounded figures, therefore may differ slightly from sums of rounded figures.<sup>2</sup> Beginning July 1940, trust fund appropriations equal taxes collected under Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Prior to July 1940, transfers were

(See next page for continuation of footnotes.)

<sup>3</sup> Prior to 1940, data represent operation of old-age reserve account.

experience rating. The proportion of accounts with reduced rates varied in 1942 from 30 percent in California to 98 percent in Hawaii.

Contribution rates in most experience-rating States tended to show concentration at the minimum or maximum rates rather than distributions throughout the entire rate schedule. Nine States had high percentages of employers at the lowest rate, 8 showed a clustering at the maximum, and an additional 8 had large proportions at both extremes. Only 8 of the 34 States with experience rating showed no evidence of such concentration.

The proportion of employers in different industries who had reduced rates in 1942 varied considerably from State to State because of differences in experience-rating plans, the number of years these plans had been in effect, and employment patterns in specific industries. A relatively large proportion of employers obtained rate reductions in industries normally characterized by stable employment, such as finance and trade. In industries such as mining and construction in which employment was irregular and seasonal, fewer employers received rate reductions. The high percentage of reduced rates in Hawaii and Delaware may have been due, in part at least, to the fact that employers in finance and trade were relatively numerous.

Except in Hawaii, the proportion of employers with reduced rates was lower for construction in each State than for all industries combined. Manufacturing employers, although accounting for the largest share of total taxable pay rolls, had only 19 percent of all rated accounts. In some States, however—including Alabama, New Jersey, Vermont—they constituted more than 30 percent of all employers eligible for experience-rating modifications. In other States—principally Arkansas, Arizona, Delaware, Hawaii, New Mexico, Wyoming—this proportion was below 10 percent. For the 34 States as a whole, rates above 2.7 percent were assigned to 7 percent of the manufacturing employers with rated accounts. Rate

reductions were relatively common among employers in the paper and allied products, non-electrical machinery, and iron and steel industries. A high proportion of employers with rates above 2.7 percent were in the petroleum and coal-products industries and stone, clay, and glass-products industries.

The 1942 experience, in general, exhibited no more marked relationship than in 1941 between rate changes and size of firm as measured in terms of annual pay roll. For all 34 States combined, the proportion of rate reductions was generally larger the higher the pay roll. Employers with pay rolls of more than \$1 million received the highest proportion of rate reduction in 30 of the 34 States. In 3 of the remaining 4 States, the next highest pay-roll class showed the highest percentage of reductions. In 7 States reduced rates were assigned to all employers with pay rolls of \$1 million or more. Variations among States in the proportion of accounts in given pay-roll groups receiving reduced rates were, of course, also influenced by the particular industries in which the firms were classified.

### Social Insurance Trust Funds

Contributions under social insurance systems in 1942 laid the basis for protection against major economic hazards for millions of workers. Most of the moneys collected as contributions under social insurance programs in 1942 flowed through the Federal Treasury. Included as a part of the cash income of the Treasury—though not necessarily of its budgetary income—were Federal insurance contributions; collections under the Carriers Taxing Act, Federal Unemployment Tax Act, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; and contributions collected under State unemployment compensation laws which were deposited in State accounts in the unemployment trust fund. This group of collections amounted to \$2.6 billion, 21.1 percent more than in the previous year, and represented 13.3 percent of total cash receipts of the Federal Treasury in 1942 as compared with 19.5 percent in 1941. The decline in the relative importance of social insurance receipts was caused by the proportionately larger rise in cash receipts from other sources which, because of new taxes and increased rates and number of taxpayers under existing levies, in 1942 were almost double those of the previous year.

*Footnotes to table 46—Continued.*

<sup>1</sup> made from appropriations amounting to \$265 million for 1936-37; \$500 million or 1937-38; \$360 million for 1938-39, plus additional \$30 million made available by 1940 Treasury Department Appropriation Act; and \$550 million for 1939-40. Excludes \$1 million made available for investment in June 1940 from amounts to credit of fund account.

<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.

<sup>3</sup> Includes amounts certified by Social Security Board to Secretary of the Treasury in behalf of State of Connecticut for payment into railroad unemployment insurance account in accordance with Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, sec. 13.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.*

Except for State deposits in the unemployment trust fund and the 90 percent of railroad unemployment insurance contributions deposited in the railroad unemployment insurance account of the fund, all social insurance contributions are first covered into the Treasury as general revenues. Only a small portion of these receipts is left in the general revenues, however, since most of the receipts are earmarked, directly or indirectly, for social insurance purposes. All collections under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act went into the general fund, but equivalent amounts were appropriated directly to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. Similarly, collections under the Carriers Taxing Act became a part of the general fund, but appropriations made to the railroad retirement account more than offset such revenues. Ninety percent of the collections under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act was deposited by the Railroad Retirement Board in the unemployment trust fund, and the remaining 10 percent, which became a part of general revenues, was equivalent to Federal expenditures for administrative expenses of the program.

Although social insurance contributions diminished in proportion to total Federal cash income in 1942, State unemployment compensation taxes formed a larger percentage of total State tax collections in the fiscal years ended in 1942 than in the preceding year. The percentage for 1942 was 22, making such taxes the second largest single source of State tax revenues. Total State collections in fiscal years ended in 1942 increased 13 percent over those ended in 1941, whereas unemployment compensation contributions rose approximately 23 percent.<sup>4</sup>

Social insurance receipts exceeded social insurance expenditures in 1942 by approximately \$1.9 billion. This excess was larger than in previous years because of the war, which led to larger social security revenues on the one hand, and to lower social security expenditures on the other, than would have been the case in peacetime—or will be the case when industry is reconverted from production of armament to goods and services for civilian use.

The basic function of trust funds is to smooth out over time the uneven annual relationships between revenues and disbursements for current

Table 47.—*Receipts, benefit payments, and assets of social insurance trust funds, 1942*

[In millions]

Fund	Receipts	Benefit payments	Assets at end of period
Total	\$2,899	\$691	\$8,614
Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	1,085	131	3,688
Railroad retirement account	215	128	256
Civil-service retirement and disability funds <sup>1</sup>	<sup>2</sup> 294	<sup>3</sup> 81	972
Unemployment trust fund	<sup>4</sup> 1,305	<sup>5</sup> 351	3,698

<sup>1</sup> Represents civil-service, Alaska Railroad, and Canal Zone retirement and disability funds.

<sup>2</sup> Includes estimated interest of \$30 million and Government contribution of \$107 million.

<sup>3</sup> Includes refunds to employees leaving service.

<sup>4</sup> Represents State deposits in State accounts, deposits by Railroad Retirement Board in railroad unemployment insurance account, transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund, and interest.

<sup>5</sup> Represents State withdrawals and railroad unemployment insurance benefits.

Source: Treasury Department.

risks such as unemployment, and to provide accumulations to meet the increasing liabilities for retirement and survivor benefits. In periods of high employment, such as prevailed in 1942, revenues are larger than disbursements, and the resulting surplus is stored for years of lower employment when disbursements may exceed revenues; in the latter case, accumulated funds are drawn upon for expenditure without necessitating change in contribution rates.

The combined assets of the three trust funds established by the Social Security Act and Railroad Retirement Act rose during 1942 to \$7.6 billion and, when the assets of the civil-service retirement systems are included, totaled \$8.6 billion (table 47). The assets of the social security and railroad retirement funds increased by \$2.0 billion in 1942, as compared with \$1.5 billion in 1941 and \$0.7 billion in 1940. The sources of the 1942 increments consisted of the excess of contributions over disbursements, and Federal interest payments on the investments of the three funds, which totaled \$149 million in 1942. Approximately 98.4 percent of the assets of the three funds were held in securities of the United States Government at the end of the year. The combined holdings of such securities by the three funds were equivalent to 7 percent of the total Federal interest-bearing debt at the end of the year.

*Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.*—Contributions collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act from workers and their

<sup>4</sup> Bureau of the Census, *State Finances: 1942*, Vol. 2, No. 2, table 2.

employers are appropriated to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund to meet the current costs of benefit payments and administration and provide a reserve to meet future obligations of the system. With increases in covered workers and their taxable wages, amounts collected under this act have risen sharply from \$568 million in 1939 to \$789 million in 1941 and \$1,012 million in 1942.

Expenditures for old-age and survivors insurance rose throughout 1942. Monthly benefit expenditures at the end of the year were nearly one-third above those at the beginning of the year. The increase would have been very much larger but for the high level of employment accompanying the war, since, with present employment opportunities, current beneficiaries represent for the most part persons who are unemployable, widows who need to give full time to the care of young children, or children. It is estimated that as of June 30, 1942, there were in addition some 585,000 aged workers and 165,000 aged wives who were eligible for benefits but had deferred filing claims for payments.

Expenditures for administering the old-age and survivors insurance program, including expenses of collecting taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, claims and benefit procedures, and the maintenance of wage records, amounted to \$28 million for 1942 as compared with \$26 million for 1941. Monthly outlays for administration ranged from \$2.1 million in January to \$2.5 million in December 1942.

The war affected the financing of old-age and survivors insurance by increasing markedly the numbers of both contributors and potential beneficiaries and modifying the age and sex composition of the contributing group. These changes have important effects on the liabilities of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. Additional benefit rights accumulated by new entrants and the interruption of benefit accumulation for those who left covered employment will affect future disbursements and the relationship between disbursements and contributions.

The assets of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund increased \$926 million during 1942. This increase raised the assets to \$3.7 billion, one-third above those at the end of 1941. The net increase in investments of the fund during the year closely paralleled the increase in assets, amounting to \$919 million. This net figure was the resultant

of purchases totaling \$1,471 million and redemptions of \$552 million. Of the new investments acquired by the fund, \$1,277 million consisted of special Treasury notes with about a 5-year maturity, while \$193 million of 2½-percent publicly offered Treasury bonds were purchased on original issue at par plus accrued interest, with maturities ranging from 20 to 30 years. The Treasury notes acquired during 1942 bear interest rates varying from 2 percent to 2½ percent, depending upon the average rate of interest on the interest-bearing public debt which prevailed at the end of the month preceding the date on which they were issued. Redemptions during 1942 consisted exclusively of 3-percent notes issued to the original old-age reserve account. The average interest rate on investments held at the end of the year was 2.44 percent, as contrasted with 2.66 percent at the end of 1941. The decline in average yield resulted from the decline during 1942 in the average rate of interest for the entire public debt—the rate which determined the yield of special Federal obligations issued to the fund.

*Railroad retirement account.*—The assets of the railroad retirement account increased \$90 million, or about 54 percent, during 1942, \$3 million of the increase representing interest on investments of the account. Receipts of the account increased from \$144 million in 1941 to \$218 million in 1942, while expenditures for benefit payments amounted to \$128 million, only \$4 million more than in 1941. The investment assets at the end of the year consisted exclusively of special Treasury notes bearing interest at a rate of 3 percent.

*Unemployment trust fund.*—The unemployment trust fund is divided into 52 separate accounts, representing an individual account for each State, Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, and a railroad unemployment insurance account. The fund is invested as a single unit with Federal interest payments credited quarterly to the separate accounts on the basis of average daily balances.

States withdraw funds as needed for the payment of benefits from the Federal unemployment trust fund in which contributions collected by States under their unemployment compensation laws are deposited. Withdrawals from State accounts in the calendar year 1942 were less than 1 percent above those during 1941, and were one-

third less than during 1940. Withdrawals declined sharply during each quarter of 1942, and in the October-December quarter were less than one-third of those in the first quarter.

For the Nation as a whole, expenditures for unemployment benefits were very nearly the same in 1942 as in 1941; there was, however, considerable variation from State to State. The general downward trend was all the more significant, since several States had liberalized their benefit rates or shortened their waiting periods, or both. The fairly steady decline throughout the year in monthly expenditures for unemployment benefits in the Nation as a whole was matched by generally similar declines in nearly all States, although the magnitude and rate of the decline varied.

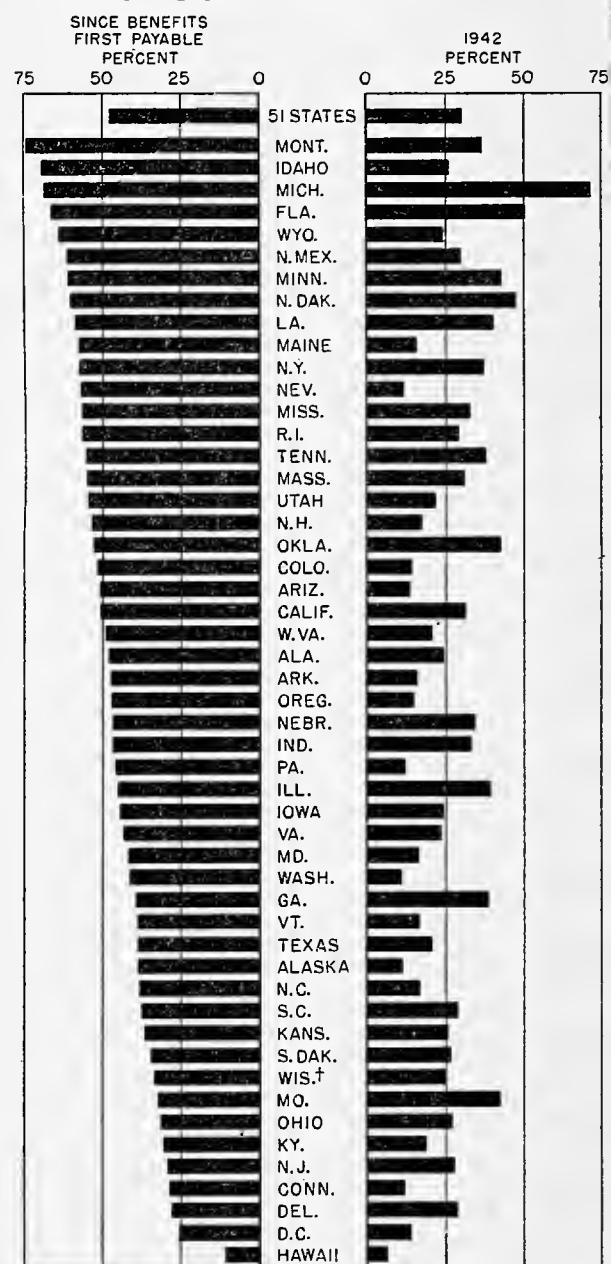
Total benefits paid under State programs by December 31, 1942, represented from 40 to 52 percent of cumulative collections and interest in 19 States, from 20 to 39 percent in 30, and less than 20 percent in 2 jurisdictions; Hawaii has paid out in benefits only 7 percent of its total receipts.

For the Nation as a whole, the average ratio of benefit expenditures to collections under unemployment compensation was 30 percent in 1942 as compared with 34 percent in 1941 and 61 percent in 1940. The 1942 ratio fell to less than 20 percent in 17 jurisdictions. Only 13 States showed a rise in the benefit-contribution ratio from 1941 to 1942. In Florida and Michigan, the ratio exceeded 50 percent, rising in Michigan from 23 to 72 percent from 1941 to 1942.

Total funds available for unemployment benefits at the end of 1942, including amounts in State clearing accounts and benefit-payment accounts, amounted to nearly \$3.4 billion. Against these accumulations, which have resulted from high employment, must be balanced the obligations incurred by States for future benefit payments to servicemen with wage credits under their laws who may be unable for long periods to find jobs after they are demobilized, and the possible load of compensable unemployment among civilian workers when the economy is reconverted to peacetime operations. The reserves of individual States at the end of 1942 ranged from amounts sufficient to finance benefit payments of \$20 a week for 26 weeks for 23-105 percent of the workers in employments covered by State laws in September 1942.

Substantial increases occurred during 1942 in the funds available for unemployment benefits for each of the States, although the rate of increase varied widely. Available funds increased by

Chart 20.—*Unemployment compensation: Benefits paid as percent of contributions collected, by State, since benefits first payable and in 1942*<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> See table 131. Date at which benefits were first payable varies among States.

<sup>†</sup> Ratio since benefits first payable based on collections and benefits paid beginning January 1938, since data for earlier period not comparable with initial period of benefit payments in other States.

more than 50 percent in 13 jurisdictions; increases ranged from 15 percent in Michigan to 142 percent in Nevada. If taxable wages are taken as a crude indicator of future liability for benefits, however, the ratio of funds available to current taxable wages increased by only about 3 percent for the Nation as a whole, and less for many States.

Assets of the unemployment trust fund, including the railroad unemployment insurance account, increased by \$954 million during 1942, the largest annual increase since the system was established. Total assets of the fund at the end of the year were \$3.7 billion, \$10 million more than those of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. Investment operations of the unemployment trust fund during the year resulted in a net increase of \$955 million in investment holdings. New securities acquired during the year amounted to \$4,111 million, including the reinvestment of \$3,081 million of special certificates of indebtedness which matured on June 30. Most of the new investments acquired were special certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at a rate of 2½ percent and with a maximum maturity of a year. The fund also acquired \$90 million of 2½-percent Treasury bonds. The average rate of interest on securities held by the fund at the end of 1942 was 2.24 percent.

### Source of Public Assistance Funds

Of the total expenditures for the four public assistance programs in 1942, State governments supplied approximately 43 percent, the Federal Government about 39 percent, and local governments about 18 percent (table 48). These percentages are based on a total of \$998 million, which includes expenditures for assistance and administration under State plans approved by the Social Security Board, and expenditures for assistance only under the general assistance programs and special programs administered under State laws from State or local funds without Federal participation.<sup>5</sup> Federal funds constituted 49 percent of the total expenditure for old-age assistance, as compared with 41 percent for aid to dependent children and 32 percent for aid to the blind. Total expenditures under all State public assistance plans

approved by the Board amounted in 1942 to \$816 million, of which approximately 47 percent represented Federal funds.

Approximately 83 percent of all public assistance expenditures was for the three special types of public assistance—\$628 million or 63 percent for old-age assistance, \$172 million or 17 percent for aid to dependent children, and \$26 million or 3 percent for aid to the blind. Payments for general assistance amounted to \$172 million or 17 percent of the total.

Total assistance expenditures in 1942 were 4 percent below the comparable 1941 total of \$1,035 million. There was no decrease in the amount of Federal funds but a substantial decrease in State and local funds—in particular, in funds for general assistance, which decreased by approximately 37 percent. As a result, the Federal share of the total increased from 34 percent in 1941 to 39 percent in 1942. With respect to approved State plans for 1941 and 1942, the proportions of total costs borne by each of the three levels of govern-

Table 48.—*Expenditures for special types of public assistance and general assistance, by program and source of funds, 1942<sup>1</sup>*

Program	Expenditures from—			
	Total	Federal funds	State funds	Local funds
Amount (in thousands)				
Total.....	\$997,814	\$387,100	\$430,714	\$180,000
Special types of public assistance:				
Old-age assistance.....	628,028	308,778	260,089	59,161
Aid to dependent children.....	171,981	70,066	71,616	30,299
Aid to the blind.....	26,165	8,256	13,557	4,352
General assistance.....	171,640	.....	85,452	86,188
Percentage distribution by program				
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Special types of public assistance:				
Old-age assistance.....	63.0	79.8	60.5	32.9
Aid to dependent children.....	17.2	18.1	16.6	16.8
Aid to the blind.....	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.4
General assistance.....	17.2	.....	19.8	47.9
Percentage distribution by source of funds				
Total.....	100.0	38.8	43.2	18.0
Special types of public assistance:				
Old-age assistance.....	100.0	49.2	41.4	9.4
Aid to dependent children.....	100.0	40.8	41.6	17.6
Aid to the blind.....	100.0	31.6	51.8	16.6
General assistance.....	100.0	.....	49.8	50.2

<sup>1</sup> Represents expenditures for assistance to recipients and administration under State plans approved by Social Security Board, for assistance under such programs administered under State laws without Federal participation, and for assistance under general assistance programs. For detailed figures by State and for explanatory footnotes, see tables 50 and 51.

<sup>5</sup> Includes data for 50 programs for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children, and 48 programs for aid to the blind and general assistance. Excludes all programs in Hawaii and general assistance in Massachusetts.

ment were virtually the same in each year, hence differences in the total for both special and general assistance reflect changes in expenditures for general assistance by States and localities.

### State Variations in Source of Funds

There was considerable variation among States in the proportion of funds provided at the three levels of government (table 49). The variation in the Federal share was the result of differences

**Table 49.—Expenditures for special types of public assistance and general assistance, by State and source of funds, 1942<sup>1</sup>**

State <sup>2</sup> (ranked according to percentage of Federal funds)	Amount (in thousands)			Percentage distribution				
	Total	Federal funds	State funds	Local funds	Total	Federal funds	State funds	Local funds
Total, 50 States	\$997,814	\$287,100	\$430,714	\$180,000	100.0	38.8	43.2	18.0
Tex.	47,344	23,428	23,091	825	100.0	49.5	48.8	1.7
Okla.	25,842	12,683	12,807	352	100.0	49.1	49.5	1.4
Tenn.	9,623	4,694	3,505	1,424	100.0	48.8	36.4	14.8
Miss.	4,036	1,954	2,042	40	100.0	48.4	50.6	1.0
N. C.	8,291	3,897	2,185	2,206	100.0	47.0	26.4	26.6
Idaho	4,546	2,130	2,121	295	100.0	46.8	46.7	6.5
Alaska	592	277	315	—	100.0	46.8	53.2	—
Wash.	31,778	14,715	16,179	884	100.0	46.3	50.9	2.8
Ark.	4,635	2,138	2,497	—	100.0	46.1	53.9	—
Ga.	9,850	4,514	4,349	987	100.0	45.8	44.2	10.0
Nebr.	10,373	4,746	4,791	836	100.0	45.7	46.2	8.1
Ala.	4,237	1,911	1,262	1,064	100.0	45.1	29.8	25.1
Mont.	5,102	2,300	1,627	1,175	100.0	45.1	31.9	23.0
S. Dak.	4,780	2,153	2,164	463	100.0	45.0	45.3	9.7
Ariz.	5,933	2,665	3,268	—	100.0	44.9	55.1	—
Ind.	26,127	11,710	7,461	6,956	100.0	44.8	28.6	26.6
Fla.	10,745	4,809	5,141	795	100.0	44.8	47.8	7.4
Mass.	44,433	19,891	14,538	10,004	100.0	44.8	32.7	22.5
Ky.	7,892	3,516	3,707	669	100.0	44.5	47.0	8.5
N. Mex.	2,292	1,015	1,272	5	100.0	44.3	55.5	2
Wyo.	1,687	746	599	342	100.0	44.2	35.5	20.3
Calif.	92,079	40,565	21,618	29,896	100.0	44.0	23.5	32.5
Nev.	965	424	225	316	100.0	44.0	23.3	32.7
N. Dak.	3,735	1,627	1,364	744	100.0	43.6	36.5	19.9
Mo.	29,562	12,794	16,625	143	100.0	43.3	56.2	.5
S. C.	4,100	1,773	2,188	139	100.0	43.2	53.4	3.4
W. Va.	11,908	5,090	6,403	415	100.0	42.7	53.8	3.5
Ohio	57,325	24,431	28,214	4,680	100.0	42.6	49.2	8.2
Colo.	23,033	9,808	11,614	1,611	100.0	42.6	50.4	7.0
Va.	5,004	2,097	1,667	1,240	100.0	41.9	33.3	24.8
La.	13,764	5,728	7,820	216	100.0	41.6	56.8	1.6
Vt.	1,860	748	676	376	100.0	41.5	37.6	20.9
Oreg.	8,822	3,641	3,346	1,835	100.0	41.3	37.9	20.8
Minn.	26,346	10,857	9,034	6,455	100.0	41.2	34.3	24.5
Iowa	19,299	7,879	8,130	3,290	100.0	40.8	42.2	17.0
Utah	7,851	3,203	3,480	1,168	100.0	40.8	44.3	14.9
Kans.	14,501	5,900	3,337	5,264	100.0	40.7	23.0	36.3
Maine	6,751	2,648	2,989	1,114	100.0	39.2	44.3	16.5
Del.	749	291	339	119	100.0	38.9	45.2	15.9
Md.	8,366	3,231	3,226	1,909	100.0	38.6	38.6	22.8
Wis.	26,429	10,161	6,965	9,303	100.0	38.4	26.4	35.2
Conn.	9,577	3,666	4,307	1,604	100.0	38.3	45.0	16.7
D. C.	2,385	911	1,268	206	100.0	38.2	53.2	8.6
Mich.	41,840	15,449	21,878	4,513	100.0	36.9	52.3	10.8
N. H.	3,574	1,269	941	1,364	100.0	35.5	26.3	38.2
Ill.	85,240	29,682	46,974	8,584	100.0	34.8	55.1	10.1
N. J.	17,039	5,878	5,867	5,294	100.0	34.5	34.4	31.1
Pa.	74,109	24,466	49,643	—	100.0	33.0	67.0	—
R. I.	4,764	1,419	2,456	889	100.0	29.8	51.5	18.7
N. Y.	126,759	25,572	43,196	57,991	100.0	20.2	34.1	45.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes expenditures for assistance to recipients and administration under State plans approved by Social Security Board and for assistance to recipients under programs administered under State laws from State and/or local funds without Federal participation.

<sup>2</sup> For explanatory footnotes by State, see tables 50 and 51.

among States in the extent of payments to individual recipients not eligible under the Social Security Act and for payments in excess of the specified maximums above which there is no Federal participation, payments made under State plans not approved by the Social Security Board, and general assistance payments. In New York, for example, where general assistance payments constituted more than half of total assistance payments, the Federal share of total expenditures amounted to only 20.2 percent, the lowest proportion for any State. In contrast, Federal funds in Texas amounted to practically half the total funds expended, and general assistance payments made up only 2 percent of total assistance payments. General assistance payments were a proportionately lower part of total payments in States in which Federal funds were a proportionately higher part of total funds.

In about 20 States, the Federal share of total assistance costs exceeded that of either the State or its localities, although in the Nation as a whole the States provided more than the Federal Government. State shares varied from 23 percent in Kansas to 67 percent in Pennsylvania, with 29 States supplying more than the average of 43.2 percent of funds. State laws vary as to the extent and type of local sharing in costs. In Pennsylvania, Alaska, and Arizona, total costs were met entirely from State and Federal funds, with no local financial participation. In 7 States, in contrast, more than 30 percent of total costs was financed from local funds. In New York and New Hampshire the local share exceeded the share from either of the other two sources, amounting in the former State to almost half the total cost. Local funds constituted less than 5 percent of total funds in 9 States, while in 18 States the local share exceeded 20 percent.

The Federal share in the assistance programs of the States in 1942 showed an increase over the 1941 percentages, with the larger increases in States where the Federal share was relatively small. The decline in general assistance and the expansion of the special categories occasioned this increase in the Federal share. While the State percentage for the Nation as a whole declined slightly from 1941 to 1942, the trend was not downward in all States. Substantial decreases in the percentage of the cost financed from State funds occurred in the figures for several States,

including the District of Columbia,<sup>6</sup> California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Montana, while significant increases were noted in Georgia, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. The percentages representing the share of the localities in total costs declined in most of the States, with relatively large decreases in the northeastern States—Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maine, Delaware.

### State Variations in Programs

Variations among the States in sources of funds, by governmental level, are in part a result of marked differences among the individual programs in the proportion of expenditures provided from Federal, State, and local funds. About 49 percent of all funds expended for old-age assistance came from the Federal Government and only 9 percent from local funds (table 50). In contrast, no Federal funds were provided for general assistance, and local funds constituted about 50 percent of the total payments. For aid to the blind, Federal funds constituted nearly one-third of total expenditures, and State funds slightly more than half. The Federal Government and the State governments supplied about equal proportions of the total expended for aid to dependent children, with the localities providing the remainder—about 18 percent.

That the Federal Government plays a substantial part in old-age assistance is evidenced by the fact that in no State did the Federal share of costs fall below 45.6 percent in 1942. The State and local shares differed much more from State to State than the Federal share. In 22 of the 50 States there was no local sharing in the costs of the program. The State shares varied from 54.2 percent in South Carolina to 23.9 percent in California. In States in which there was local financial participation, the State share exceeded the local share in all except California and Kansas; the share of the localities varied from 26.7 percent in New York to 5.6 percent in Georgia.<sup>7</sup>

The Federal share of expenditures for aid to dependent children was somewhat below the proportion for old-age assistance for the Nation as a

whole (table 50). During the first 3 quarters of 1942 there were 47 States with approved plans for aid to dependent children, with Federal funds going to Kentucky under an approved plan only in the last quarter of the year. Federal funds constituted 41.1 percent of funds expended under State approved plans in 1942, and 40.8 percent of total funds expended for aid to dependent children in all States, about the same proportions as in 1941. The Federal share varied more widely from State to State than under old-age assistance, ranging from 50.0 percent in 16 States to 29.9 percent in New York. In 12 States, Federal contributions toward aid to dependent children were less than 40.0 percent of total contributions. Little change occurred between 1941 and 1942 in the Federal proportion for most States.

State financial participation in aid to dependent children varied from 64.0 percent in New Hampshire to 15.7 percent in Kansas. Ten States assumed entire responsibility for that part of the program not financed by the Federal Government.<sup>8</sup> While the State share averaged 41.6 percent for all 50 States, there were 13 States in which it fell below 30.0 percent, and 9 States in which the local share exceeded the State share. The proportion of costs borne by localities varied from 5.3 percent in Georgia to 49.2 percent in New York.<sup>9</sup> In 8 States local financial participation exceeded 30.0 percent. In three of the four programs administered without Federal participation, the localities met all, or nearly all, the costs.

Under approved State plans for aid to the blind, the Federal Government met 47.5 percent of total costs (table 50). However, in 3 States without approved plans and with large expenditures for aid to the blind—Illinois, Missouri, and Pennsylvania—and in 3 additional States in which programs or supplementary plans were administered without Federal participation, State and local expenditures were sufficiently high to reduce the Federal percentage for the continental United States from 47.5 percent to 31.6 percent and to raise the State share from 35.4 percent to 51.8 percent. The Federal share under individual approved State plans varied only slightly—from

<sup>6</sup> Although the District of Columbia is classed as a State in accordance with the terms of the Social Security Act, it has no political subdivisions, hence in many respects might be considered a locality with equal justification.

<sup>7</sup> Excluding seven States in which localities participated only in administrative costs to the extent of approximately 0.5 percent of total costs.

<sup>8</sup> In addition, there were seven States in which very small proportions of the total cost—less than 0.5 percent—were paid by localities; small expenditures consisted of local expenditures for administrative costs.

<sup>9</sup> Excluding States in which localities participated only in administrative costs to the extent of less than 0.5 percent.

40.5 percent in California to 50 percent in 29 States—while State participation ranged from 3.5 percent in New Jersey to 51.1 percent in Wyoming. In 17 States the entire costs were shared equally by the Federal and State governments. In Missouri and Pennsylvania the entire cost was met from State funds, and in Illinois the State and local

governments shared equally in the costs. Of the 44 States with approved plans for which data are available, 24 had no local participation in costs, and in the other 20 States local participation varied from 47.5 percent in New Jersey to 2.4 percent in Indiana, excluding the local shares of 0.5 percent or less in Mississippi, Michigan,

Table 50.—*Expenditures for special types of public assistance, by State, program, and source of funds, 1942*<sup>1</sup>

State	Old-age assistance			Aid to dependent children <sup>2</sup>			Aid to the blind <sup>3</sup>					
	Total (in thousands)	Percentage distribution		Total (in thousands)	Percentage distribution		Total (in thousands)	Percentage distribution				
		Federal funds	State funds		Federal funds	State funds		Federal funds	State funds			
Total, 50 States <sup>4</sup>	\$628,028	49.2	41.4	9.4	\$171,981	40.8	41.6	17.6	\$26,165	31.6	51.8	16.6
Total, under plans approved by Social Security Board <sup>5</sup>	628,028	49.2	41.4	9.4	170,591	41.1	42.0	16.9	17,414	47.5	35.4	17.1
Alabama	2,696	47.0	29.9	23.1	1,201	50.0	25.7	24.3	87	50.0	25.8	24.2
Alaska	564	49.2	50.8	—	28	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	4,134	50.5	49.5	—	981	50.0	50.0	—	174	50.0	50.0	—
Arkansas	2,977	48.8	51.2	—	1,206	50.0	50.0	—	164	50.0	50.0	—
California	71,605	50.0	23.9	26.1	9,112	33.3	35.7	31.0	4,269	40.5	29.3	30.2
Colorado	18,523	46.0	53.3	.7	2,296	50.0	24.9	25.1	279	50.0	24.8	25.2
Connecticut	6,399	50.7	49.3	—	1,227	31.6	40.4	28.0	80	42.5	57.5	—
Delaware	390	47.8	52.2	—	221	47.4	29.9	22.7	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	1,219	48.3	51.7	—	563	46.6	53.4	—	120	50.0	50.0	—
Florida	7,861	47.9	52.1	—	4,173	44.3	44.3	11.4	552	49.8	50.0	.2
Georgia	7,733	47.7	46.7	5.6	1,333	50.0	44.7	5.3	318	50.0	44.5	5.5
Idaho	2,986	50.2	49.8	—	1,177	50.0	50.0	—	87	50.0	50.0	—
Illinois <sup>6</sup>	49,538	50.3	49.7	—	4,916	49.5	50.1	.4	2,724	50.0	50.0	50.0
Indiana	17,624	49.4	29.8	20.8	5,795	45.4	32.0	22.6	746	50.0	47.6	2.4
Iowa	15,324	49.7	50.0	.3	720	—	—	—	109.0	526	25.6	24.4
Kansas	9,190	48.2	25.2	26.6	2,957	42.5	15.7	41.8	434	49.1	14.6	36.3
Kentucky	7,168	48.7	51.3	—	7196	1.0	3.1	95.9	47	50.0	50.0	—
Louisiana	6,600	46.7	53.3	—	5,430	45.8	54.2	—	320	49.7	50.3	—
Maine	4,249	49.6	50.4	—	940	41.3	29.6	29.1	304	50.0	50.0	—
Maryland	4,147	47.6	35.6	16.8	2,334	50.0	37.3	12.7	179	50.0	16.4	33.6
Massachusetts	35,376	48.3	32.7	19.0	8,708	30.2	32.1	37.7	349	50.0	50.0	—
Michigan	22,696	49.6	50.4	(9)	10,858	36.5	55.2	8.3	458	49.9	50.1	(9)
Minnesota	17,667	50.2	31.8	18.0	3,970	45.4	20.0	34.6	375	49.6	45.5	4.9
Mississippi	3,159	48.5	51.3	.2	662	50.0	49.9	.1	182	50.0	49.9	.1
Missouri	21,193	49.0	50.7	.3	4,819	50.0	49.7	.3	1,080	100.0	—	—
Montana	3,565	49.3	33.2	17.5	987	49.8	33.9	16.3	104	49.8	32.7	17.5
Nebraska	7,309	49.7	50.3	—	4,2,154	47.1	47.1	5.8	109	50.0	50.0	(9)
Nevada	846	50.1	26.1	23.8	32	—	—	—	11	25.5	74.5	—
New Hampshire	2,116	49.3	27.2	23.5	492	36.0	64.0	—	99	50.0	50.0	—
New Jersey	8,825	47.6	34.6	17.8	3,354	46.5	21.4	32.1	241	49.0	3.5	47.5
New Mexico	1,134	47.4	52.6	—	922	48.4	51.6	—	63	49.3	50.7	—
New York	42,512	46.2	27.1	26.7	18,023	29.9	20.9	49.2	1,121	48.5	22.8	28.7
North Carolina	5,247	48.5	28.1	23.4	2,209	50.0	26.8	23.2	494	50.0	24.6	25.4
North Dakota	2,284	48.5	40.4	11.1	1,022	48.8	25.3	25.9	41	50.0	46.9	3.1
Ohio	42,445	50.5	49.5	—	5,855	41.5	28.3	30.2	1,140	49.7	16.3	34.0
Oklahoma	19,510	50.1	49.9	—	4,209	49.9	50.0	.1	615	50.0	50.0	—
Oregon	6,384	49.2	32.1	18.7	1,172	35.8	40.4	23.8	166	48.4	32.4	19.2
Pennsylvania	30,162	48.1	51.9	—	26,343	37.8	62.2	—	4,984	100.0	—	—
Rhode Island	2,253	49.0	51.0	—	838	35.9	52.9	11.2	29	50.0	50.0	—
South Carolina	2,889	45.6	54.2	.2	851	47.0	52.8	.2	123	45.2	54.4	.4
South Dakota	3,590	49.7	50.0	.3	688	49.8	49.8	.4	52	49.7	49.8	.5
Tennessee	5,805	49.5	38.7	11.8	3,389	50.0	34.3	15.7	252	50.0	38.0	12.0
Texas	42,181	50.4	49.6	—	4,385	50.0	50.0	(9)	954	50.0	50.0	—
Utah	4,878	50.2	34.9	14.9	1,933	37.4	47.8	14.8	63	48.4	37.2	14.4
Vermont	1,155	50.1	49.9	—	292	50.0	26.1	23.9	47	50.0	50.0	—
Virginia	2,705	45.9	32.7	21.4	1,424	50.0	28.4	21.6	205	50.0	29.1	20.9
Washington	26,907	50.0	50.0	—	2,701	38.5	61.5	—	445	50.0	50.0	—
West Virginia	5,222	48.7	51.3	—	4,801	50.0	50.0	—	294	50.0	50.0	—
Wisconsin	15,856	50.4	28.9	20.7	5,495	34.2	32.0	33.8	581	50.0	29.6	20.4
Wyoming	1,140	49.3	30.3	20.4	323	50.0	30.9	19.1	48	48.9	51.1	—

<sup>1</sup> Includes expenditures for assistance to recipients and administration under State plans approved by Social Security Board and for assistance to recipients under programs administered under State laws from State and/or local funds without Federal participation. Excludes expenditures for personnel merit systems.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in italics represent programs administered without Federal participation.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes Hawaii, for which administrative expenses not available.

<sup>4</sup> Includes program without Federal participation.

<sup>5</sup> Includes recipients aged 60 but under 65 years.

<sup>6</sup> Includes expenditures for personnel merit system.

<sup>7</sup> Includes administrative expenditures of \$5,000 for October-December 1942 under approved plan; first Federal funds available under approved plan for October 1942.

<sup>8</sup> Represents assistance payments for December 1942 and administrative expenditures for April-December 1942; first Federal funds available under approved plan for April 1942.

<sup>9</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>10</sup> Expenditures under State plan less than \$500.

South Carolina, and South Dakota, which were used for administrative purposes only.

For the continental United States, general assistance costs were shared about equally by the State and local governments, with no financial participation on the part of the Federal Government (table 51). In 2 States, all costs were met from State funds, while in 13 States all funds were provided by localities. In 15 of the remaining States, at least 50 percent of the costs was borne by the State governments.

#### Distribution of Funds Among Programs

Of all funds expended for the various types of public assistance, by far the greater portion—63 percent—was spent on old-age assistance (table 52). This figure varied by States from 34 percent in New York and 41 percent in Pennsylvania to 91 and 95 percent in Kentucky and Alaska, respectively. Expenditures for aid to dependent children constituted approximately 17 percent of total assistance funds. In Louisiana, New Mexico, and West Virginia, 40 percent of the total was spent on this program, while in Iowa, Kentucky, Nevada, and Alaska, less than 5 percent was so expended.

Expenditures for aid to the blind constituted less than 3 percent of total assistance expenditures in the Nation as a whole, with 20 States spending a proportionately larger share. General assistance accounted for the remaining 17 percent of the national total for public assistance, with the proportion varying widely among individual States. In the southern States, a relatively low proportion was spent on this program. In the northeastern States, however, the proportion was significant; New York, for example, spent more than half its public assistance total on general assistance. While the differences may be partially explained on other grounds, doubtless they also reflect State differences in fiscal capacity.<sup>10</sup> In States with relatively low fiscal capacity, the availability of Federal funds for one program as compared with another may be a factor in the allocation of State funds among programs.

Total Federal funds for assistance were apportioned among the three special assistance programs in 1942 about as in 1941. Approximately 80 percent was expended for old-age assistance in

comparison with 18 percent for aid to dependent children and 2 percent for aid to the blind. Approved plans for old-age assistance have been in operation in all States for some years, hence for most States this program accounted for a large proportion of Federal assistance expenditures—more than 80 percent in 18 States. In 4 States, however—Louisiana, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, West Virginia—Federal expenditures for aid to dependent children were more than 40 percent of

Table 51.—*Expenditures for general assistance to cases, by State and source of funds, 1942<sup>1</sup>*

State	Total (in thou- sands)	Percentage distri- bution <sup>2</sup>	
		State funds	Local funds
Total, continental United States <sup>3</sup>	\$171,640	49.8	50.2
Alabama	253	49.3	50.7
Arizona	644	100.0	—
Arkansas	4288	100.0	(4)
California	7,093	—	100.0
Colorado	1,935	56.9	43.1
Connecticut	1,871	32.6	67.4
Delaware	138	50.0	50.0
District of Columbia	483	—	42.7
Florida	595	57.3	—
Georgia	466	—	100.0
Idaho	6296	.3	99.7
Illinois	23,362	69.3	30.7
Indiana	1,962	—	100.0
Iowa	2,729	12.2	87.8
Kansas	1,920	25.7	74.3
Kentucky	3481	—	100.0
Louisiana <sup>4</sup>	1,414	84.7	15.3
Maine	1,258	33.2	66.8
Maryland	1,706	49.8	50.2
Massachusetts	(3)	(3)	(3)
Michigan	7,828	53.9	46.1
Minnesota	4,334	56.5	43.5
Mississippi	33	—	100.0
Missouri <sup>5</sup>	2,530	97.4	2.6
Montana	446	16.6	83.4
Nebraska	711	—	100.0
Nevada	76	1.5	98.5
New Hampshire	867	—	100.0
New Jersey	4,619	45.2	54.8
New Mexico <sup>6</sup>	173	96.7	3.3
New York	65,103	42.5	57.5
North Carolina	341	—	100.0
North Dakota	388	42.3	57.7
Ohio	7,885	68.0	32.0
Oklahoma	508	31.9	68.1
Oregon	1,100	70.0	30.0
Pennsylvania	12,620	100.0	—
Rhode Island	1,644	51.6	48.4
South Carolina	237	44.8	55.2
South Dakota	450	—	100.0
Tennessee	5177	—	100.0
Texas	824	—	100.0
Utah	977	85.0	15.0
Vermont	306	—	100.0
Virginia	580	49.9	50.1
Washington	1,725	48.7	51.3
West Virginia	1,591	73.9	26.1
Wisconsin	4,497	10.0	90.0
Wyoming	176	73.4	26.6

<sup>1</sup> Amounts cannot be compared with annual data based on monthly series.

<sup>2</sup> Percentage distribution based on unrounded data.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes Massachusetts; data not available.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes local funds; data not available.

<sup>5</sup> Estimated.

<sup>6</sup> Includes \$123,205 expended by county commissioners.

<sup>7</sup> Data on payments from local funds incomplete.

<sup>8</sup> Includes \$121,865 estimated as expended by local relief officials for January.

<sup>9</sup> Partly estimated.

total Federal funds for assistance in the State. In States with approved plans for aid to the blind, the proportion of Federal funds expended for that program varied from less than 1 percent in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Kentucky, to slightly more than 6 percent in North Carolina and the District of Columbia, respectively.

State assistance funds as a whole were likewise expended largely on old-age assistance in 1942. Approximately 60 percent of all State assistance funds were expended for old-age assistance, in

comparison with about 50 percent in 1941. A substantial decrease occurred in the proportion of State assistance funds spent for general assistance—20 percent in 1942 as compared with about 33 percent in 1941. Expenditures for aid to dependent children from State funds increased from 14 percent of the 1941 State assistance total to about 17 percent of the 1942 total. The proportion expended for aid to the blind remained about the same as in 1941—approximately 3 percent.

By State, the proportions of total State assist-

Table 52.—*Percentage distribution of expenditures for special types of public assistance and general assistance, by State, source of funds, and program, 1942<sup>1</sup>*

State <sup>2</sup>	Total funds				Federal funds			State funds				Local funds				
	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	General assistance	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	General assistance	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	General assistance	
Total, 50 States <sup>3</sup>	63.0	17.2	2.6	17.2	79.8	18.1	2.1	60.5	16.6	3.1	19.8	32.9	16.8	2.4	47.9	
Alabama	63.6	28.3	2.1	6.0	66.3	31.4	2.3	63.9	24.5	1.7	9.9	58.6	27.4	2.0	12.0	
Alaska	95.3	4.7			100.0			91.1	8.9							
Arizona	69.7	16.5	2.9	10.9	78.3	18.4	3.3	62.6	15.0	2.7	19.7					
Arkansas	64.3	26.0	3.5	6.2	68.0	28.2	3.8	61.1	24.1	3.3	11.5					
California	77.7	10.0	4.6	7.7	88.2	7.5	4.3	79.2	15.0	5.8		62.6	9.4	4.3	23.7	
Colorado	80.4	10.0	1.2	8.4	86.9	11.7	1.4	85.0	4.9	.6	9.5	8.1	35.8	4.3	51.8	
Connecticut	66.9	12.8	.8	19.5	88.5	10.6	.9	73.2	11.5	1.1	14.2		21.4		78.6	
Delaware	52.1	29.5			18.4	63.9	36.1	60.1	19.5			20.4		42.0		58.0
District of Columbia	51.1	23.6	5.0	20.3	61.6	28.8	6.6	49.8	23.7	4.7	21.8					100.0
Florida	73.2	16.2	5.1	5.5	78.3	16.0	5.7	79.6	15.0	5.4			25.0	.1	74.9	
Georgia	78.6	13.5	3.2	4.7	81.7	14.8	3.5	83.0	13.7	3.3		43.9	7.2	1.7	47.2	
Idaho	65.7	25.9	1.9	6.5	70.4	26.1	2.0	70.1	27.8	2.1	(4)				100.0	
Illinois	58.1	11.3	3.2	27.4	83.9	16.1		52.5	10.2	2.9	34.4		.5	15.9	83.6	
Indiana	67.4	22.2	2.9	7.5	74.3	22.5		3.2	70.4	24.8	4.8		52.7	18.8	3.3	28.2
Iowa	79.5	3.7	2.7	14.1	96.7			3.3	94.2			1.7	4.1	1.4	72.8	
Kansas	63.4	20.4	3.0	13.2	75.1	21.3		3.6	69.4	13.9	1.9	14.8	46.4	23.5	3.0	27.1
Kentucky	90.8	2.5	.6	6.1	99.2	.1		99.2	.2	.6			28.1			71.9
Louisiana	47.9	39.5	2.3	10.3	53.8	43.4	2.8	45.0	37.6	2.1	15.3					100.0
Maine	63.0	13.9	4.5	18.6	79.6	14.7	5.7	71.6	9.3	5.1	14.0		24.6		75.4	
Maryland	49.6	27.9	2.1	20.4	61.1	36.1	2.8	45.8	27.0	.9	26.3	36.5	15.5	3.1	44.9	
Massachusetts <sup>3</sup>	79.6	19.6	.8	(3)	85.9	13.2	.9	79.6	19.2	1.2	(3)	67.2	32.8		(3)	
Michigan	54.2	26.0	1.1	18.7	72.8	25.7	1.5	52.3	27.4	1.0	19.3		20.0		80.0	
Minnesota	67.0	15.1	1.4	16.5	81.7	16.6	1.7	62.2	8.8	1.9	27.1	49.2	21.3	3	29.2	
Mississippi	78.3	16.4	4.5	.8	78.4	16.9	4.7	79.3	16.2	4.5		15.0	2.5	(4)	S2.5	
Missouri	71.6	16.3	3.5	8.6	81.2	18.8		64.7	14.4	6.1	14.8	44.8	9.8		45.4	
Montana	70.0	19.3	2.0	8.7	76.4	21.3	2.3	72.8	20.6	2.1	4.5	53.1	13.7	1.5	31.7	
Nebraska	70.4	20.8	1.9	6.9	76.5	21.4	2.1	76.7	21.2	2.1			15.0		85.0	
Nevada	87.7	3.3	1.1	7.9	100.0			98.3		1.3	.4	63.6	10.1	2.5	23.8	
New Hampshire	59.1	13.8	2.8	24.3	82.2	13.9	3.9	61.2	33.5	5.3		36.4			63.6	
New Jersey	51.8	19.7	1.4	27.1	71.5	26.5	2.0	52.1	12.2	.1	35.6	29.7	20.3	2.2	47.8	
New Mexico	49.6	40.2	2.7	7.5	53.0	43.9	3.1	46.9	37.4	2.5	13.2				100.0	
New York	33.5	14.2	.9	51.4	76.8	21.1	2.1	26.7	8.7	.6	64.0	19.6	15.3	.6	64.5	
North Carolina	63.3	26.6	6.0	4.1	65.3	28.4	6.3	67.3	27.1	5.6		55.6	23.2	5.7	15.5	
North Dakota	61.1	27.4	1.1	10.4	68.0	20.7	1.3	67.7	18.9	1.4	12.0		35.6	1	30.1	
Ohio	74.0	10.2	2.0	13.8	87.8	9.9	2.3	74.4	5.9	.7	19.0		37.8	8.3	53.9	
Oklahoma	75.4	20.2	2.4	2.0	77.1	20.5	2.4	76.0	20.3	2.4	1.3		1.7		98.3	
Oregon	72.3	13.3	1.9	12.5	86.3	11.5	2.2	61.3	14.1	1.6	23.0	65.1	15.2	1.7	18.0	
Pennsylvania	40.8	35.5	6.7	17.0	59.3	40.7		31.6	33.0	10.0	25.4					
Rhode Island	47.3	17.6	.6	34.5	77.8	21.2	1.0	46.8	18.0	.6	34.6		10.6		89.4	
South Carolina	70.4	20.8	3.0	5.8	74.2	22.6	3.2	71.6	20.5	3.1	4.8	4.3	1.4	(4)	94.3	
South Dakota	75.1	14.4	1.1	9.4	82.9	15.9	1.2	82.9	15.9	1.2		2.4	.4	(4)	97.2	
Tennessee	60.4	35.2	2.6	1.8	61.2	36.1	2.7	64.1	33.2	2.7		48.1	37.4	2.1	12.4	
Texas	80.2	7.1	2.0	1.7	90.8	7.2	2.0	90.6	7.3	2.1			1		99.9	
Utah	62.2	24.6	.8	12.4	76.4	22.6	1.0	48.8	26.6	.7	23.9	62.2	24.5	.8	12.5	
Vermont	64.2	16.2	2.6	17.0	77.4	19.5	3.1	85.2	11.2	3.6			18.6		81.4	
Virginia	55.8	28.5	4.1	11.6	61.1	34.0	4.9	54.9	24.2	3.6		17.3	48.2	24.8	3.5	23.5
Washington	84.7	8.5	1.4	5.4	91.4	7.1	1.5	83.1	10.3	1.4	5.2				100.0	
West Virginia	43.8	40.3	2.5	13.4	49.9	47.2	2.9	41.8	37.5	2.3	18.4				100.0	
Wisconsin	60.0	20.8	2.2	17.0	78.6	18.5	2.9	65.7	25.3	2.5	6.5	35.3	20.0	1.3	43.4	
Wyoming	67.7	19.1	2.8	10.4	75.3	21.6	3.1	57.6	16.7	4.2	21.5	68.2	18.1		13.7	

<sup>1</sup> Includes expenditures for assistance to recipients and administration under State plans approved by Social Security Board, for assistance under programs administered under State laws without Federal participation, and for assistance under general assistance programs.

<sup>2</sup> For explanatory footnotes by State, see tables 50 and 51.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes expenditures for all programs in Hawaii and for general assistance in Massachusetts; data not available.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

ance expenditures spent for individual programs varied as follows: for old-age assistance, from 27 percent in New York to 98 percent in Nevada and 99 percent in Kentucky, where plans for the other two special types of assistance were not approved until 1942; for aid to dependent children, from less than 5 percent in Colorado to 37 percent in New Mexico and 38 percent in Louisiana and West Virginia; for aid to the blind, from less than 1 percent in eight States to 10 percent in Pennsylvania, where the program is financed entirely by State funds; and for general assistance, from less than 1 percent in Idaho and Nevada to 64 percent in New York.

Approximately half the total assistance funds provided by localities in 1942 was expended for general assistance. This proportion represents a decrease from 1941, when approximately 60 percent of total local assistance funds was so spent. With the decrease in outlays for general assistance,

an increasing share of local assistance funds—33 percent as compared with 23 percent in 1941—was spent for old-age assistance, with only minor changes in the proportion spent for aid to dependent children and aid to the blind.

In the 27 States with local financial participation in old-age assistance, the extent of this participation varied widely—from 1 percent in Iowa to 68 percent in Wyoming, with 10 States using more than 50 percent of local assistance funds to finance old-age assistance programs. In 6 States, local assistance funds were used exclusively for general assistance, and in 20 additional States more than 50 percent of such funds was used to finance this program. In 5 States—Colorado, Delaware, North Dakota, Ohio, Tennessee—a substantial share of local assistance funds was used for aid to dependent children. Relatively large shares in Illinois and Ohio were used to finance the program for aid to the blind.

# Tabular Data on Insurance and Assistance Under the Social Security Act

## Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

This section describes the significant aspects of covered employment and taxable wages in 1941, indicates the limitations and sources of the wage-record data, and defines terms used in connection with monthly benefits and lump-sum payments. See table of contents for reference to analysis of

applications for account numbers, workers and wages, and beneficiaries and benefits in 1942.

### Covered Employment, 1941

The most recent tabulations of annual data on employment and wages under the old-age and sur-

Table 53.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Summary of selected data, 1937-42

[Corrected to May 1, 1943]

Year and quarter	Employee accounts established <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)	Workers with taxable wages during period <sup>2</sup> (in thousands)	Taxable wages <sup>3</sup>		Monthly benefits certified (in thousands)		Lump-sum payments certified			
			Total <sup>3</sup> (in millions)	Average per worker	Number <sup>4</sup>	Amount <sup>5</sup>	Under 1939 amendments <sup>6</sup>		Under 1935 act <sup>7</sup>	
							Number <sup>7</sup>	Amount (in thousands)	Number <sup>7</sup>	Amount (in thousands)
Calendar year:										
1937	37,225	32,671	\$29,397	\$900					53,236	\$1,278
1938	6,319	31,224	26,193	839					213,670	10,478
1939	5,568	33,162	29,157	879					174,839	13,896
1940	5,227	35,334	32,873	930	1,413	\$28,859	61,468	\$8,905	36,181	2,831
1941	6,678	40,820	41,959	1,028	4,284	80,595	93,156	13,148	4,327	180
1942	7,637	45,049	53,195	1,181	6,583	122,007	106,180	14,959	1,816	79
1938										
January-March	1,700	25,008	6,445	258					61,664	2,147
April-June	1,435	25,132	6,521	259					54,722	2,491
July-September	1,707	25,975	6,503	250					46,946	2,624
October-December	1,477	26,526	6,724	253					50,338	3,216
1939										
January-March	1,143	25,473	7,030	276					57,907	3,966
April-June	1,227	26,873	7,210	268					56,862	4,509
July-September	1,546	27,668	7,486	271					35,274	3,069
October-December	1,652	28,489	7,431	261					24,796	2,352
1940										
January-March	1,125	27,029	8,063	298	61	1,242	5,355	821	20,529	1,910
April-June	1,133	28,055	8,118	289	243	5,180	16,384	2,416	9,512	620
July-September	1,472	29,604	8,122	274	457	9,482	19,151	2,747	3,700	183
October-December	1,497	31,131	8,570	275	652	12,955	20,578	2,921	2,440	118
1941										
January-March	1,341	30,068	9,587	319	838	16,148	24,375	3,458	1,643	71
April-June	1,860	32,474	10,361	319	1,001	18,377	22,299	3,172	1,135	45
July-September	2,068	34,687	10,897	314	1,153	21,527	23,490	3,288	809	33
October-December	1,409	34,399	11,114	323	1,292	24,043	22,992	3,230	740	31
1942										
January-March	1,216	32,722	12,229	374	1,457	27,061	26,354	3,715	604	27
April-June	1,984	34,556	13,119	380	1,998	29,617	27,840	3,896	491	21
July-September	2,279	36,931	13,820	374	1,709	31,767	25,843	3,655	374	17
October-December	2,158	37,875	14,027	370	1,819	33,562	26,143	3,693	347	14

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative total for 1936-39 includes 504,000 voided account numbers for which no accounts were established.

<sup>2</sup> Partly estimated; based on employer reports to Bureau of Internal Revenue. Workers adjusted for duplication of individuals with more than 1 account discovered through Jan. 15, 1942.

<sup>3</sup> Not adjusted for nontaxable wages erroneously reported and wages excluded in benefit computations. Wages in excess of \$3,000 a year paid to worker by any 1 employer are not taxable. Beginning 1940, all wages in excess of \$3,000 a year received by worker are excluded in benefit computations.

<sup>4</sup> Represents number of payments certified for primary, supplementary, and survivor benefits; not adjusted for retroactive payments included in 1

certification. Differs from number of beneficiaries since from 1 to 12 payments could be certified for 1 beneficiary during a year.

<sup>5</sup> Includes retroactive payments.

<sup>6</sup> Represents payments with respect to workers who died after December 1939 with no survivor entitled to monthly benefits for month in which worker died.

<sup>7</sup> Represents deceased workers, with respect to whose wages payments were made.

<sup>8</sup> Represents payments with respect to workers who died prior to January 1940 and, through Aug. 9, 1939, payments to workers at age 65.

<sup>9</sup> Includes 17,202,000 accounts established in 1936.

vivors insurance program show that the number of workers in covered employment in 1941 was 16 percent greater than in 1940.<sup>1</sup> Despite this large increase, the marked stability in the proportion who were women (28 percent) which has been noted in previous years persisted in 1941 (table

<sup>1</sup> For 1940 data, see *Social Security Yearbook, 1941*, pp. 125-143. A detailed description and analysis of the data for 1940, as well as tables derived from the 1940 tabulations, are presented in *Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Statistics, 1940*, published by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

**Table 54.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Average taxable wage and percentage distribution of workers with taxable wages, by specified characteristic, 1940 and 1941<sup>1</sup>**

[Corrected to May 1, 1943]

Characteristic	1940	1941
Average taxable wage		
Total	<sup>2</sup> \$930	<sup>2</sup> \$1,028
White <sup>3</sup>	943	1,052
Negro	434	500
Male	1,048	1,182
White <sup>3</sup>	1,099	1,244
Negro	463	542
Female	542	573
White <sup>3</sup>	553	586
Negro	277	283
Percentage distribution of workers		
Total	100.0	100.0
White <sup>3</sup>	93.0	92.5
Negro	7.0	7.5
Male	72.3	71.8
White <sup>3</sup>	66.4	65.5
Negro	5.9	6.3
Female	27.7	28.2
White <sup>3</sup>	26.6	27.0
Negro	1.1	1.2
Age group: <sup>4</sup>		
Under 20	8.4	10.7
20-24	18.3	18.0
25-29	16.4	15.7
30-34	13.9	13.1
35-39	11.1	11.1
40-44	9.4	9.0
45-49	7.6	7.7
50-54	6.1	5.9
55-59	4.2	4.3
60-64	2.6	2.6
65 and over	2.0	1.9
Amount of taxable wages:		
\$1-199	22.8	21.0
200-399	10.8	10.6
400-599	9.6	8.6
600-799	10.2	8.8
800-999	8.7	8.2
1,000-1,199	7.4	7.0
1,200-1,399	6.6	6.2
1,400-1,599	5.5	5.6
1,600-1,799	4.3	4.8
1,800-1,999	3.6	4.2
2,000-2,199	2.5	3.4
2,200-2,399	1.7	2.5
2,400-2,599	1.3	2.0
2,600-2,799	1.0	1.5
2,800-2,999	.7	1.1
3,000	3.3	4.5

<sup>1</sup> See table 55, footnote 1. Data for 1940 and 1941 not strictly comparable with those for 1937, 1938, and 1939 in 1941 Yearbook, p. 125, because of amendments to 1935 act and differences in tabulating procedure.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted to represent all workers and taxable wages. For adjusted data for 1937, 1938, and 1939, see table 53.

<sup>3</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

<sup>4</sup> Age at birthday in specified year.

54). A slight increase in the proportion of Negro workers—from 7.0 to 7.5 percent—suggests that opportunities for covered employment were perhaps somewhat improved for them with the expansion of industrial activity in 1941.

The data on age distribution in 1941 (table 54) as compared with 1940 show a marked increase from 8.4 to 10.7 percent in the proportion of workers under 20 years of age. While there was a slight decline in the percentages for most groups in the ages 20-44, the proportions in the older ages differed only slightly from those of the previous year. These changes in age distribution occurred for both men and women. They indicate that both young persons and workers aged 45 and over were recruited in relatively large numbers by covered industry in 1941.

This conclusion is supported by the data on new entrants to covered employment in 1941. As many as 6.5 million workers, representing 16 percent of all covered workers during the year, received taxable wages for the first time in 1941. Forty-one percent of these new entrants were under age 20, as compared with 35 percent of the new entrants in 1940. The proportion of the new entrants in 1941 who were in ages 20-44 was somewhat smaller than in 1940, while that in ages 45 and over was almost the same. The proportion of women and Negroes among new entrants was somewhat higher in 1941 than in 1940.

Of all workers in covered employment in 1941, 59 percent received wage credits in all 4 quarters of the year (table 58), a proportion slightly larger than that for 1940. The proportion who were 2-quarter workers, 13 percent, in 1941 was also somewhat higher than in 1940. The 1 and 2-quarter workers together, however, constituted a slightly larger proportion of all workers in 1941 (27 percent) than in 1940 (26 percent).

In 1941, as in 1940, the percentages representing 4-quarter workers were higher for men than for women, and for white workers than for Negroes. The variation from State to State in the proportion of 4-quarter workers was large, ranging<sup>2</sup> from 68 percent in Connecticut to 42 percent in Arkansas and North Dakota (table 67). The percentages tended to be relatively high in the industrialized States of the North and relatively low in the agricultural States of the South.

<sup>2</sup> Alaska and Hawaii are omitted from this comparison, because of the seasonal factors involved as well as war-incurred delays in reporting.

Each employer who pays taxable wages in any quarter reports the amount paid to each individual employee as a separate wage item for that quarter. Therefore, by counting the number of wage items that are reported for any worker, it is possible to determine the number of employers from whom that worker received taxable wages

during the quarter. Such information has been tabulated for workers receiving taxable wages in the third quarter of 1941. These data (tables 72-75) provide a statistical measure of labor mobility among firms within covered employment.

Of all workers who received taxable wages in July-September 1941, 85 percent had such wages

Table 55.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Workers with taxable wages in 1941 and amount of such wages, by State, sex, and race<sup>1</sup>*

[Wages in thousands]

State	Total		Male						Female					
	Workers	Taxable wages	Total		White <sup>2</sup>		Negro		Total		White <sup>2</sup>		Negro	
			Workers	Taxable wages	Workers	Taxable wages	Workers	Taxable wages	Workers	Taxable wages	Workers	Taxable wages	Workers	Taxable wages
Adjusted total <sup>3</sup>	40,820,200	\$41,959,000												
Tabulated total	39,866,350	40,287,316	28,615,600	\$33,837,711	26,094,975	\$32,471,211	2,520,625	\$1,366,500	11,250,750	\$6,449,605	10,766,325	\$6,312,286	484,425	\$137,319
Alabama	602,300	448,629	487,775	399,413	328,525	317,413	159,250	82,000	114,525	49,217	98,200	45,524	16,325	3,692
Alaska	31,625	35,156	27,275	33,109	27,275	33,109	(4)	(4)	4,350	2,048	4,350	2,048	(4)	(4)
Arizona	113,050	98,114	90,075	88,326	86,650	86,717	3,425	1,609	22,975	9,788	22,325	9,672	(4)	(4)
Arkansas	279,700	148,253	225,350	151,030	163,700	110,018	61,650	21,012	54,350	17,222	48,725	16,237	5,625	985
California	2,540,825	2,738,327	1,818,200	2,316,488	1,789,125	2,297,048	29,075	19,440	722,625	421,839	716,175	419,510	6,450	2,329
Colorado	272,175	227,558	196,825	194,325	193,825	192,637	3,000	1,688	75,350	33,233	74,450	33,009	(4)	(4)
Connecticut	807,975	1,016,360	561,900	836,291	543,850	822,065	18,050	14,225	246,075	180,069	241,375	178,409	4,700	1,660
Delaware	122,575	141,560	93,050	125,187	81,150	117,919	11,900	7,268	29,525	16,374	26,550	15,812	2,975	562
District of Columbia	259,425	243,385	174,450	191,108	122,700	159,357	51,750	31,751	84,975	52,277	71,475	46,184	13,500	6,093
Florida	554,125	347,945	406,725	292,704	285,000	250,366	121,725	42,338	147,400	55,241	123,875	50,635	23,525	4,606
Georgia	768,175	483,672	547,150	383,355	366,175	322,042	180,975	61,314	221,025	100,317	189,075	94,205	31,950	6,109
Hawaii	116,300	87,922	85,900	76,403	85,775	76,296	(4)	(4)	30,400	11,519	30,350	11,501	(4)	(4)
Idaho	109,575	83,641	84,125	74,545	83,900	74,402	(4)	(4)	25,450	9,096	25,425	9,096	(4)	(4)
Illinois	2,983,650	3,317,930	2,038,025	2,731,802	1,917,350	2,642,926	120,675	88,876	945,625	586,128	903,275	570,033	42,350	16,095
Indiana	1,133,100	1,199,785	829,825	1,042,416	792,150	1,010,921	37,675	31,495	303,275	157,369	296,700	155,405	6,575	1,964
Iowa	498,350	404,657	332,850	339,426	348,250	336,067	4,600	3,358	145,500	65,232	144,025	64,831	(4)	(4)
Kansas	347,100	251,395	259,600	218,630	249,200	213,269	10,400	5,361	87,500	32,765	86,200	32,349	(4)	(4)
Kentucky	488,300	385,401	381,375	335,927	336,350	310,384	45,025	25,544	106,925	49,474	100,475	47,752	6,450	1,722
Louisiana	550,200	334,908	438,575	342,091	266,700	284,432	151,875	57,659	111,625	42,817	90,575	38,388	21,050	4,429
Maine	282,300	223,036	198,850	184,639	198,550	184,465	(4)	(4)	83,450	38,398	83,250	38,322	(4)	(4)
Maryland	660,700	659,994	481,075	568,772	389,375	509,955	91,700	58,817	179,625	91,223	156,375	86,570	23,250	4,652
Massachusetts	1,646,825	1,791,341	1,087,375	1,431,245	1,073,650	1,420,832	13,725	10,413	559,450	360,096	555,375	358,683	4,075	1,414
Michigan	1,921,650	2,517,297	1,451,250	2,228,604	1,378,025	2,144,620	73,225	63,984	470,400	288,694	459,375	285,072	11,025	3,622
Minnesota	603,925	558,438	424,525	460,013	422,350	458,653	(4)	(4)	179,400	98,425	178,925	98,201	(4)	(4)
Mississippi	301,425	164,321	235,250	140,463	155,575	109,043	99,675	31,420	66,175	23,858	55,650	22,342	10,525	1,516
Missouri	1,050,325	962,090	729,375	754,888	672,550	752,901	56,825	31,987	320,950	177,203	307,300	173,362	18,650	3,841
Montana	125,200	111,366	97,400	98,329	97,075	98,111	(4)	(4)	27,800	13,037	27,675	13,021	(4)	(4)
Nebraska	225,800	163,463	136,650	134,697	152,675	132,435	3,975	2,262	69,150	28,767	68,425	28,578	(4)	(4)
Nevada	40,325	39,122	32,850	35,656	32,550	35,580	(4)	(4)	7,475	3,467	7,450	3,459	(4)	(4)
New Hampshire	158,900	136,703	104,775	106,772	104,375	106,584	(4)	(4)	54,125	29,931	53,875	29,870	(4)	(4)
New Jersey	1,615,775	1,901,312	1,122,625	1,576,177	1,049,750	1,525,443	72,875	50,734	493,150	325,135	475,675	319,826	17,475	5,309
New Mexico	91,125	62,281	71,425	55,352	69,600	54,832	(4)	(4)	19,700	6,929	19,350	6,878	(4)	(4)
New York	5,160,675	5,908,444	3,476,400	4,705,457	3,338,675	4,609,645	137,725	95,812	1,684,275	1,202,988	1,639,025	1,184,623	45,250	18,364
North Carolina	852,300	557,504	591,950	428,814	442,250	376,283	149,700	52,532	260,350	128,690	221,650	118,702	35,700	9,987
North Dakota	74,750	45,799	53,100	37,087	53,050	36,995	(4)	(4)	21,650	8,711	21,625	8,681	(4)	(4)
Ohio	2,425,450	2,88,229	1,779,875	2,513,986	1,681,875	2,431,329	98,000	82,657	645,575	384,243	629,850	379,350	15,725	4,883
Oklahoma	390,575	294,802	295,975	256,428	279,125	250,000	16,850	6,428	94,600	38,374	92,550	37,934	(4)	(4)
Oregon	354,475	345,056	258,175	295,648	257,550	295,207	(4)	(4)	96,300	49,408	96,125	49,361	(4)	(4)
Pennsylvania	3,323,850	3,796,909	2,419,500	3,269,797	2,303,600	3,169,862	115,900	99,935	904,350	527,111	881,625	517,326	22,725	9,785
Rhode Island	320,000	334,735	202,675	257,855	197,775	254,811	4,900	3,047	117,325	76,877	116,325	76,507	(4)	(4)
South Carolina	453,575	277,356	336,975	222,740	218,150	185,638	118,825	37,102	116,600	54,616	104,150	52,718	12,450	1,809
South Dakota	81,575	55,499	58,775	46,704	57,200	46,127	(4)	(4)	22,800	8,795	22,750	8,787	(4)	(4)
Tennessee	667,275	476,240	489,925	393,035	388,525	347,647	101,400	45,388	177,350	83,206	159,325	79,308	18,025	3,898
Texas	1,532,750	1,143,467	1,163,125	999,265	1,007,850	937,172	155,275	62,092	369,625	144,202	349,075	139,701	20,550	4,500
Utah	127,875	104,185	92,800	92,495	92,475	92,358	(4)	(4)	35,075	11,690	34,975	11,674	(4)	(4)
Vermont	94,975	73,359	65,600	62,429	68,200	62,242	(4)	(4)	26,375	10,930	26,350	10,926	(4)	(4)
Virginia	754,650	583,814	563,900	495,978	412,925	423,280	150,975	72,698	190,750	87,835	155,450	78,487	35,300	9,348
Washington	567,625	614,354	416,950	533,706	414,325	531,711	2,625	1,995	150,675	80,648	149,775	80,311	(4)	(4)
West Virginia	483,300	488,188	398,525	446,283	366,200	412,173	32,325	34,110	84,775	41,904	82,125	41,149	2,650	755
Wisconsin	838,850	902,589	609,100	775,247	605,075	771,547	4,025	3,700	229,750	127,341	229,100	127,124	(4)	(4)
Wyoming	59,025	51,421	46,800	46,571	46,400	46,341	(4)	(4)	12,225	4,851	12,175	4,829	(4)	(4)

<sup>1</sup> Based on 4-percent sample which contains wage records of 1,594,654 workers and \$1,611,492,633 in taxable wages identified for posting to individual accounts by July 1, 1942. Taxable wages exclude wages in excess of first \$3,000 a year earned in covered employment by any 1 worker. Excludes workers of unknown sex and/or race, wage items not identified for posting, and wage items reported too late for inclusion. Number of workers presented to last digit for convenience in summation; figures are not accurate to last

digit because data based on sample. Wage totals are sums of unrounded figures, therefore may differ slightly from sums of rounded figures. Cents omitted in tabulating individual earnings.

<sup>2</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

<sup>3</sup> Adjusted for all exclusions indicated in footnote 1, as well as for duplication of workers with more than 1 account discovered through Jan. 15, 1942.

<sup>4</sup> Not computed; sample contains less than 100 workers.

from only one employer, 11 percent received taxable wages from two employers, and 4 percent from three or more employers (table 72). The data show less mobility among white men than among Negro men; 83.8 percent of all white men, as compared with 76.5 percent of all Negro men, had only one employer, while 7.6 percent of all Negro men, as compared with 4.2 percent of all white men, had three or more employers. In the

case of women, however, white and Negro workers show almost the same degree of mobility; the proportion with only one employer during the quarter was 90 percent for white women and 91 percent for Negro women.

As might be expected, the extent of employee mobility tends to vary inversely with age, but this variation is somewhat less regular for Negro workers than for white workers. The differences

Table 56.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Workers with taxable wages in 1941 only and amount of such wages, by State, sex, and race<sup>1</sup>

[Wages in thousands]

State	Total		Male				Female				Workers	Taxable wages
			Total		White <sup>2</sup>		Negro		Total		White <sup>2</sup>	
	Workers	Taxable wages	Workers	Taxable wages	Workers	Taxable wages	Workers	Taxable wages	Workers	Taxable wages	Workers	Taxable wages
Adjusted total <sup>3</sup>	6,693,000											
Tabulated total	6,537,075	\$1,811,024	4,076,025	\$1,341,088	3,575,950	\$1,245,325	500,075	\$95,763	2,461,050	\$469,936	2,309,850	\$152,304
Alabama	137,850	33,350	103,600	28,152	69,625	21,685	33,975	6,467	34,250	5,198	28,500	4,688
Alaska	3,775	1,383	3,150	1,266	3,150	1,266	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Arizona	19,975	4,989	14,200	4,149	13,550	3,979	(4)	(4)	5,775	840	5,450	801
Arkansas	60,825	10,407	46,575	8,520	33,375	6,610	13,200	1,910	14,250	1,887	12,000	1,659
California	356,300	123,614	238,175	94,984	231,075	92,936	7,100	2,048	148,125	25,630	145,550	28,352
Colorado	49,000	10,285	30,450	7,588	30,025	7,465	(4)	(4)	18,550	2,697	18,250	2,668
Connecticut	119,575	48,454	65,975	33,123	62,775	31,994	3,200	1,130	53,600	15,330	52,025	15,059
Delaware	20,300	8,570	13,650	7,314	11,550	6,793	(4)	(4)	6,650	1,256	5,850	1,159
District of Columbia	41,850	11,410	22,325	6,984	15,075	5,446	7,250	1,537	19,525	4,426	15,525	3,666
Florida	100,675	17,592	62,475	12,506	43,100	10,219	19,375	2,287	38,200	5,086	29,425	4,296
Georgia	159,525	29,229	107,500	21,491	66,050	16,200	41,450	5,292	52,025	7,738	41,225	6,969
Hawaii	18,025	4,749	11,675	3,629	11,675	3,629	(4)	(4)	6,350	1,120	6,350	1,120
Idaho	21,650	4,515	13,625	3,321	13,575	3,320	(4)	(4)	8,025	1,194	8,025	1,194
Illinois	450,100	130,523	245,075	87,160	222,775	80,554	25,300	6,606	202,025	43,363	188,450	41,313
Indiana	199,350	59,180	124,900	45,952	119,300	44,419	5,600	1,534	74,150	13,228	72,125	12,975
Iowa	87,325	20,439	53,425	15,424	52,675	15,218	(4)	(4)	33,900	5,015	33,450	4,958
Kansas	76,600	13,630	50,100	10,433	47,725	10,115	(4)	(4)	26,500	3,197	25,875	3,143
Kentucky	98,675	21,123	71,000	16,529	63,025	14,833	7,975	1,696	27,675	4,593	25,825	4,336
Louisiana	109,900	20,076	79,350	16,440	45,850	12,107	33,500	4,334	30,550	3,636	23,425	2,976
Maine	47,825	10,983	29,125	7,970	29,075	7,963	(4)	(4)	18,700	3,014	18,600	3,000
Maryland	110,825	34,555	69,675	26,812	53,700	22,758	15,975	4,054	41,150	7,743	34,425	6,996
Massachusetts	215,225	65,745	119,700	45,040	117,525	44,471	(4)	(4)	95,525	20,706	93,950	20,412
Michigan	270,675	89,659	161,225	67,445	151,950	63,978	9,275	3,467	109,450	22,214	104,950	21,555
Minnesota	98,200	22,743	61,050	16,046	60,750	16,007	(4)	(4)	37,150	6,695	37,100	6,675
Mississippi	84,450	16,321	63,350	13,086	34,950	9,402	28,400	3,684	21,100	3,235	16,875	2,909
Missouri	204,275	56,101	130,725	43,144	118,150	40,234	12,575	2,911	73,550	12,956	68,825	12,433
Montana	20,850	3,989	13,400	2,763	13,325	2,751	(4)	(4)	7,150	1,226	7,460	1,222
Nebraska	45,325	7,446	25,775	4,959	25,225	4,867	(4)	(4)	19,550	2,488	19,200	2,460
Nevada	5,775	1,465	975	1,227	3,925	1,202	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
New Hampshire	24,775	5,782	14,450	3,775	14,300	3,761	(4)	(4)	10,325	2,007	10,225	1,996
New Jersey	234,100	82,457	136,850	57,935	122,225	54,107	14,625	3,828	97,250	24,522	91,625	23,763
New Mexico	22,425	3,901	16,000	3,290	15,800	3,269	(4)	(4)	6,425	611	6,125	563
New York	693,100	224,480	393,675	155,079	370,300	149,405	23,375	5,673	299,425	69,401	286,500	67,641
North Carolina	161,500	33,589	112,925	25,433	78,600	20,645	34,325	4,788	48,575	8,156	42,050	7,611
North Dakota	18,175	2,548	11,800	1,807	11,800	1,807	(4)	(4)	6,375	741	6,375	741
Ohio	391,275	133,865	237,825	101,586	218,425	94,811	19,400	6,775	153,450	32,282	147,250	31,446
Oklahoma	77,125	12,294	51,200	9,181	48,525	8,689	2,675	493	25,925	3,112	25,375	3,055
Oregon	63,575	19,415	40,475	15,587	40,400	15,559	(4)	(4)	23,100	3,828	23,075	3,826
Pennsylvania	481,475	154,072	290,475	115,654	273,425	110,769	17,050	4,886	191,000	38,418	184,875	37,376
Rhode Island	46,450	16,456	24,875	11,011	24,450	10,861	(4)	(4)	21,575	5,445	21,350	5,396
South Carolina	96,025	19,040	72,125	14,908	88,725	10,824	33,400	4,084	23,900	4,132	19,650	3,806
South Dakota	17,675	2,764	11,125	1,856	10,875	1,818	(4)	(4)	6,550	908	6,550	(4)
Tennessee	143,925	33,612	103,125	27,137	81,825	23,392	21,300	3,745	49,800	6,475	34,800	5,891
Texas	293,275	47,767	190,175	36,018	166,300	32,582	23,875	3,436	103,100	11,749	96,975	11,028
Utah	22,775	5,067	12,925	4,091	12,850	4,072	(4)	(4)	9,850	976	9,800	970
Vermont	16,300	3,028	9,825	2,231	9,750	2,223	(4)	(4)	6,475	797	6,450	792
Virginia	150,525	38,363	104,550	31,322	73,625	25,640	30,925	5,683	45,975	7,041	36,950	6,159
Washington	97,325	30,741	60,400	24,316	59,875	24,203	(4)	(4)	36,925	6,425	36,625	6,366
West Virginia	75,500	19,395	53,700	16,223	50,875	15,396	2,825	827	21,800	3,172	20,825	3,049
Wisconsin	134,575	37,671	82,625	27,602	81,925	27,496	(4)	(4)	51,950	10,070	51,800	10,051
Wyoming	10,200	2,188	6,675	1,589	6,550	1,573	(4)	(4)	3,525	599	3,525	599

<sup>1</sup> See table 55, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

<sup>3</sup> Adjusted for all exclusions indicated in footnote 1, as well as for duplica-

tion of workers with more than 1 account discovered through Jan. 15, 1942.

<sup>4</sup> Not computed; sample contains less than 100 workers.

between the averages for workers entering covered employment for the first time in 1941 and those for workers with previous wage credits are small.

For workers under age 20, however, the average number of wage items was relatively high among those with previous wage credits, especially men.

Table 57.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Workers with taxable wages in 1941 and in 1941 only, by race, sex, amount of 1941 taxable wages, and number of quarters with taxable wages*<sup>1</sup>

Race, sex, and amount of taxable wages	Workers with taxable wages in 1941					Workers with taxable wages in 1941 only				
	Total	With taxable wages in—				Total	With taxable wages in—			
		1 quarter only	2 quarters only	3 quarters only	4 quarters		1 quarter only	2 quarters only	3 quarters only	4 quarters
Adjusted total <sup>2</sup>	40,820,000					6,693,000				
Tabulated total	39,866,350	5,287,300	5,319,850	5,753,450	23,505,750	6,537,075	2,466,680	2,034,250	1,316,600	719,575
\$1-199	8,385,900	4,647,850	2,513,175	877,625	347,250	3,792,475	2,287,450	1,145,350	305,500	54,175
200-399	4,228,900	459,875	1,568,275	1,303,700	897,050	1,235,625	145,275	588,050	390,725	111,575
400-599	3,448,350	77,975	623,275	1,183,125	1,563,975	658,125	21,325	183,875	308,400	144,525
600-799	3,520,750	21,350	248,200	753,275	2,497,925	354,625	5,925	67,675	139,475	141,530
800-999	3,268,575	6,175	101,225	479,700	2,681,475	190,500	(3)	26,525	76,625	85,900
1,000-1,199	2,781,450	3,900	43,800	301,325	2,432,425	110,700	(3)	10,000	43,800	55,775
1,200-1,399	2,464,000	2,675	22,075	181,750	2,257,500	67,275	(3)	4,850	22,200	39,500
1,400-1,599	2,237,975	(3)	10,250	111,625	2,114,000	43,300	(3)	(3)	11,075	29,300
1,600-1,799	1,916,900	(3)	6,625	69,225	1,839,175	26,025	(3)	(3)	5,475	18,875
1,800-1,999	1,674,900	(3)	4,300	44,625	1,624,850	16,475	(3)	(3)	3,725	11,625
2,000-2,199	1,358,475	(3)	2,825	30,400	1,324,075	11,000	(3)	(3)	7,975	(3)
2,200-2,399	1,009,575	(3)	(3)	22,450	985,075	6,825	(3)	(3)	(3)	4,650
2,400-2,599	770,950	(3)	(3)	13,875	754,175	5,550	(3)	(3)	(3)	3,950
2,600-2,799	575,500	(3)	(3)	8,450	565,100	3,950	(3)	(3)	(3)	2,800
2,800-2,999	442,125	(3)	3,150	15,825	422,725	2,675	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
3,000	1,783,025	59,850	167,725	356,475	1,198,975	11,950	(3)	(3)	2,925	5,575
White male <sup>4</sup>	26,094,975	2,917,200	3,119,450	3,658,250	16,400,075	3,575,950	1,254,700	1,119,025	761,425	440,800
\$1-199	4,103,975	2,380,675	1,195,150	390,100	138,050	1,831,450	1,108,800	552,075	145,150	25,425
200-399	2,186,975	368,250	876,100	605,450	337,175	672,000	115,475	317,850	187,575	51,100
400-599	1,763,700	72,750	475,625	642,050	573,275	393,500	19,650	141,175	166,675	66,000
600-799	1,729,250	19,900	219,725	533,175	956,450	246,725	5,325	61,400	104,750	57,250
800-999	1,771,750	5,650	94,800	394,025	1,277,275	135,575	(3)	25,000	66,975	60,350
1,000-1,199	1,813,475	3,325	41,875	270,175	1,498,100	97,400	(3)	9,550	40,775	46,100
1,200-1,399	1,862,500	(3)	21,150	169,625	1,669,600	60,725	(3)	4,575	20,950	34,700
1,400-1,599	1,863,025	(3)	9,925	106,550	1,744,725	49,350	(3)	(3)	10,475	27,150
1,600-1,799	1,707,125	(3)	6,400	66,500	1,633,400	25,025	(3)	(3)	5,425	17,975
1,800-1,999	1,554,200	(3)	4,100	43,100	1,505,975	15,600	(3)	(3)	3,575	11,050
2,000-2,199	1,288,050	(3)	2,700	29,600	1,254,825	10,550	(3)	(3)	7,725	(3)
2,200-2,399	970,100	(3)	(3)	21,775	946,425	6,725	(3)	(3)	(3)	4,625
2,400-2,599	746,200	(3)	(3)	13,300	730,500	5,100	(3)	(3)	(3)	3,725
2,600-2,799	558,900	(3)	(3)	8,175	548,950	3,700	(3)	(3)	(3)	2,675
2,800-2,999	432,200	(3)	3,075	15,375	413,325	2,650	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
3,000	1,743,550	58,000	164,250	349,275	1,172,025	10,875	(3)	(3)	2,700	5,150
White female <sup>4</sup>	10,766,325	1,806,425	1,683,775	1,604,250	5,671,875	2,309,850	934,500	716,700	442,275	216,375
\$1-199	3,179,025	1,723,650	966,400	342,350	146,625	1,497,275	908,825	450,350	118,350	19,750
200-399	1,531,375	72,775	562,975	522,775	372,850	453,675	22,750	225,725	163,475	41,725
400-599	1,293,625	4,200	121,575	448,300	719,550	222,625	(3)	34,925	123,900	62,550
600-799	1,456,250	(3)	21,400	180,425	1,253,150	89,825	(3)	3,850	27,600	57,900
800-999	1,275,450	(3)	4,650	64,925	1,205,375	28,000	(3)	(3)	5,950	21,050
1,000-1,199	825,725	(3)	(3)	21,950	801,525	8,825	(3)	(3)	(3)	6,875
1,200-1,399	603,375	(3)	(3)	7,900	494,075	4,350	(3)	(3)	(3)	3,350
1,400-1,599	299,500	(3)	(3)	3,200	295,800	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1,600-1,799	157,825	(3)	(3)	(3)	155,850	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1,800-1,999	90,000	(3)	(3)	(3)	88,525	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
2,000-3,000	154,175	2,500	4,000	9,425	138,250	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Negro male	2,520,625	431,625	413,525	416,500	1,258,975	500,075	202,775	154,025	90,900	52,375
\$1-199	850,375	412,600	269,725	118,050	50,000	342,100	195,750	106,825	32,675	6,850
200-399	415,275	17,750	108,950	142,950	145,625	86,900	6,475	36,225	29,775	14,425
400-599	330,900	(3)	25,200	80,750	223,925	37,250	(3)	7,625	15,425	13,775
600-799	288,375	(3)	7,025	37,550	243,625	16,825	(3)	(3)	6,825	7,450
800-999	200,800	(3)	(3)	20,225	178,775	8,625	(3)	(3)	3,675	4,225
1,000-1,199	136,525	(3)	(3)	9,125	126,875	4,400	(3)	(3)	(3)	2,750
1,200-1,399	96,375	(3)	(3)	4,175	92,125	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1,400-1,599	74,775	(3)	(3)	(3)	72,800	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1,600-1,799	50,550	(3)	(3)	(3)	49,525	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1,800-1,999	30,475	(3)	(3)	(3)	30,125	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
2,000-2,199	20,675	(3)	(3)	(3)	20,425	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
2,200-3,000	25,525	(3)	(3)	(3)	25,150	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Negro female	484,425	132,050	103,100	74,450	174,825	151,200	74,675	44,500	22,000	10,025
\$1-199	252,525	130,925	81,900	27,125	12,575	121,650	74,075	36,100	9,325	(3)
200-399	95,275	(3)	20,250	32,525	41,400	28,050	(3)	8,250	9,900	4,325
400-599	60,125	(3)	(3)	12,025	47,225	4,750	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
600-799	46,875	(3)	(3)	(3)	44,700	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
800-3,000	29,625	(3)	(3)	(3)	28,925	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

<sup>1</sup> See table 55, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted for all exclusions indicated in footnote 1, as well as for duplication of workers with more than 1 account discovered through Jan. 15, 1942.

<sup>3</sup> Not computed; sample contains less than 100 workers.

<sup>4</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

In interpreting the statistics on number of wage items, it should be borne in mind that

they reflect movement from employer to employer only within covered industry. There is also,

**Table 58.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Workers with taxable wages in 1941 and in 1941 only, by age group, sex, race, and number of quarters with taxable wages<sup>1</sup>**

Age group, <sup>2</sup> sex, and race	Workers with taxable wages in 1941					Workers with taxable wages in 1941 only				
	Total	With taxable wages in—				Total	With taxable wages in—			
		1 quarter only	2 quarters only	3 quarters only	4 quarters		1 quarter only	2 quarters only	3 quarters only	4 quarters
Adjusted total <sup>3</sup>	40,820,000					6,693,000				
Tabulated total	39,866,350	5,287,300	5,319,850	5,753,450	23,505,750	6,637,075	2,466,650	2,034,250	1,316,600	719,575
Under 20	4,271,075	1,151,475	1,154,700	903,175	1,061,725	2,649,000	967,875	891,650	560,625	228,850
20-24	7,136,650	1,051,575	1,111,325	1,172,475	3,800,275	1,159,575	396,100	349,475	216,625	167,375
25-29	6,261,150	746,425	746,475	838,025	3,930,225	564,575	220,500	167,400	107,300	69,375
30-34	6,234,350	549,325	544,025	655,200	3,485,800	490,050	195,525	141,950	92,275	60,300
35-39	4,416,600	432,875	431,725	552,700	2,999,300	429,825	172,000	125,025	81,175	51,625
40-44	3,576,050	355,100	361,175	464,750	2,395,025	349,300	140,400	101,650	66,125	41,125
45-49	3,056,350	311,450	314,200	390,600	2,040,100	297,550	121,250	86,900	55,550	33,850
50-54	2,345,325	246,100	244,350	307,350	1,547,625	223,625	93,400	64,700	40,425	25,100
55-59	1,706,050	193,025	184,325	222,000	1,106,700	175,050	74,425	50,050	31,575	19,000
60-64	1,041,600	128,675	119,325	133,050	660,550	108,050	47,875	30,625	18,675	10,875
65-69	517,600	73,750	65,225	69,600	309,025	54,625	23,225	15,375	9,075	6,950
70 and over	255,675	38,125	34,175	35,575	147,800	32,750	12,800	8,675	6,325	4,950
Unknown	48,875	9,400	8,825	8,950	21,700	3,100	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
White male <sup>4</sup>	26,094,975	2,917,200	3,119,450	3,658,250	16,400,075	3,575,950	1,254,700	1,119,025	761,425	440,800
Under 20	2,464,925	612,000	672,100	537,875	642,950	1,490,450	508,475	509,475	330,150	142,350
20-24	4,010,050	533,500	586,875	653,350	2,236,325	578,900	179,525	173,175	130,925	95,275
25-29	3,921,925	368,450	391,725	485,300	2,676,450	583,850	91,425	77,125	54,825	40,475
30-34	3,376,550	272,625	289,975	392,050	2,421,900	233,500	84,050	68,025	47,700	33,725
35-39	2,936,875	225,400	241,275	355,125	2,115,075	208,925	77,175	69,700	42,650	29,400
40-44	2,432,125	197,875	219,000	317,075	1,698,175	185,525	68,825	53,600	37,275	25,825
45-49	2,225,580	194,430	211,330	287,500	1,532,250	179,975	68,025	53,325	36,025	22,600
50-54	1,795,475	169,050	176,675	239,375	1,213,375	148,675	58,800	43,050	28,850	17,975
55-59	1,373,200	141,950	143,525	181,575	906,150	127,150	51,600	37,050	24,000	14,500
60-64	861,175	101,950	96,400	112,200	550,625	64,375	36,425	23,575	15,400	8,975
65-69	439,925	61,150	55,100	59,925	263,750	44,625	18,600	12,850	7,675	5,500
70 and over	226,400	33,400	30,500	31,850	130,650	28,675	11,225	7,650	5,625	4,175
Unknown	27,800	5,400	4,950	5,050	12,400	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
White female <sup>5</sup>	10,766,325	1,806,425	1,683,775	1,604,250	5,671,875	2,309,850	934,500	716,700	442,275	216,275
Under 20	1,541,700	448,150	407,850	315,100	370,600	985,600	384,025	326,275	201,325	73,975
20-24	2,603,175	398,375	411,775	417,050	1,375,975	428,850	154,625	130,250	88,350	55,625
25-29	1,816,150	287,175	266,225	263,200	999,550	216,225	93,975	64,350	38,050	19,850
30-34	1,391,850	205,575	185,425	188,800	812,050	190,675	83,025	55,125	33,075	19,450
35-39	1,107,575	154,300	138,600	143,225	671,250	166,700	72,775	49,050	29,025	15,850
40-44	831,500	111,525	100,325	102,725	516,925	122,325	53,775	35,875	21,400	11,275
45-49	614,775	83,625	71,800	73,675	385,675	86,800	40,075	24,050	14,175	8,500
50-54	407,175	54,750	47,900	47,975	256,550	54,875	25,475	15,775	8,300	5,325
55-59	243,025	34,950	28,825	27,650	151,600	34,350	16,250	9,400	5,225	3,475
60-64	129,275	17,000	14,950	16,000	82,325	15,775	7,450	4,700	(*)	(*)
65 and over	72,600	9,525	8,700	8,400	45,975	7,400	2,950	(*)	(*)	(*)
Unknown	7,525	(*)	(*)	(*)	3,400	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Negro male	2,520,625	431,625	413,525	416,500	1,258,975	500,075	202,775	154,025	90,900	52,375
Under 20	230,950	74,700	65,425	45,875	44,950	148,625	61,650	48,725	26,550	11,700
20-24	431,075	87,225	88,525	87,150	168,175	111,150	41,750	33,550	21,700	14,150
25-29	426,676	64,850	66,825	73,250	221,750	55,900	21,825	17,475	9,575	7,025
30-34	378,725	61,500	51,800	69,875	215,550	44,975	18,875	12,750	7,900	5,450
35-39	306,400	39,175	40,375	44,725	182,125	38,950	16,075	11,775	7,200	4,900
40-44	263,825	35,650	33,425	38,275	156,475	31,750	12,900	9,525	6,000	3,325
45-49	188,400	27,450	26,200	25,775	108,975	25,500	10,450	8,150	4,600	(*)
50-54	123,250	18,850	16,650	17,775	69,975	16,825	7,525	5,050	2,825	(*)
55-59	80,650	14,150	10,225	11,800	44,475	11,825	5,675	3,050	(*)	(*)
60-64	46,700	8,550	7,250	5,375	25,525	7,200	3,550	(*)	(*)	(*)
65 and over	31,825	7,100	4,600	4,550	15,575	6,075	2,925	(*)	(*)	(*)
Unknown	12,150	(*)	(*)	(*)	5,425	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Negro female	484,425	132,050	103,100	74,450	174,825	151,200	74,675	44,500	22,000	10,025
Under 20	33,500	16,625	9,325	4,325	3,225	24,325	13,725	7,175	2,600	(*)
20-24	91,350	32,475	24,150	14,925	19,800	40,675	20,200	12,500	5,650	(*)
25-29	96,400	25,350	21,700	16,275	32,475	28,600	13,275	8,450	4,850	(*)
30-34	87,225	19,625	16,825	14,475	36,300	20,900	9,575	6,050	3,600	(*)
35-39	65,750	13,800	11,475	9,625	30,850	15,250	6,975	4,500	(*)	(*)
40-44	48,600	10,050	8,425	6,675	23,450	9,700	4,900	2,650	(*)	(*)
45-49	27,625	5,925	4,850	3,650	13,200	6,275	2,700	(*)	(*)	(*)
50-54	16,425	3,450	3,125	(*)	7,625	3,250	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
55 and over	16,150	3,850	2,975	(*)	7,425	3,025	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Unknown	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

<sup>1</sup> See table 55, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Age at birthday in 1941.

<sup>3</sup> Adjusted for all exclusions indicated in footnote 1, as well as for dupli-

cation of workers with more than 1 account discovered through Jan. 15, 1942.

<sup>4</sup> Not computed; sample contains less than 100 workers.

<sup>5</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

of course, shifting between covered and non-covered employments, which no doubt varies considerably by State.

### Taxable Wages, 1941

The tabulated data for 1941 show an average taxable wage of \$1,011 (table 60) as compared with \$908 in 1940. The average for men in 1941 was \$1,182 and for women, \$573. For white

workers, the 1941 average was \$1,052 and for Negroes, \$500.

Because of the substantial amount of short-term employment among workers in covered occupations, the differences in taxable earnings shown for those who were in covered employment in all 4 quarters of the year are for many purposes more significant than the differences in figures covering all workers regardless of the number of

**Table 59.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Workers with taxable wages in 1941, in 1941 only, and in 1941 and 1 or more previous years, and amount of 1941 taxable wages, by age group, sex, and race<sup>1</sup>**

[Wages in thousands]

Age group <sup>2</sup>	Total		Male				Female				Workers	Taxable wages	
			Total		White <sup>3</sup>		Negro		Total		White <sup>3</sup>		
	Workers	Taxable wages	Workers	Taxable wages	Workers	Taxable wages	Workers	Taxable wages	Workers	Taxable wages	Workers	Taxable wages	
Workers with taxable wages in 1941													
Adjusted total <sup>4</sup>	40,820,000	\$41,959,000											
Tabulated total	39,866,350	40,287,316	28,615,600	\$33,837,711	26,094,975	\$32,471,211	2,520,825	\$1,366,500	11,250,750	\$8,449,605	10,766,325	\$6,312,286	484,425
Under 20	4,271,075	3,131,638	2,695,875	899,605	2,464,925	859,410	230,950	40,194	1,575,200	1,404,033	1,541,700	410,404	33,500
20-24	7,135,650	4,964,578	4,411,125	3,572,620	4,010,050	3,414,337	431,075	227,069	2,694,525	1,391,958	2,603,150	1,375,204	91,350
25-29	6,261,150	4,193,497	4,348,600	5,059,595	3,921,925	4,832,871	426,675	226,724	1,912,550	1,133,901	1,816,150	1,108,167	96,400
30-34	5,234,350	6,003,054	3,755,275	5,030,197	3,376,550	4,801,328	378,725	228,869	1,479,075	972,857	1,391,850	944,078	87,225
35-39	4,416,600	5,624,848	3,243,275	4,802,630	2,936,875	4,591,724	306,400	210,906	1,173,325	822,218	1,107,575	798,635	65,750
40-44	3,576,050	4,683,844	2,695,950	4,054,472	2,432,125	3,867,235	263,825	187,239	880,100	629,372	831,500	611,609	48,600
45-49	3,056,350	4,125,957	2,413,950	3,665,469	2,225,550	3,532,541	188,400	132,927	642,400	460,488	614,775	450,671	27,625
50-54	2,345,325	3,110,966	1,921,725	2,809,357	1,798,475	2,726,461	123,250	82,897	423,600	301,608	407,175	295,854	16,425
55-59	1,706,050	2,173,050	1,453,850	1,998,000	1,373,200	1,946,688	80,650	51,311	252,200	175,051	243,025	172,002	9,175
60-64	1,041,600	1,233,085	907,875	1,141,099	861,175	1,113,247	46,700	27,852	133,725	91,987	129,275	90,461	4,450
65-69	517,600	563,738	461,850	525,801	439,925	515,127	21,925	10,674	55,750	37,937	53,950	37,449	(*)
70 and over	255,675	267,923	236,300	253,498	226,400	249,233	9,900	4,265	19,375	14,425	18,650	14,293	(*)
Unknown	48,875	29,138	39,950	25,368	27,800	21,009	12,150	4,359	8,925	3,770	7,525	3,459	(*)
Workers with taxable wages in 1941 only													
Total	6,537,075	\$1,811,024	4,076,025	\$1,341,088	3,575,950	\$1,245,325	500,075	\$95,763	2,461,050	\$469,936	2,309,850	\$452,304	151,200
Under 20	2,649,000	535,058	1,639,075	361,630	1,490,450	342,448	148,625	19,182	1,009,925	173,428	985,600	171,444	24,325
20-24	1,159,575	351,893	690,050	249,485	578,900	227,069	111,150	22,417	469,525	102,407	428,850	97,904	40,675
25-29	564,575	173,826	319,750	126,963	263,850	114,615	55,900	12,347	244,825	46,863	216,225	43,324	28,600
30-34	490,050	161,451	278,475	118,477	233,500	108,165	44,975	10,312	211,575	42,974	190,675	40,014	20,900
35-39	429,825	146,449	247,875	109,446	208,925	99,613	35,185	9,833	181,950	33,250	166,700	34,850	25,152
40-44	349,300	126,432	217,275	100,048	185,525	92,119	31,750	7,929	132,025	26,385	122,325	25,253	9,700
45-49	297,550	109,812	205,475	92,300	179,975	86,535	25,500	5,764	92,075	17,512	86,800	16,865	5,275
50-54	223,625	80,949	165,500	70,184	148,675	66,834	16,825	3,349	58,125	10,766	54,875	10,333	3,250
55-59	175,050	60,276	138,975	53,033	127,150	50,713	11,825	2,320	36,075	7,243	34,350	7,089	(*)
60-64	108,050	46,068	91,575	32,817	84,375	31,659	7,200	1,158	16,475	3,251	15,775	3,179	(*)
65-69	54,625	17,081	48,600	15,713	44,625	15,104	3,975	609	6,025	1,368	5,625	1,339	(*)
70 and over	32,750	11,104	30,775	10,454	28,675	10,123	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Unknown	3,100	625	2,625	538	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Workers with taxable wages in 1941 and 1 or more previous years													
Total	33,329,275	\$38,476,292	24,539,575	\$32,496,623	22,519,025	\$31,225,886	2,020,550	\$1,270,737	8,789,700	\$5,979,669	8,456,475	\$5,859,982	333,225
Under 20	1,622,075	778,580	1,056,800	537,975	974,475	516,962	82,325	21,012	565,275	240,606	556,100	238,960	9,175
20-24	5,976,075	4,612,685	3,751,075	3,323,134	3,431,150	3,187,268	319,925	135,866	2,225,000	1,289,551	2,174,325	1,277,299	50,675
25-29	5,696,575	6,019,671	4,028,850	4,932,633	3,685,075	4,718,256	370,775	214,377	1,667,725	1,087,038	1,599,925	1,064,844	67,800
30-34	4,744,300	5,841,604	3,476,800	4,911,720	3,143,050	4,693,163	333,750	218,557	1,267,500	929,833	1,201,175	904,065	66,325
35-39	3,986,775	5,478,399	2,995,400	4,693,184	2,727,950	4,492,111	267,450	201,073	991,375	785,215	940,875	763,785	50,500
40-44	3,226,750	4,557,412	2,478,675	3,954,424	2,246,600	3,775,114	232,075	179,310	748,075	602,988	709,175	586,355	38,900
45-49	2,758,800	4,016,145	2,208,475	3,573,169	2,045,575	3,446,006	162,900	127,163	550,325	442,976	527,975	433,806	22,350
50-54	2,121,700	3,030,016	1,756,225	2,739,174	1,649,800	2,659,626	106,425	79,547	365,475	290,843	352,300	285,501	13,175
55-59	1,531,000	2,112,774	1,314,875	1,944,967	1,246,050	1,895,975	68,825	48,992	216,125	167,807	208,675	164,913	7,450
60-64	933,550	1,197,018	816,300	1,108,282	776,800	1,081,587	39,500	26,694	117,250	88,736	113,500	87,281	3,750
65-69	462,975	546,657	413,250	510,088	395,300	500,023	17,950	10,065	49,725	36,569	48,325	36,110	(*)
70 and over	222,925	250,819	205,525	243,044	197,725	239,110	7,800	3,934	17,400	13,775	16,875	13,660	(*)
Unknown	45,775	28,512	37,325	24,830	26,475	20,683	10,850	4,147	8,450	3,682	7,250	3,402	(*)

<sup>1</sup> See table 56, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Age at birthday in 1941.

<sup>3</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

<sup>4</sup> Adjusted for all exclusions indicated in footnote 1, as well as for duplication of workers with more than 1 account discovered through Jan. 15, 1942.

<sup>5</sup> Not computed; sample contains less than 100 workers.

quarters in which they were employed. Variations in wage rates, for example, are likely to be reflected more clearly in the annual averages for 4-quarter workers than in those for all workers, because part-time and intermittent employees probably constitute a relatively small proportion of the 4-quarter group.

The average taxable wage for all 4-quarter workers in 1941 (table 62) was \$1,425. The average for women 4-quarter workers was \$903, or only 57 percent of that for men (\$1,598). For

all workers in covered employment in 1941, the average taxable wage for women was 58 percent of the average for men.

As compared with 1940, the tabulated data for 1941 show an increase of 13 percent in average taxable wages for all 4-quarter workers. The percentage increase was somewhat smaller for Negro women (8 percent) than for white women (10 percent). Negro men, however, showed a slightly larger percentage increase (15 percent) than did white men (13 percent).

Table 60.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Average taxable wage of workers with taxable wages in 1941 and in 1941 only, by State, sex, and race <sup>1</sup>

State	Workers with taxable wages in 1941									Workers with taxable wages in 1941 only								
	Total			Male			Female			Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White <sup>2</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>2</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>2</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>2</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>2</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>2</sup>	Negro
Adjusted total <sup>3</sup> ...	\$1,028			\$1,182	\$1,244	\$542	\$573	\$586	\$283	\$277	\$288	\$174	\$329	\$348	\$191	\$191	\$196	\$117
Tabulated total...	1,611	\$1,052	\$500															
Alabama...	745	851	488	819	966	515	430	464	226	242	209	176	272	311	190	152	165	89
Alaska...	1,112	1,112	(1)	1,214	1,214	(1)	471	471	(1)	366	366	(1)	402	402	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Arizona...	868	885	423	981	1,001	470	426	433	(1)	250	252	(1)	292	294	(1)	145	147	(1)
Arkansas...	530	594	327	581	672	341	317	333	175	171	182	138	183	198	145	132	138	(1)
California...	1,078	1,084	613	1,274	1,284	669	584	586	361	320	322	240	399	402	288	193	195	108
Colorado...	836	841	490	987	994	563	441	443	(1)	210	210	(1)	249	249	(1)	145	146	(1)
Connecticut...	1,258	1,274	698	1,488	1,512	788	732	739	353	405	410	293	502	510	353	286	289	(1)
Delaware...	1,155	1,242	523	1,345	1,453	611	555	596	189	422	457	(1)	536	588	(1)	189	198	(1)
Dist. of Columbia...	938	1,050	580	1,095	1,299	614	615	646	451	273	298	204	313	361	212	227	236	190
Florida...	628	736	323	720	878	348	375	409	196	175	199	113	200	237	118	133	143	100
Georgia...	630	750	317	701	879	339	451	498	191	183	216	116	200	245	128	149	169	71
Hawaii...	756	756	(1)	880	889	(1)	379	379	(1)	263	263	(1)	311	311	(1)	176	176	(1)
Idaho...	763	764	(1)	886	887	(1)	357	358	(1)	269	269	(1)	244	245	(1)	149	149	(1)
Illinois...	1,112	1,139	644	1,340	1,378	736	620	631	380	290	296	223	351	362	261	215	219	151
Indiana...	1,059	1,071	756	1,256	1,276	836	519	524	299	297	300	226	368	372	274	178	180	(1)
Iowa...	812	814	619	962	965	730	448	450	(1)	234	234	(1)	289	289	(1)	148	148	(1)
Kansas...	724	732	494	842	856	515	374	375	(1)	178	180	123	208	212	(1)	121	121	(1)
Kentucky...	789	820	530	881	923	567	463	475	267	214	216	199	233	235	213	166	168	(1)
Louisiana...	700	856	359	780	992	380	384	424	210	183	218	123	207	264	129	119	127	93
Maine...	790	791	(1)	929	929	(1)	460	460	(1)	230	230	(1)	274	274	(1)	161	161	(1)
Maryland...	999	1,093	552	1,182	1,310	641	508	554	200	312	338	212	385	424	254	188	203	111
Massachusetts...	1,088	1,092	664	1,316	1,323	759	644	646	347	305	307	(1)	375	378	(1)	217	217	(1)
Michigan...	1,310	1,322	1,040	1,536	1,556	1,147	614	621	328	331	333	299	418	421	374	203	205	146
Minnesota...	925	926	598	1,084	1,086	(1)	549	549	(1)	232	232	(1)	263	263	(1)	180	180	(1)
Mississippi...	545	687	299	597	804	315	361	401	144	193	238	123	207	269	130	153	172	77
Missouri...	916	945	508	1,076	1,119	563	552	564	281	275	282	199	330	341	231	176	181	111
Montana...	890	891	(1)	1,010	1,011	(1)	469	470	(1)	191	192	(1)	206	206	(1)	165	165	(1)
Nebraska...	724	728	522	860	867	569	416	418	(1)	164	165	(1)	192	193	(1)	127	128	(1)
Nevada...	970	976	(1)	1,085	1,093	(1)	464	464	(1)	254	251	(1)	309	306	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Hampshire...	860	862	(1)	1,019	1,021	(1)	553	554	(1)	233	235	(1)	261	263	(1)	194	195	(1)
New Jersey...	1,177	1,210	620	1,404	1,453	696	659	672	304	352	364	227	423	443	262	252	259	135
New Mexico...	683	694	(1)	775	778	(1)	352	355	(1)	174	175	(1)	206	207	(1)	95	92	(1)
New York...	1,145	1,164	624	1,354	1,381	696	714	723	406	324	330	205	394	403	243	232	236	136
North Carolina...	654	746	332	724	851	351	494	536	258	208	234	130	225	263	139	167	181	80
North Dakota...	613	612	(1)	698	697	(1)	402	401	(1)	140	140	(1)	153	153	(1)	116	116	(1)
Ohio...	1,195	1,216	770	1,412	1,446	843	595	602	311	342	345	297	427	434	349	210	214	135
Oklahoma...	755	775	363	866	896	382	406	410	(1)	159	159	170	179	179	184	120	120	(1)
Oregon...	973	974	(1)	1,145	1,146	(1)	513	514	(1)	305	305	(1)	385	385	(1)	166	166	(1)
Pennsylvania...	1,142	1,158	791	1,351	1,376	862	583	587	431	320	323	256	398	405	297	201	202	170
Rhode Island...	1,046	1,055	579	1,272	1,288	622	655	658	(1)	354	355	(1)	443	444	(1)	252	253	(1)
South Carolina...	611	740	297	661	851	312	468	506	153	198	251	117	207	280	122	173	194	77
South Dakota...	680	687	(1)	795	806	(1)	386	386	(1)	156	156	(1)	167	167	(1)	139	139	(1)
Tennessee...	714	779	413	802	895	448	469	498	216	234	251	159	263	286	176	159	169	97
Texas...	746	794	379	859	930	400	390	400	219	163	166	138	189	196	144	114	114	116
Utah...	815	816	(1)	997	999	(1)	333	334	(1)	222	223	(1)	316	317	(1)	99	99	(1)
Vermont...	772	774	(1)	910	913	(1)	414	415	(1)	186	186	(1)	227	228	(1)	123	123	(1)
Virginia...	774	883	440	880	1,025	482	400	505	265	255	288	164	300	348	184	153	167	98
Washington...	1,082	1,085	662	1,280	1,283	760	535	536	(1)	316	317	(1)	403	404	(1)	174	174	(1)
West Virginia...	1,010	1,011	997	1,120	1,126	1,055	494	501	285	257	257	250	302	303	293	146	146	(1)
Wisconsin...	1,076	1,077	838	1,273	1,275	919	554	555	(1)	280	281	(1)	334	336	(1)	194	194	(1)
Wyoming...	871	874	(1)	995	999	(1)	397	397	(1)	215	216	(1)	238	240	(1)	170	170	(1)

<sup>1</sup> See table 55, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

<sup>3</sup> Adjusted for all exclusions indicated in footnote 1, as well as for dupli-

cation of workers with more than 1 account discovered through Jan. 15, 1942.

<sup>4</sup> Not computed; sample contains less than 100 workers.

Twenty-one percent of all covered workers (17 percent of the men and 31 percent of the women) received less than \$200 in taxable wages in 1941 (table 69); 40 percent (34 percent of the men and 57 percent of the women) received less than \$600; on the other hand, 20 percent of the men and 1.4 percent of the women received \$2,000 or more.

**Table 61.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Average 1941 taxable wage of workers with taxable wages in 1941, in 1941 only, and in 1941 and 1 or more previous years, by State and number of quarters with taxable wages<sup>1</sup>**

State	Average 1941 taxable wage of workers with taxable wages in—					
	1941		1941 only		1941 and 1 or more previous years	
	4 quarters in 1941	Less than 4 quarters in 1941	4 quarters in 1941	Less than 4 quarters in 1941	4 quarters in 1941	Less than 4 quarters in 1941
Total	\$1,425	\$414	\$785	\$214	\$1,446	\$525
Alabama	1,141	294	655	194	1,164	371
Alaska	1,896	708	1,316	306	1,909	790
Arizona	1,428	322	844	190	1,448	383
Arkansas	964	211	531	139	983	249
California	1,579	464	944	249	1,597	558
Colorado	1,318	312	771	173	1,330	387
Connecticut	1,596	556	975	313	1,615	712
Delaware	1,588	538	1,330	278	1,598	676
District of Columbia	1,393	482	705	218	1,419	589
Florida	1,063	266	551	137	1,082	322
Georgia	984	252	551	144	1,002	321
Hawaii	1,174	632	578	253	1,187	724
Idaho	1,359	289	648	184	1,376	343
Illinois	1,488	465	785	228	1,507	601
Indiana	1,490	385	839	232	1,511	489
Iowa	1,234	299	721	182	1,250	362
Kansas	1,207	244	638	142	1,226	315
Kentucky	1,226	294	653	168	1,248	374
Louisiana	1,136	265	612	139	1,156	337
Maine	1,195	302	703	190	1,207	361
Maryland	1,426	408	836	239	1,447	500
Massachusetts	1,426	517	802	235	1,447	642
Michigan	1,734	520	916	249	1,756	668
Minnesota	1,378	369	717	193	1,393	457
Mississippi	971	219	602	147	997	277
Missouri	1,316	379	758	220	1,336	490
Montana	1,454	342	560	166	1,474	421
Nebraska	1,156	258	501	131	1,179	336
Nevada	1,562	417	883	234	1,568	485
New Hampshire	1,227	338	713	196	1,237	414
New Jersey	1,540	529	867	267	1,563	668
New Mexico	1,224	239	729	137	1,242	312
New York	1,489	571	841	252	1,506	718
North Carolina	976	271	569	161	993	335
North Dakota	1,157	218	540	119	1,176	283
Ohio	1,589	484	883	257	1,614	629
Oklahoma	1,241	261	518	131	1,263	338
Oregon	1,480	389	915	248	1,497	466
Pennsylvania	1,480	458	812	246	1,500	588
Rhode Island	1,338	447	813	258	1,358	556
South Carolina	944	229	576	150	961	283
South Dakota	1,185	221	519	135	1,203	276
Tennessee	1,105	279	685	181	1,124	346
Texas	1,220	268	558	125	1,242	345
Utah	1,370	308	851	184	1,382	366
Vermont	1,228	291	663	153	1,241	359
Virginia	1,175	312	765	185	1,195	389
Washington	1,602	438	937	253	1,622	537
West Virginia	1,421	399	805	202	1,436	506
Wisconsin	1,493	394	772	221	1,513	499
Wyoming	1,466	336	680	185	1,483	404

<sup>1</sup> See table 55, footnote 1.

**Table 62.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Average 1941 taxable wage of workers with taxable wages in 1941, in 1941 only, and in 1941 and 1 or more previous years, by age group, sex, race, and number of quarters with taxable wages<sup>1</sup>**

Age group, <sup>2</sup> sex, and race	Average 1941 taxable wage of workers with taxable wages in—					
	1941		1941 only		1941 and 1 or more previous years	
	4 quarters in 1941	Less than 4 quarters in 1941	4 quarters in 1941	Less than 4 quarters in 1941	4 quarters in 1941	Less than 4 quarters in 1941
Total	\$1,425	\$414	\$785	\$214	\$1,446	\$525
Under 20	686	182	573	167	717	230
20-24	1,052	290	765	226	1,065	318
25-29	1,361	362	853	231	1,370	397
30-34	1,507	429	928	245	1,517	489
35-39	1,617	547	944	258	1,629	652
40-44	1,642	635	1,041	271	1,653	764
45-49	1,673	702	1,031	284	1,683	849
50-54	1,649	701	980	284	1,660	840
55-59	1,601	670	965	269	1,612	811
60-64	1,511	617	983	261	1,520	739
65-69	1,429	555	899	227	1,441	691
70 and over	1,363	617	819	254	1,381	743
White male <sup>3</sup>	1,654	552	929	267	1,674	688
Under 20	749	207	616	189	787	260
20-24	1,241	360	916	289	1,256	386
25-29	1,584	476	1,059	321	1,592	510
30-34	1,750	589	1,171	344	1,758	654
35-39	1,873	766	1,199	358	1,883	881
40-44	1,900	873	1,294	368	1,909	1,013
45-49	1,891	915	1,255	370	1,901	1,075
50-54	1,830	866	1,169	351	1,839	1,014
55-59	1,741	791	1,069	313	1,751	943
60-64	1,627	701	1,083	291	1,636	832
65-69	1,524	642	977	249	1,536	755
70 and over	1,426	657	865	266	1,444	792
White female <sup>3</sup>	914	222	570	157	927	267
Under 20	612	157	525	145	634	196
20-24	800	224	580	176	809	245
25-29	912	241	584	162	918	266
30-34	989	243	640	161	997	278
35-39	1,027	251	604	168	1,037	295
40-44	1,031	251	617	165	1,040	298
45-49	1,018	253	571	153	1,028	305
50-54	1,000	260	518	153	1,011	313
55-59	977	262	623	160	985	314
60-64	938	282	(4)	172	946	330
65 and over	919	357	(4)	152	927	414
Negro male	879	207	539	151	894	236
Under 20	409	117	374	108	421	143
20-24	657	182	540	152	668	199
25-29	816	223	573	170	824	240
30-34	881	239	620	175	888	259
35-39	988	249	671	192	997	270
40-44	1,022	255	647	203	1,030	274
45-49	1,043	243	(4)	183	1,051	268
50-54	1,003	238	(4)	174	1,014	264
55-59	985	208	(4)	155	991	230
60-64	933	191	(4)	133	940	217
65 and over	781	171	(4)	131	796	191
Negro female	559	128	371	99	571	182
Under 20	379	79	(4)	74	(4)	100
20-24	453	109	(4)	95	464	125
25-29	530	133	(4)	107	543	152
30-34	583	149	(4)	121	593	167
35-39	592	153	(4)	111	600	180
40-44	605	142	(4)	96	612	167
45-49	589	141	(4)	98	596	163
50-54	608	127	(4)	96	620	143
55 and over	557	121	(4)	78	562	142

<sup>1</sup> See table 55, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Age at birthday in 1941.

<sup>3</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

<sup>4</sup> Not computed; sample contains less than 100 workers.

These proportions, however, are very materially affected by the large amount of short-term employment resulting not only from seasonality but also from the shifting of workers between covered and noncovered employment. Of the workers in covered employment in all 4 quarters of 1941, only 1.5 percent received less than \$200 in taxable

wages, and only 12 percent received less than \$600. The corresponding percentages for men were 1.1 and 8.3, and for women, 2.7 and 23. Twenty-nine percent of the men and 2.4 percent of the women who were 4-quarter workers received \$2,000 or more. The median wage credit for the men was \$1,545 and for the women, \$847.

Among the States, average taxable wages in 1941 ranged from \$1,310 in Michigan to \$530 in Arkansas (table 60). Among the workers who

Table 63.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Average taxable wage of workers with taxable wages in 1941, in 1941 only, and in 1941 and 1 or more previous years, by age group, sex, and race<sup>1</sup>*

Age group <sup>2</sup>	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White <sup>3</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>3</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>3</sup>	Negro
Workers with taxable wages in 1941									
Adjusted total <sup>4</sup>	\$1,028								
Tabulated total	1,011	\$1,052	\$500	\$1,182	\$1,244	\$542	\$573	\$586	\$283
Under 20	308	317	166	334	349	174	263	266	108
20-24	696	724	335	804	851	367	517	525	183
25-29	989	1,035	483	1,163	1,232	531	593	610	267
30-34	1,147	1,205	553	1,340	1,422	604	658	678	330
35-39	1,274	1,333	630	1,481	1,563	688	701	721	359
40-44	1,310	1,372	656	1,504	1,590	710	715	736	366
45-49	1,350	1,402	661	1,518	1,587	706	717	733	355
50-54	1,326	1,370	635	1,462	1,516	673	712	727	350
55-59	1,274	1,311	605	1,374	1,418	636	694	705	332
60-64	1,184	1,215	574	1,257	1,293	596	688	700	343
65-69	1,089	1,119	470	1,138	1,171	487	680	694	(*)
70 and over	1,048	1,075	414	1,073	1,101	431	745	766	(*)
Unknown	596	693	345	635	756	359	422	460	(*)
Workers with taxable wages in 1941 only									
Total	\$277	\$288	\$174	\$329	\$348	\$191	\$191	\$196	\$117
Under 20	202	208	122	221	230	129	172	174	82
20-24	303	322	177	362	392	202	218	228	111
25-29	308	329	188	397	434	221	191	200	124
30-34	329	349	201	425	463	229	203	210	142
35-39	341	358	221	442	477	252	203	209	141
40-44	362	381	219	460	497	250	200	206	117
45-49	369	388	208	449	481	226	190	194	123
50-54	362	379	187	424	450	199	185	189	127
55-59	344	358	183	382	399	196	201	206	(*)
60-64	334	348	156	358	375	161	197	202	(*)
65-69	313	327	146	323	338	153	227	238	(*)
70 and over	339	353	(*)	340	353	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Unknown	202	(*)	(*)	205	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Workers with taxable wages in 1941 and 1 or more previous years									
Total	\$1,154	\$1,197	\$591	\$1,324	\$1,387	\$629	\$680	\$693	\$359
Under 20	480	494	248	500	531	255	426	430	179
20-24	772	796	400	886	929	425	580	587	242
25-29	1,057	1,100	539	1,224	1,290	578	652	666	327
30-34	1,231	1,288	611	1,413	1,493	655	734	753	389
35-39	1,374	1,433	700	1,567	1,647	752	792	812	424
40-44	1,412	1,476	723	1,595	1,680	773	806	827	428
45-49	1,456	1,508	736	1,618	1,685	781	805	822	410
50-54	1,428	1,471	710	1,560	1,612	747	796	810	405
55-59	1,380	1,417	680	1,479	1,522	712	776	790	388
60-64	1,282	1,313	651	1,358	1,392	676	757	769	388
65-69	1,181	1,209	544	1,234	1,265	561	735	747	(*)
70 and over	1,152	1,178	486	1,183	1,209	504	792	809	(*)
Unknown	623	714	367	665	781	382	436	469	(*)

<sup>1</sup> See table 55, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Age at birthday in 1941.

<sup>3</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

<sup>4</sup> Adjusted for all exclusions indicated in footnote 1, as well as for duplication of workers with more than 1 account discovered through Jan. 15, 1942.

<sup>5</sup> Not computed; sample contains less than 100 workers.

Table 64.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Percentage distribution of workers with taxable wages in 1941 only, by amount of such wages, for each age group, sex, and race<sup>1</sup>*

Amount of taxable wages	Total	Age group <sup>2</sup>						
		Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1-199	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1,000-1,199	1.7	.7	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4
1,200-1,399	1.0	.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6
1,400-1,599	.7	.1	.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2
1,600-1,799	.4	.1	.3	.6	.7	.7	.7	.9
1,800-1,999	.3	(*)	.2	.4	.5	.5	.6	.6
2,000-2,999	.5	(*)	.2	.5	.8	1.0	1.5	1.2
3,000	.2	(*)	(*)	.1	.3	.4	.6	.7
White male <sup>4</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1-199	51.3	61.1	42.7	42.9	42.5	42.4	42.8	47.5
200-399	18.8	19.5	20.3	17.9	17.4	17.1	17.1	17.6
400-599	11.0	9.9	13.1	12.1	12.0	11.8	10.6	10.8
600-799	6.9	5.1	8.9	8.7	7.9	8.1	8.2	7.5
800-999	4.3	2.4	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.2	5.8	4.9
1,000-1,199	2.7	1.1	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.0	4.2	3.2
1,200-1,399	1.7	.5	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.1
1,400-1,599	1.1	.2	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.7
1,600-1,799	.7	.1	.7	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2
1,800-1,999	.4	(*)	.3	.8	.9	1.0	.9	.8
2,000-2,999	.8	(*)	.4	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.7	1.7
3,000	.3	(*)	(*)	.1	.5	.7	.9	1.0
White female <sup>4</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1-199	64.9	67.4	58.0	64.7	64.0	63.8	65.9	67.9
200-399	19.6	19.8	21.3	19.1	19.0	19.5	17.5	17.8
400-599	9.6	8.9	12.5	9.5	9.8	9.2	9.3	7.7
600-799	3.9	3.0	5.6	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.3	3.4
800-3,000	2.0	.9	2.6	2.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2
Negro male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1-199	68.4	79.5	65.0	62.2	62.6	59.8	59.3	67.8
200-399	17.4	14.0	20.1	20.0	18.1	18.8	18.1	16.6
400-599	7.4	4.3	8.2	9.7	8.8	9.3	10.9	7.7
600-3,000	6.8	2.2	6.7	8.1	10.5	12.1	11.7	7.9
Negro female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1-199	80.5	88.3	82.5	78.7	73.4	75.0	80.2	81.9
200-399	15.2	9.8	14.0	16.4	19.9	19.3	15.7	13.6
400-599	3.1	1.6	2.5	3.7	5.5	3.4	2.8	3.0
600-3,000	1.2	.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.3	1.5

<sup>1</sup> See table 55, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Age at birthday in 1941.

<sup>3</sup> Not computed; sample contains less than 100 workers.

<sup>4</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

received taxable wages in all 4 quarters, the range in averages was from \$1,896 in Alaska and \$1,734 in Michigan to \$944 in South Carolina (table 61).

### Limitations of Employment and Wage Data<sup>3</sup>

When analyzing the employment and wage data, it is essential to keep in mind their sources, limitations with respect to employments covered and wages taxable under the program, and some of the chief technical procedures which affect the sta-

<sup>3</sup> For a more detailed statement, see *Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Statistics, 1940*, appendix. Although relating to data for 1940, the limitations and procedures there described are, for the most part, applicable also to data for 1941. Sources of the data are described in detail in *Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Statistics, 1939*, pp. 9-14.

tistics. Otherwise, mistaken conclusions sometimes result from failure to understand the special characteristics of the statistical material being analyzed.

*Sources of data.*—In order to determine benefit rights under the provisions of title II of the Social Security Act, it is necessary for the Social Security Board to maintain a permanent record of the taxable wages paid in each calendar quarter to each worker in covered employment. For this purpose, a separate wage account is set up for each person to whom a social security account number has been assigned. By the end of 1942, more than 68 mil-

Table 65.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Percentage distribution of workers with taxable wages in 1941, by amount of such wages, for each State<sup>1</sup>*

State	Total	Amount of taxable wages													
		\$1-199	\$200-399	\$400-599	\$600-799	\$800-999	\$1,000- 1,199	\$1,200- 1,399	\$1,400- 1,599	\$1,600- 1,799	\$1,800- 1,999	\$2,000- 2,199	\$2,200- 2,599	\$2,600- 2,999	\$3,000
Total	100.0	21.0	10.6	8.6	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.2	5.6	4.8	4.2	3.4	4.5	2.6	4.5
Alabama	100.0	28.4	13.2	11.0	10.6	8.7	7.0	5.0	3.7	2.7	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.3	2.2
Alaska	100.0	17.5	10.9	9.7	8.2	7.4	6.2	6.9	5.5	4.0	3.6	3.8	7.0	3.9	5.4
Arizona	100.0	29.2	11.4	8.9	7.4	6.2	5.8	6.2	5.1	3.6	4.2	3.1	4.4	1.7	2.8
Arkansas	100.0	41.0	15.4	11.0	10.1	6.6	4.1	2.7	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	.8	1.3
California	100.0	20.3	10.3	8.3	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.1	4.2	5.5	3.0	4.8
Colorado	100.0	28.1	12.4	8.6	8.5	6.9	6.6	6.4	5.6	4.2	3.2	2.3	2.9	1.5	2.8
Connecticut	100.0	11.7	8.0	7.3	7.4	8.8	8.4	8.2	7.2	6.5	5.8	4.7	6.7	3.7	5.6
Delaware	100.0	18.8	10.0	8.0	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.1	6.3	5.7	4.3	3.6	5.3	3.2	8.0
District of Columbia	100.0	21.9	12.4	10.3	9.8	8.4	6.9	5.5	4.5	3.6	3.0	2.5	3.7	2.2	5.3
Florida	100.0	36.0	15.2	11.3	9.3	6.7	4.8	3.7	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.0	4.5
Georgia	100.0	32.3	14.6	12.0	12.5	9.1	5.1	3.3	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.4	.9	2.2
Hawaii	100.0	25.7	17.2	11.0	9.5	8.5	6.0	4.7	3.5	3.7	2.8	1.8	2.2	1.2	2.2
Idaho	100.0	31.8	13.8	8.6	7.2	6.7	5.8	4.8	4.7	5.0	3.0	2.7	3.0	1.3	1.6
Illinois	100.0	17.5	9.7	8.1	8.4	8.5	7.6	6.8	6.1	5.4	4.6	3.8	3.0	5.7	
Indiana	100.0	20.3	9.8	7.7	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.4	6.5	5.4	5.1	4.0	5.2	2.7	4.1
Iowa	100.0	28.0	12.0	9.2	8.9	8.3	6.8	6.4	5.5	3.8	2.8	1.9	2.5	1.4	2.5
Kansas	100.0	34.5	12.5	9.2	7.5	6.2	6.0	5.8	4.2	3.7	2.9	1.9	2.5	1.2	1.9
Kentucky	100.0	28.0	12.6	9.8	9.0	7.6	7.0	6.5	5.4	3.8	2.7	1.7	2.3	1.3	2.3
Louisiana	100.0	33.5	14.1	10.7	9.7	7.0	5.0	3.7	3.2	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.3	1.3	2.7
Maine	100.0	25.1	12.8	9.9	9.6	10.5	8.5	6.6	4.4	3.5	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.2
Maryland	100.0	20.4	11.1	9.0	9.3	8.6	7.0	5.9	5.5	4.6	4.1	3.3	4.5	2.6	4.1
Massachusetts	100.0	15.3	9.4	8.4	9.4	10.5	8.9	7.3	6.2	5.1	4.3	3.3	4.4	2.8	4.7
Michigan	100.0	15.4	8.3	6.7	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.1	6.6	7.1	9.0	4.4	6.8
Minnesota	100.0	24.9	10.5	8.6	8.2	8.3	7.0	6.3	5.5	4.8	4.1	3.0	3.4	1.9	3.5
Mississippi	100.0	39.7	15.5	11.5	10.4	6.1	4.1	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.6	.9	1.4	.6	1.6
Missouri	100.0	23.2	11.6	9.3	9.7	8.4	7.4	6.1	5.1	4.2	3.0	2.7	3.2	1.8	4.3
Montana	100.0	27.5	12.3	8.3	6.8	6.4	5.8	5.7	6.5	4.5	4.5	3.3	3.8	2.0	2.6
Nebraska	100.0	32.9	12.9	9.3	8.8	7.7	6.2	5.5	4.2	3.1	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.0	2.6
Nevada	100.0	23.1	12.0	9.5	5.8	6.5	6.4	6.6	5.8	5.4	5.6	3.6	4.6	2.3	2.8
New Hampshire	100.0	20.8	11.7	9.6	10.3	9.5	10.3	7.5	6.4	3.7	3.4	2.3	1.9	1.0	1.6
New Jersey	100.0	14.8	9.2	8.0	8.8	8.6	7.4	7.0	6.3	5.4	5.1	4.1	5.7	3.6	6.0
New Mexico	100.0	38.3	11.9	8.1	8.3	6.6	5.1	4.5	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.2	3.1	1.1	1.5
New York	100.0	15.3	9.6	8.3	9.1	8.9	7.9	6.8	6.2	5.2	4.5	3.6	4.8	3.2	6.6
North Carolina	100.0	27.1	13.4	11.8	15.7	12.0	6.4	3.9	2.5	1.7	1.3	.9	1.1	.6	1.6
North Dakota	100.0	40.2	12.7	9.3	8.1	6.8	6.5	5.1	2.9	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.6	.8	2.1
Ohio	100.0	16.5	8.9	7.2	7.4	7.7	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.0	5.6	4.8	6.6	3.6	5.7
Oklahoma	100.0	34.5	12.2	8.7	7.5	6.4	5.6	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.5	2.2	2.6	1.4	2.7
Oregon	100.0	21.8	11.4	8.9	7.7	7.3	6.3	6.8	7.2	6.0	4.5	3.0	4.1	1.9	3.1
Pennsylvania	100.0	15.2	8.8	7.8	8.8	8.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	6.6	5.3	4.0	5.1	2.8	4.6
Rhode Island	100.0	13.9	9.1	8.4	10.9	12.0	10.5	7.8	6.4	5.1	3.9	2.6	3.6	2.3	3.5
South Carolina	100.0	30.8	13.9	11.8	14.5	10.6	5.5	3.9	2.6	1.4	1.2	.8	1.1	.7	1.2
South Dakota	100.0	36.2	13.6	9.5	7.8	6.7	4.8	4.1	4.8	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.5	1.2	1.7
Tennessee	100.0	29.6	13.1	11.2	11.6	8.8	6.2	4.6	3.5	2.7	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.1	2.3
Texas	100.0	34.2	13.2	9.5	8.2	6.5	5.0	4.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.3	3.0	1.6	3.1
Utah	100.0	30.4	11.8	8.4	8.6	6.1	5.6	5.1	2.9	3.4	2.6	3.0	1.1	2.6	
Vermont	100.0	29.4	12.2	8.9	8.2	9.7	8.7	5.5	4.3	3.1	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.3	2.4
Virginia	100.0	26.4	13.6	10.9	10.5	8.8	6.8	5.1	4.2	3.2	2.7	1.9	2.3	1.2	2.4
Washington	100.0	21.1	10.0	7.4	6.9	7.1	6.4	6.0	6.8	5.6	4.8	4.4	5.9	3.0	4.6
West Virginia	100.0	19.9	9.4	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.7	8.1	8.9	6.6	4.7	3.1	3.6	1.8	2.7
Wisconsin	100.0	19.8	9.5	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.0	6.6	5.9	4.8	4.2	5.3	2.8	4.2	
Wyoming	100.0	26.8	14.8	8.6	7.1	5.6	6.2	4.8	5.0	5.0	6.6	3.1	3.7	1.7	2.0

<sup>1</sup> See table 55, footnote 1.

lion individual employee wage accounts, each with a separate ledger sheet, had been established.

Employers are required to report quarterly the amount of taxable wages paid to each covered employee during the quarter. Each quarterly "wage item" so reported is posted by the Board to the worker's wage account. Thus, an employee's permanent ledger account shows the specific quarters in which he received taxable wages and the amount received in each quarter.<sup>4</sup> This information is necessary in order to determine

whether an employee—or any of his survivors—is eligible for benefits and also to compute the amount of such benefits. It also serves as the source of the data included in the tabulations of covered employment and taxable wages.

The statistics on employment and wages regularly published by the Board are tabulated from data compiled at the time of posting the quarterly wage items reported by employers to the ledger sheets. The nature of these data, therefore, is determined both by the coverage provisions of the act and by the definition of "taxable wages," as well as by technical details of the tabulating procedure.

<sup>4</sup> In 1937, employers were required to report taxable wages on a half-yearly basis, and the records for that year are therefore by half years. Thereafter, records have been maintained on a quarterly basis.

**Table 66.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Percentage distribution of workers with taxable wages in 1941 only, by amount of such wages, for each State<sup>1</sup>**

State	Total	Amount of taxable wages											
		\$1-199	\$200-399	\$400-599	\$600-799	\$800-999	\$1,000-1,199	\$1,200-1,399	\$1,400-1,599	\$1,600-1,799	\$1,800-1,999	\$2,000-2,999	\$3,000
Total	100.0	57.9	18.9	10.1	5.4	2.9	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2
Alabama	100.0	62.1	18.3	9.4	5.0	2.0	1.2	.6	.5	.1	.2	.5	.1
Alaska	100.0	49.8	18.5	9.3	9.9	4.6	3.3	(2)	.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	(2)
Arizona	100.0	64.3	15.9	7.1	6.4	2.0	1.0	1.3	.3	.5	.4	.4	.4
Arkansas	100.0	71.2	17.9	6.8	2.4	.6	.4	.3	.2	(2)	(2)	.1	.1
California	100.0	54.5	17.9	10.5	6.1	3.8	2.5	1.8	1.0	.8	.4	.6	.1
Colorado	100.0	66.2	17.5	8.3	3.5	1.6	1.1	.8	.2	.3	(2)	.4	.1
Connecticut	100.0	41.1	21.3	15.0	8.2	5.2	3.2	2.1	1.6	.8	.6	.7	.2
Delaware	100.0	51.1	16.7	9.6	5.9	3.4	4.3	2.5	1.7	1.0	.6	2.0	1.2
District of Columbia	100.0	54.3	22.8	10.9	5.3	2.8	1.7	1.0	.4	.4	.1	.2	.1
Florida	100.0	74.3	14.4	5.2	2.8	1.2	.8	.3	.4	.2	.1	.1	.2
Georgia	100.0	69.6	16.8	8.0	3.0	1.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
Hawaii	100.0	56.0	24.3	9.6	4.4	2.4	.7	1.4	.6	.3	(2)	.3	(2)
Idaho	100.0	66.7	18.8	6.6	3.2	1.8	1.7	.5	(2)	.5	(2)	.2	(2)
Illinois	100.0	54.3	20.3	11.8	6.1	3.2	1.6	.9	.5	.4	.3	.4	.2
Indiana	100.0	56.2	18.5	9.9	6.3	3.6	2.1	1.3	.8	.4	.3	.4	.2
Iowa	100.0	65.8	17.2	7.1	4.0	2.1	1.4	.8	.4	.4	.1	.5	.2
Kansas	100.0	72.9	14.9	6.1	2.6	1.2	1.0	.8	.2	.1	(2)	.1	.1
Kentucky	100.0	63.6	19.7	9.0	3.9	1.6	1.0	.4	.3	.1	.1	.3	(2)
Louisiana	100.0	71.8	15.9	6.0	3.0	1.3	.8	.3	.2	.1	.2	.3	.1
Maine	100.0	62.8	19.9	9.0	3.9	1.9	.9	.6	.3	.2	.2	.2	.1
Maryland	100.0	52.8	20.3	10.6	7.1	3.9	2.0	1.3	.7	.4	.2	.6	.1
Massachusetts	100.0	51.8	22.1	12.3	6.2	2.9	1.6	1.0	.6	.3	.3	.7	.2
Michigan	100.0	53.3	19.1	10.0	6.1	4.0	2.4	1.5	1.3	.9	.5	.7	.2
Minnesota	100.0	64.8	16.5	8.9	4.3	2.5	.9	.8	.4	.3	.1	.3	.2
Mississippi	100.0	69.4	16.4	7.1	3.4	1.3	1.0	.5	.4	.1	.1	.2	.1
Missouri	100.0	58.5	19.4	10.0	5.0	2.6	1.5	.8	.6	.4	.2	.7	.3
Montana	100.0	67.4	18.6	7.1	3.1	2.2	.8	.5	.2	(2)	.1	(2)	(2)
Nebraska	100.0	73.3	14.1	7.2	3.4	1.1	.3	.1	.2	.1	.1	1.1	(2)
Nevada	100.0	61.4	16.5	10.8	4.8	2.2	1.3	1.3	.4	.9	.4	(2)	(2)
New Hampshire	100.0	60.2	21.3	10.9	4.3	1.5	.6	.4	.1	.2	.1	.3	.1
New Jersey	100.0	47.7	21.3	12.6	7.1	4.0	2.5	1.7	1.2	.5	.4	.7	.3
New Mexico	100.0	76.3	13.7	4.1	2.1	1.0	.8	.9	.3	.2	.1	.3	.2
New York	100.0	51.2	21.4	11.7	6.5	3.3	2.1	1.1	.8	.5	.3	.7	.4
North Carolina	100.0	63.5	19.3	10.0	4.7	1.4	.4	.3	.1	(2)	.1	.1	.1
North Dakota	100.0	77.9	13.6	5.4	1.5	1.0	.4	(2)	.1	(2)	(2)	.1	(2)
Ohio	100.0	50.7	18.8	11.6	6.9	4.7	2.9	1.7	.9	.6	.4	.6	.2
Oklahoma	100.0	75.1	14.2	5.4	2.6	1.1	.7	.5	.1	.1	(2)	.1	(2)
Oregon	100.0	54.7	19.9	10.0	5.8	3.7	2.0	1.4	1.1	.3	.3	.6	.2
Pennsylvania	100.0	51.0	20.5	12.1	6.8	3.7	2.3	1.5	.9	.4	.3	.4	.1
Rhode Island	100.0	45.4	22.3	14.2	8.9	3.8	1.6	1.2	1.1	.3	.1	.6	.5
South Carolina	100.0	66.8	17.8	8.8	3.8	1.4	.4	.1	.3	.1	.1	.2	.2
South Dakota	100.0	74.9	15.1	5.8	3.1	.8	.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.1	.1
Tennessee	100.0	64.0	17.2	9.1	4.3	2.2	1.1	.5	.3	.4	.2	.6	.1
Texas	100.0	74.9	14.5	5.5	2.4	1.1	.5	.4	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1
Utah	100.0	68.2	14.9	7.2	4.4	2.3	.9	.5	.5	.5	(2)	.4	.2
Vermont	100.0	70.4	16.6	6.1	3.1	2.3	.8	.3	.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Virginia	100.0	61.4	18.7	9.0	4.4	2.5	1.4	.8	.6	.4	.2	.4	.2
Washington	100.0	54.9	18.3	9.9	6.6	4.0	2.4	1.2	.7	.6	.4	.7	.3
West Virginia	100.0	61.5	17.3	9.4	4.7	3.3	1.7	.8	.4	.2	.3	.2	.2
Wisconsin	100.0	56.5	18.4	11.0	6.4	3.5	1.7	1.0	.6	.4	.2	.2	.1
Wyoming	100.0	64.9	19.1	7.8	4.7	1.5	.7	.2	.7	(2)	(2)	.2	.2

<sup>1</sup> See table 55, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

*Covered employment.*—The data on employment include only workers whose employment is covered by the old-age and survivors insurance program. This program covers persons in the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii whose status is that of employees, as distinguished from the self-employed, in all industries and trades not specifically excluded by the statute. There are no exemptions based on size of firm; and employers' tax returns under the law include all covered workers in their service during each quarter, without regard to the length of their employment.

Table 67.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Percentage distribution of workers with taxable wages in 1941 and in 1941 only, by number of quarters with taxable wages, for each State*<sup>1</sup>

State	Workers with taxable wages in 1941					Workers with taxable wages in 1941 only				
	Total	With taxable wages in —				Total	With taxable wages in —			
		1 quarter only	2 quarters only	3 quarters only	4 quarters		1 quarter only	2 quarters only	3 quarters only	4 quarters
Total	100.0	13.3	13.3	14.4	59.0	100.0	37.8	31.1	20.1	11.0
Alabama	100.0	16.5	15.4	14.9	53.2	100.0	39.9	30.6	19.2	10.3
Alaska	100.0	21.3	22.5	22.2	34.0	100.0	56.9	31.8	5.3	6.0
Arizona	100.0	18.0	17.2	15.5	49.3	100.0	42.0	32.8	16.1	9.1
Arkansas	100.0	23.1	19.0	15.6	42.3	100.0	44.4	32.5	14.9	8.2
California	100.0	14.6	14.5	15.8	55.1	100.0	40.6	31.4	17.8	10.2
Colorado	100.0	17.6	15.7	14.6	52.1	100.0	42.2	32.9	18.7	6.2
Connecticut	100.0	8.8	10.3	13.4	67.5	100.0	28.1	31.4	26.6	13.9
Delaware	100.0	13.2	12.8	15.2	58.8	100.0	38.6	26.6	21.1	13.7
District of Columbia	100.0	15.0	15.4	19.5	50.1	100.0	37.4	31.6	19.7	11.3
Florida	100.0	20.4	17.5	16.7	45.4	100.0	48.4	27.1	15.4	9.1
Georgia	100.0	17.7	15.9	14.9	51.5	100.0	42.7	31.2	16.5	9.6
Hawaii	100.0	17.6	19.7	39.9	22.8	100.0	33.3	41.7	21.8	3.2
Idaho	100.0	19.5	19.2	17.0	44.3	100.0	39.9	32.0	22.9	5.2
Illinois	100.0	11.2	12.4	13.2	63.2	100.0	33.8	32.7	22.3	11.2
Indiana	100.0	12.2	13.0	13.8	61.0	100.0	35.7	30.7	23.0	10.6
Iowa	100.0	15.7	15.2	14.2	54.9	100.0	37.9	33.4	19.1	9.6
Kansas	100.0	19.0	17.0	14.1	49.9	100.0	44.9	31.0	16.9	7.2
Kentucky	100.0	16.6	15.6	14.7	53.1	100.0	42.9	30.2	17.3	9.6
Louisiana	100.0	19.6	16.2	14.3	49.9	100.0	45.5	30.1	15.2	9.2
Maine	100.0	16.0	14.1	15.3	54.6	100.0	41.1	30.8	20.3	7.8
Maryland	100.0	12.9	13.6	15.4	58.1	100.0	34.6	31.4	21.8	12.2
Massachusetts	100.0	10.4	10.7	16.1	62.8	100.0	32.8	30.4	24.3	12.5
Michigan	100.0	10.3	11.2	13.4	65.1	100.0	34.7	30.4	22.5	12.4
Minnesota	100.0	15.9	14.1	14.9	55.1	100.0	44.0	30.7	17.9	7.4
Mississippi	100.0	22.6	19.1	15.0	43.3	100.0	44.2	30.4	15.3	10.1
Missouri	100.0	14.2	14.6	14.0	57.2	100.0	37.8	32.0	20.0	10.2
Montana	100.0	17.6	17.9	15.3	49.2	100.0	42.5	35.9	15.2	6.4
Nebraska	100.0	18.4	14.8	14.9	51.9	100.0	46.9	26.4	17.8	8.9
Nevada	100.0	16.7	18.8	16.2	48.3	100.0	44.6	39.4	13.0	3.0
New Hampshire	100.0	13.0	13.1	15.1	58.8	100.0	38.0	34.1	20.6	7.3
New Jersey	100.0	9.9	11.6	14.4	64.1	100.0	31.8	31.6	22.3	14.3
New Mexico	100.0	23.3	16.8	14.8	45.1	100.0	52.8	26.3	14.7	6.2
New York	100.0	10.8	12.1	14.6	62.5	100.0	34.8	32.0	20.9	12.3
North Carolina	100.0	15.1	15.3	15.3	54.3	100.0	39.2	30.6	18.8	11.4
North Dakota	100.0	26.1	16.9	14.9	42.1	100.0	56.5	25.9	12.5	5.1
Ohio	100.0	10.4	11.7	13.5	64.4	100.0	31.6	30.7	24.1	13.6
Oklahoma	100.0	19.5	16.3	13.8	50.4	100.0	46.5	31.2	14.9	7.4
Oregon	100.0	14.5	16.2	15.6	53.7	100.0	37.4	34.1	19.8	8.7
Pennsylvania	100.0	10.0	10.9	12.2	66.9	100.0	33.9	30.0	23.0	13.1
Rhode Island	100.0	9.2	10.8	12.8	67.2	100.0	28.5	29.4	24.8	17.3
South Carolina	100.0	16.7	15.5	14.2	53.6	100.0	40.1	30.8	17.7	11.4
South Dakota	100.0	20.2	17.0	15.1	47.7	100.0	43.8	32.0	15.5	5.7
Tennessee	100.0	17.9	14.8	14.7	52.6	100.0	42.0	29.4	18.2	10.4
Texas	100.0	19.2	15.9	14.7	50.2	100.0	47.2	29.3	14.8	8.7
Utah	100.0	18.6	18.7	15.0	47.7	100.0	42.5	36.7	15.0	5.8
Vermont	100.0	20.0	13.9	14.7	51.4	100.0	53.1	25.9	14.6	6.4
Virginia	100.0	15.7	15.6	15.2	53.5	100.0	38.4	31.2	18.3	12.1
Washington	100.0	14.7	15.2	14.7	55.4	100.0	38.7	33.9	18.2	9.2
West Virginia	100.0	12.8	12.3	15.1	59.8	100.0	41.0	32.2	17.8	9.0
Wisconsin	100.0	11.8	12.7	13.4	62.1	100.0	35.0	31.7	22.6	10.7
Wyoming	100.0	20.0	16.4	16.2	47.4	100.0	45.8	32.1	16.2	5.9

<sup>1</sup> See table 65, footnote 1.

The principal employments excluded from coverage are: Agricultural labor; domestic service in private homes and college clubs; employment covered by the Railroad Retirement Act; employment by Federal, State, and local governments and certain of their instrumentalities; employment by nonprofit organizations engaged exclusively in religious, educational, literary, scientific, or charitable activities; casual labor in activities outside the ordinary course of the employer's business; and self-employment. Prior to 1939, the wages of workers aged 65 and over were not taxable; and

prior to 1940, the crews of documented United States vessels and employees of national banks were also excluded.<sup>6</sup>

**Taxable wages.**—The wages shown in tables are the taxable earnings paid under the old-age and survivors insurance program. Such earnings provide a basis for computing taxes and ultimately

<sup>6</sup> In January 1942, the Bureau of Internal Revenue ruled that services for State-chartered members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System and services for State bank members of the Federal Reserve System were covered employment. This ruling applied retroactively to January 1, 1937; workers and their taxable wages for these services were excluded from the previously published data for 1937-39.

for computing benefits. Only the taxable earnings of employees are shown in the tabulations. Many workers included in the data received additional wages in employments not covered by the program, but these nontaxable earnings are excluded.

Wages in excess of \$3,000 received by an employee in the service of any one employer in a given year are not taxable and hence are also excluded from the tabulations. A worker having more than one employer in any year, however, may

Table 68.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Percentage distribution of workers with taxable wages in 1941 and in 1941 only, by age group, for each State<sup>1</sup>

State	Percentage distribution by age group <sup>2</sup>															Workers with taxable wages in 1941 only											
	Workers with taxable wages in 1941								Workers with taxable wages in 1941 only																		
	Total	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 and over	Total	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 and over	
Total	100.0	10.7	18.0	15.7	13.1	11.1	9.0	7.7	5.9	4.3	2.6	1.3	0.6	100.0	40.6	17.7	8.6	7.5	6.6	5.3	4.6	3.4	2.7	1.7	0.8	0.5	
Alabama	100.0	10.9	19.4	17.7	15.4	11.6	8.7	6.3	4.4	2.9	1.6	.8	.3	100.0	30.9	22.8	12.4	10.3	7.5	5.6	3.6	2.8	1.7	1.3	.7	.4	
Alaska	100.0	7.4	12.9	16.8	15.8	10.8	8.9	7.8	6.8	7.0	3.1	1.7	1.0	100.0	20.0	21.3	9.9	13.3	6.6	5.6	4.6	2.6	9.9	2.6	1.3	1.3	
Arizona	100.0	11.2	17.4	17.5	13.8	11.5	9.0	7.1	4.9	4.2	2.1	.9	.4	100.0	35.6	19.6	10.3	7.0	7.0	6.3	5.0	2.9	3.1	1.3	1.3	.6	
Arkansas	100.0	8.3	19.5	17.7	15.3	12.2	9.1	6.5	4.7	3.2	2.0	1.0	.5	100.0	19.2	25.4	14.2	12.5	9.4	5.8	4.6	3.7	2.6	1.4	.7	.5	
California	100.0	8.9	16.7	15.8	14.2	11.8	9.8	7.9	6.0	4.5	2.7	1.2	.5	100.0	34.4	17.6	9.1	8.1	7.3	6.1	5.8	4.2	3.8	2.3	.9	.4	
Colorado	100.0	11.6	17.6	15.3	13.4	10.5	8.8	7.6	6.2	4.1	2.9	1.2	.8	100.0	39.2	18.1	9.1	8.0	5.4	5.6	4.4	3.9	3.0	2.0	.7	.6	
Connecticut	100.0	11.3	18.8	23.9	3.4	10.1	8.2	8.0	6.3	4.7	2.8	1.7	.8	100.0	41.7	13.4	7.3	6.3	7.7	6.0	4.9	4.1	2.6	1.2	.1	.8	
Delaware	100.0	10.2	17.5	17.4	14.3	11.6	8.1	7.1	5.3	3.9	2.5	1.2	.9	100.0	36.8	16.7	8.4	8.7	9.1	5.7	4.4	3.3	3.6	1.5	1.1	.7	
District of Columbia	100.0	9.9	18.9	17.4	14.9	12.0	8.9	6.3	4.6	3.2	2.2	1.1	.6	100.0	35.6	20.1	11.7	9.0	7.7	5.1	4.2	2.1	2.1	1.6	.4	.4	
Florida	100.0	12.1	18.1	16.7	14.5	11.3	8.9	6.9	4.9	3.1	1.8	1.2	.5	100.0	36.6	18.0	10.5	8.3	6.8	5.8	4.8	3.3	2.8	1.2	1.5	.4	
Georgia	100.0	12.9	20.2	17.9	15.3	10.8	8.1	6.6	3.9	2.6	1.6	.8	.3	100.0	35.5	21.2	11.3	9.0	7.1	5.1	4.0	2.5	2.2	1.1	.7	.3	
Hawaii	100.0	16.9	21.6	17.4	12.8	9.1	8.1	4.8	4.3	2.2	1.6	1.0	.2	100.0	50.8	9.9	9.5	9.7	5.6	5.7	2.5	3.2	1.7	1.0	.4	(3)	
Idaho	100.0	12.5	17.6	16.1	13.7	11.0	7.5	6.9	6.0	4.6	2.6	1.0	.5	100.0	42.2	17.7	8.0	7.5	7.3	3.3	5.5	3.6	1.8	1.6	.8	.7	
Illinois	100.0	11.2	17.3	15.2	12.9	11.1	9.0	7.9	6.2	4.6	2.7	1.3	.6	100.0	44.8	14.6	7.6	7.6	6.9	5.3	4.3	3.6	2.6	1.6	.7	.4	
Indiana	100.0	11.1	18.4	15.4	13.1	10.8	8.9	7.4	5.7	4.4	2.6	1.5	.7	100.0	41.6	17.1	8.2	6.7	6.1	5.2	4.8	3.4	3.3	1.8	1.2	.6	
Iowa	100.0	12.4	18.4	15.1	12.1	10.5	8.5	7.4	5.8	4.3	2.9	1.6	1.0	100.0	42.5	17.7	7.9	5.9	6.1	5.8	4.6	3.9	2.5	1.4	.8	.9	
Kansas	100.0	14.3	18.8	14.5	12.6	10.3	8.2	7.2	5.5	4.0	2.5	1.3	.8	100.0	40.6	19.5	8.9	7.0	5.4	4.6	3.7	3.8	3.3	1.8	.8	.6	
Kentucky	100.0	9.3	18.1	16.1	14.4	11.8	8.6	10.8	5.5	3.8	2.6	1.3	.6	100.0	33.1	21.8	11.0	9.4	7.0	5.0	4.9	2.7	2.2	1.6	.8	.5	
Louisiana	100.0	11.2	18.4	17.0	15.0	11.9	9.3	6.7	4.5	2.9	1.9	1.8	.4	100.0	34.1	20.7	10.5	9.2	7.8	5.9	4.6	2.8	2.1	1.3	.6	.4	
Maine	100.0	12.4	15.9	13.3	11.9	10.0	8.5	8.2	7.3	5.3	3.6	2.1	1.5	100.0	43.8	13.5	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.1	4.7	4.9	3.8	2.4	1.6	1.0	
Maryland	100.0	12.3	18.8	15.4	13.5	10.7	8.6	7.1	5.4	3.9	2.4	1.2	.7	100.0	42.9	17.7	8.3	7.4	6.3	4.9	4.1	3.4	2.4	1.2	.8	.6	
Massachusetts	100.0	11.3	17.1	14.2	11.8	10.1	8.9	8.3	6.3	5.3	3.5	1.8	.9	100.0	50.6	13.1	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.1	3.5	2.8	2.0	1.7	.7	
Michigan	100.0	10.7	17.9	15.3	12.7	11.2	9.3	8.3	6.3	4.3	2.4	1.1	.5	100.0	46.6	17.0	7.3	6.2	5.6	4.7	3.9	3.2	2.7	1.5	.8	.5	
Minnesota	100.0	10.0	18.6	15.7	12.9	10.6	8.8	7.6	6.3	4.7	2.8	1.2	.8	100.0	39.4	20.1	8.3	7.3	6.0	5.5	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.5	1.4	.5	
Mississippi	100.0	10.6	20.8	18.4	16.2	11.5	8.4	5.3	3.9	2.6	1.3	1.3	.3	100.0	26.2	23.7	14.1	10.4	8.4	6.0	4.4	2.8	1.9	1.1	.7	.3	
Missouri	100.0	11.1	17.4	14.8	13.9	11.5	9.1	7.5	5.8	4.2	2.7	1.4	.7	100.0	35.4	17.9	9.1	8.9	7.6	6.2	5.4	3.9	2.6	1.7	.8	.5	
Montana	100.0	10.9	16.2	15.7	12.6	11.1	8.4	7.1	7.8	5.1	3.1	1.3	.7	100.0	38.5	17.0	8.6	7.3	7.6	6.2	4.0	4.1	3.4	2.2	1.3	.8	
Nebraska	100.0	13.8	18.4	14.8	12.0	10.6	8.3	7.5	5.7	4.0	2.6	1.5	.8	100.0	41.4	17.4	8.6	6.5	5.2	4.4	4.1	3.3	3.0	2.4	1.0	.7	
Nevada	100.0	7.1	14.8	17.4	13.3	10.6	9.4	8.2	7.0	6.0	3.7	1.7	.8	100.0	28.5	13.8	10.4	8.7	7.4	6.5	5.6	8.7	5.6	1.7	2.2	.9	
New Hampshire	100.0	12.7	16.3	12.4	12.6	9.8	9.4	8.4	6.6	5.4	3.5	2.0	.9	100.0	51.3	11.1	4.5	4.9	5.7	4.5	5.1	3.8	4.2	2.2	1.7	1.0	
New Jersey	100.0	11.5	18.5	15.1	12.4	10.6	9.0	7.7	6.2	4.2	2.8	1.4	.6	100.0	45.9	13.7	6.9	7.0	6.3	5.5	4.7	3.8	2.7	2.0	.9	.6	
New Mexico	100.0	13.4	19.6	17.1	14.2	10.2	8.6	6.1	4.5	3.6	1.6	.9	.2	100.0	30.9	21.1	12.7	8.6	9.0	5.6	4.7	3.1	2.3	1.1	.8	.1	
New York	100.0	9.3	16.6	14.4	12.9	11.5	9.9	8.7	6.6	4.9	3.0	1.5	.7	100.0	44.0	14.4	7.1	6.8	6.9	5.9	5.1	3.8	2.9	1.7	.9	.5	
North Carolina	100.0	12.1	20.1	17.9	14.6	11.1	8.3	5.8	4.0	2.6	1.6	1.7	.3	100.0	38.8	22.1	11.1	7.5	6.3	4.6	3.3	2.4	2.1	1.0	.5	.3	
North Dakota	100.0	13.5	20.6	16.7	13.5	9.7	7.7	6.2	5.1	3.1	2.2	1.2	.5	100.0	37.1	20.9	10.7	8.7	5.1	5.4	4.5	3.2	2.2	1.8	.8	.6	
Ohio	100.0	16.3	17.5	15.2	12.7	10.9	9.0	8.2	6.4	4.8	2.9	1.4	.7	100.0	41.5	18.1	7.9	6.7	6.0	5.1	4.7	3.9	2.8	2.0	.9	.4	
Oklahoma	100.0	10.7	17.7	15.4	15.2	11.9	9.8	7.7	5.2	3.4	1.7	.9	.4	100.0	34.0	22.3	10.1	8.8	7.2	5.7	4.4	3.6	1.9	1.3	.5	.2	
Oregon	100.0	8.8	15.5	15.7	13.2	11.7	9.2	8.4	6.7	5.2	3.5	1.4	.7	100.0	33.1	15.9	9.0	7.7	7.4	6.8	5.9	5.2	3.9	3.3	1.0	.8	
Pennsylvania	100.0	9.9	18.1	15.4	12.8	10.5	8.6	7.9	6.5	4.8	3.1	1.6	.8	100.0	46.7	17.9	6.9	5.8	5.8	4.4	4.0	3.1	2.5	1.5	.8	.6	
Rhode Island	100.0	13.0	17.4	14.2	11.7	10.8	8.6	7.8	7.4	5.7	4.7	3.1	1.8	1.0	100.0	51.3	10.0	5.5	5.7	6.7	5.2	4.4	3.8	2.3	2.1	1.0	.9
South Carolina	100.0	13.5	22.0	18.3	14.4	10.2	7.7	5.3	3.6	2.6	1.5	.7	.3	100.0	38.2	22.6	11.0	7.9	5.9	4.8	3.8	2.0	2.0	1.0	.4	.4	
South Dakota	100.0	13.4	19.5	16.0	12.9	10.7	8.3	6.4	5.5	3.8	2.9	1.0	.6	100.0	39.1	21.4	8.8	7.9	6.2	4.8	2.7	3.4	2.1	1.4	1.4	.8	
Tennessee	100.0	11.0	19.7	17.7	14.9	11.8	8.4	6.1	4.3	3.0	1.8	.8	.5	100.0	32.2	22.6	12.1	9.7	7.2	5.0	4.4	2.4	2.0	1.2	.5	.3	
Texas	100.0	12.4	17.7	16.4	14.9	12.3	9.3	6.5	4.5	2.9	1.6	.8	.4	100.0	38.4	18.9	10.3	8.7	6.9	5.3	4.6	2.7	2.2	1.2	.5	.3	
Utah	100.0	13.6	19.6	15.4	13.0	10.7	8.1	6.7	4.9	3.9	2.0	1.6	.6	100.0	44.5	16.4	8.7	7.9	5.7	4.3	4.7	2.5	1.9	1.2	1.5	.7	
Vermont	100.0	13.6	17.8	13.6	12.2	10.5	7.9	5.7	4.7	3.4	2.0	1.7	.7	100.0	48.9	13.0	5.7	6.7									

receive taxable wages in excess of \$3,000. Such amounts in excess of \$3,000, if received prior to 1940, are counted in computing benefits; but all wages in excess of \$3,000 received in 1940 and

subsequent years are excluded. For this reason, any taxable wages in excess of \$3,000 reported for any one worker were excluded from the tabulations beginning with 1940.

Table 69.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Percentage distribution of workers with taxable wages in 1941, by amount of such wages, for each age group and sex*<sup>1</sup>

Amount of taxable wages	Total	Age group <sup>2</sup>												
		Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 and over	
Total														
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
\$1-199		21.0	52.0	23.9	17.5	15.5	14.5	14.6	14.4	14.3	15.5	17.1	19.7	21.1
200-399		10.6	19.3	13.9	10.1	8.7	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.9	8.6	9.7	10.9
400-599		8.6	11.5	12.0	8.8	7.6	6.9	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.5	7.7	8.1
600-799		8.8	7.8	12.4	9.4	8.4	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.9	8.0	8.2
800-999		8.2	4.8	11.6	9.3	8.2	7.4	7.2	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.4
1,000-1,199		7.0	2.2	8.5	8.6	7.7	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.4
1,200-1,399		6.2	1.1	6.0	7.9	7.3	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.5	7.5
1,400-1,599		5.6	.6	4.2	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.4	5.6
1,600-1,799		4.8	.3	2.8	5.9	6.4	6.2	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.3	4.9	3.9
1,800-1,999		4.2	.2	1.8	4.8	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.0	3.6	
2,000-2,199		3.4	.1	1.2	3.5	4.6	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.2	2.4
2,200-2,399		2.6	(3)	.7	2.3	3.3	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.4	1.9
2,400-2,599		2.0	(3)	.4	1.5	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.7
2,600-2,799		1.5	(3)	.2	1.0	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.2
2,800-2,999		1.1	(3)	.1	.7	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0
3,000		4.5	(3)	.3	1.6	3.9	7.0	9.0	10.1	9.9	9.0	7.8	7.0	8.1
Male														
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
\$1-199		17.4	50.0	20.8	13.4	11.6	10.7	11.3	11.6	12.3	13.6	15.7	19.1	20.8
200-399		9.1	19.4	13.0	8.4	6.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3	7.1	8.0	9.2	10.9
400-599		7.3	11.5	10.6	7.4	6.2	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.6	6.2	6.8	7.2	7.6
600-799		7.1	7.7	10.2	7.4	6.6	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.9	7.2	7.6
800-999		6.9	5.1	10.3	7.6	6.7	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.8	6.3	7.0	7.3	7.1
1,000-1,199		6.8	2.9	9.2	8.3	7.1	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.6	7.2	7.2	7.5
1,200-1,399		6.8	1.5	7.8	8.8	7.6	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.8	7.6
1,400-1,599		6.8	.9	6.1	9.1	8.1	7.3	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.8	5.9
1,600-1,799		6.1	.5	4.4	8.0	8.0	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.6	5.9	5.3	4.1
1,800-1,999		5.5	.3	2.9	6.6	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.1	5.3	4.3	3.8
2,000-2,199		4.6	.1	1.9	4.9	6.2	6.7	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.0	4.4	3.5	2.6
2,200-2,399		3.4	.1	1.1	3.3	4.5	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.5	2.6	2.0
2,400-2,599		2.6	(3)	.7	2.2	3.4	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.8
2,600-2,799		2.0	(3)	.4	1.4	2.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.3
2,800-2,999		1.5	(3)	.2	1.0	1.8	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.0
3,000		6.1	(3)	.4	2.2	5.4	9.2	11.6	12.5	11.7	10.4	8.7	7.5	8.4
Female														
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
\$1-199		30.5	55.3	28.8	27.1	25.5	24.7	24.5	24.5	24.6	25.8	25.0	25.6	25.9
200-399		14.5	19.2	15.5	14.1	13.3	12.6	12.1	11.7	12.2	12.4	12.9	13.6	10.3
400-599		12.0	11.6	14.2	11.9	11.0	10.8	10.8	11.4	11.2	10.7	12.1	12.1	14.6
600-799		13.4	8.0	16.0	13.9	13.1	12.7	13.2	13.9	14.4	14.7	14.8	14.8	15.4
800-999		11.5	4.3	13.7	13.0	12.1	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.5	12.6	13.1	12.3	10.3
1,000-1,199		7.4	1.1	7.3	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.1	7.9	7.3	6.6	5.3
1,200-1,399		4.5	.3	3.0	5.7	6.6	6.7	6.0	5.6	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.7	5.4
1,400-1,599		2.7	.1	1.0	2.9	4.4	5.0	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.1
1,600-1,799		1.4	(3)	.3	1.1	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.8
1,800-1,999		.8	(3)	.1	.5	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.0
2,000-2,199		.4	(3)	(3)	.2	.6	.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	.8	.9
2,200-2,399		.2	(3)	(3)	.1	.3	.5	.6	.6	.6	.8	.6	.7	.9
2,400-2,599		.4	(3)	(3)	.1	.3	.6	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7
2,600-2,799														
2,800-2,999														
3,000		.3	(3)	(3)	.1	.2	.5	.8	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.1	4.4

<sup>1</sup> See table 55, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Age at birthday in 1941.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

This procedure of excluding from the tabulated data wages paid in excess of \$3,000 per worker affects the distribution of employees by number of quarters. When an employee has had only one

employer during a year, no quarter of employment is counted in these tabulations after the quarter in which his taxable wages for the year reached a total of \$3,000, except when wages in excess of

Table 70.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Percentage distribution of white<sup>1</sup> workers with taxable wages in 1941, by amount of such wages, for each age group and sex<sup>2</sup>

Amount of taxable wages	Total	Age group <sup>3</sup>											
		Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 and over
Total													
1-199	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
200-399	19.7	50.7	22.0	16.2	14.3	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.5	14.6	16.1	18.7	19.9
400-599	10.0	19.4	13.4	9.3	7.9	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.5	8.4	9.4	10.8
600-799	8.3	11.8	11.8	8.2	6.9	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.3	6.6	7.3	7.5	8.0
800-999	8.6	8.2	12.7	9.2	7.8	7.0	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.7	7.9	8.2
1,000-1,199	8.3	5.0	12.2	9.4	8.1	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.4
2,000-2,199	7.2	2.4	9.0	9.0	7.9	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.5
2,200-2,399	6.4	1.1	6.4	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.7	7.6
4,000-4,599	5.9	.6	4.4	7.6	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.5	5.8
6,000-6,199	5.1	.4	3.0	6.3	6.8	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.4	5.1	4.0
8,000-1,999	4.5	.2	2.0	5.1	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.0	4.1	3.7
1,000-2,199	3.6	.1	1.3	3.7	5.0	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.1	4.6	4.1	3.4	2.6
2,200-2,399	2.7	(4)	.7	2.5	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.2	2.5	2.0
4,000-2,599	2.1	(4)	.4	1.7	2.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.8
6,000-2,799	1.6	(4)	.3	1.1	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.2
8,000-2,999	1.2	(4)	.1	.7	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0
1,000	4.8	(4)	.3	1.7	4.3	7.6	9.8	10.8	10.5	9.5	8.2	7.3	8.5
Male													
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-199	15.8	48.0	18.5	11.5	9.8	9.4	9.9	10.3	11.2	12.5	14.9	18.2	19.7
200-399	8.4	19.4	12.1	7.3	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.7	7.7	8.9	10.8
400-599	6.8	11.9	10.2	6.5	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.5	5.2	5.8	6.6	7.4	7.4
600-799	6.6	8.2	10.2	6.8	5.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.9	6.6	7.1	7.5
800-999	6.8	5.5	10.9	7.5	6.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.9	7.2	7.1
1,000-1,199	6.9	3.1	9.9	8.6	7.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	6.1	6.6	7.3	7.3	7.7
2,000-3,999	7.1	1.7	8.5	9.4	8.0	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.4	8.0	7.5
4,000-4,599	7.1	1.0	6.6	9.7	8.7	7.7	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.0	6.1
6,000-6,199	6.5	.6	4.8	8.7	8.7	7.9	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.0	5.5	4.2
8,000-1,999	6.0	.3	3.2	7.3	8.2	7.9	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.4	5.5	4.5	4.0
1,000-2,199	4.9	.2	2.1	5.4	6.8	7.3	6.6	6.5	6.0	5.2	4.5	3.7	2.7
2,200-2,399	3.7	.1	1.2	3.7	5.0	5.7	5.4	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.6	2.7	2.1
4,000-2,599	2.9	(4)	.7	2.4	3.8	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.8
6,000-2,799	2.1	(4)	.4	1.6	2.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.3
8,000-2,999	1.7	(4)	.2	1.1	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.0
1,000	6.7	(4)	.5	2.5	5.9	10.2	12.8	13.5	12.6	11.0	9.2	7.9	8.8
Female													
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-199	29.5	54.7	27.4	25.8	24.5	23.7	23.8	23.7	23.5	24.9	24.3	24.7	24.4
200-399	14.2	19.4	15.3	13.7	12.8	12.2	11.6	11.4	12.0	12.2	12.7	13.7	10.2
400-599	12.0	11.8	14.4	11.9	10.8	10.6	10.6	11.2	11.1	10.6	12.0	12.3	14.6
600-799	13.5	8.2	16.5	14.2	13.1	12.7	13.1	13.9	14.5	14.8	14.9	14.9	15.8
800-999	11.8	4.3	14.2	13.5	12.5	12.2	12.2	12.7	13.0	13.4	12.5	10.7	
1,000-1,199	7.7	1.2	7.6	9.7	9.6	9.1	9.2	9.0	8.4	8.1	7.5	6.8	5.5
2,000-1,399	4.7	.3	3.1	6.0	7.0	7.1	6.3	5.8	5.6	4.9	4.6	4.8	5.6
4,000-4,599	2.8	.1	1.0	3.0	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.0	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.1
6,000-6,199	1.5	(4)	.3	1.2	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.9
8,000-1,999	.8	(4)	.1	.5	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1
1,000-2,199	.5	(4)	(4)	.2	.6	.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	.8	.9
2,200-2,399	.3	(4)	(4)	.1	.3	.5	.6	.7	.8	.6	.7	.7	.9
4,000-2,599	.4	(4)	(4)	.1	.3	.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.7
6,000-2,799													
8,000-2,999													
1,000	.3	(4)	(4)	.1	.2	.5	.8	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.1	4.6

<sup>1</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

<sup>2</sup> See table 55, footnote 1.

<sup>3</sup> Age at birthday in 1941.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

that amount are erroneously reported by his employer. Technical problems of the annual tabulation, however, have resulted in counting as quarters of employment also any employment for additional employers after the quarter in which the first \$3,000 was paid.

The wages of workers 65 years of age and over who have filed a valid claim and thus become entitled to primary benefits but who have remained in or reentered covered employment are taxable. Such wages have no effect on the amount of the benefits, since that amount is fixed at the date of entitlement. These workers and their wages are nevertheless included in the tabulation.

In classifying the data by State, each worker and all taxable wages received by him during the year are assigned to a single State even though he may have received taxable wages in more than one State. The State to which the worker and his

Table 72.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Percentage distribution of workers with taxable wages, by number of wage items, for each sex and race, third quarter, 1941<sup>1</sup>

Number of wage items <sup>2</sup>	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White <sup>3</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>3</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>3</sup>	Negro
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1.....	84.9	85.3	78.9	83.3	83.8	76.5	89.7	89.6	91.4
2.....	11.3	11.1	14.5	12.3	12.0	15.9	8.5	8.6	7.2
3.....	2.5	2.4	4.1	2.9	2.8	4.7	1.4	1.4	1.1
4.....	.7	.7	1.4	.9	.8	1.7	.3	.3	.2
5.....	.3	.2	.6	.3	.3	.6	.1	.1	(4)
6.....	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.3	(4)	(4)	(4)
7.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	(4)	(4)	(4)
8 or more.....	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	(4)	(4)	(4)

<sup>1</sup> See table 55, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> A wage item represents a quarterly report for a worker from an employer, indicating amount of taxable wages paid to worker during quarter. Except in a small number of cases in which employer reports more than 1 wage item for same worker in quarter, number of wage items for each worker in quarter represents number of his employers in that quarter.

<sup>3</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 71.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Percentage distribution of Negro workers with taxable wages in 1941, by amount of such wages, for each age group and sex<sup>1</sup>

Amount of taxable wages	Total	Age group <sup>2</sup>											
		Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 and over
Total													
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1-199.....	36.6	71.2	46.6	34.0	29.5	26.9	27.2	28.7	30.1	32.0	34.6	41.3	48.4
200-399.....	17.0	17.8	21.2	18.8	16.5	15.0	13.9	14.0	14.3	14.2	13.7	14.6	13.2
400-599.....	13.0	6.7	13.8	14.9	14.5	13.4	12.9	11.7	11.8	12.8	11.5	11.7	11.1
600-799.....	11.2	2.5	8.6	12.3	14.2	13.6	12.9	11.8	11.7	10.9	11.7	10.1	8.5
800-999.....	7.4	.9	4.4	7.7	9.4	9.6	9.6	8.8	8.9	7.6	8.6	8.6	7.3
1,000-1,199.....	4.7	.5	2.2	4.8	5.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.7	5.8	3.9	4.0
1,200-1,399.....	3.3	.2	1.4	2.8	3.6	4.7	4.8	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.8	3.6	4.0
1,400-1,599.....	2.5	.1	1.0	2.0	2.6	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.3	4.2	2.7	3.0	1.4
1,600-1,799.....	1.7	.1	.4	1.2	1.7	2.5	3.0	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.1	1.3	.9
1,800-3,000.....	2.6	(3)	.4	1.5	2.4	4.2	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.1	3.5	1.9	1.2
Male													
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1-199.....	33.8	69.7	42.3	29.5	26.1	24.0	24.8	26.7	28.4	30.3	33.7	39.6	47.0
200-399.....	16.5	18.6	21.5	18.2	15.5	13.8	12.9	13.2	13.9	13.8	13.3	14.8	13.1
400-599.....	13.1	7.0	15.0	15.6	14.5	13.0	12.5	10.8	11.4	12.6	11.2	12.2	10.9
600-799.....	11.4	2.8	9.7	13.2	14.6	13.5	12.4	11.7	11.4	10.6	11.5	9.8	8.8
800-999.....	8.0	1.0	5.1	8.5	10.2	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.2	8.0	9.0	8.9	7.8
1,000-1,199.....	5.4	.5	2.6	5.7	6.6	7.4	7.5	7.2	6.8	7.3	6.1	4.2	4.3
1,200-1,399.....	3.8	.2	1.7	3.4	4.3	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.1	3.8	4.3
1,400-1,599.....	3.0	.1	1.2	2.5	3.2	4.3	4.5	5.3	4.8	4.6	2.9	3.2	1.5
1,600-1,799.....	2.0	.1	.5	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.4	1.4	1.0
1,800-3,000.....	3.0	(3)	.4	1.9	2.9	5.1	6.1	6.0	5.4	4.5	3.8	2.1	1.3
Female													
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1-199.....	52.1	82.2	67.0	53.2	44.1	40.9	40.7	41.2	44.6	46.0	45.6	61.1	69.0
200-399.....	19.7	12.4	19.5	21.3	21.0	20.4	19.8	19.4	17.7	18.0	18.5	12.5	13.8
400-599.....	12.4	4.6	8.2	11.8	14.6	15.4	14.8	17.9	14.6	14.7	14.0	5.6	13.8
600-799.....	9.7	.4	3.6	8.7	12.2	13.9	15.3	12.7	13.2	13.1	13.5	13.9	3.4
800-3,000.....	6.1	.4	1.7	5.0	8.1	9.4	8.8	9.9	8.2	8.4	6.9	(7)	

<sup>1</sup> See table 55, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Age at birthday in 1941.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

axable wages are assigned is determined by the first wage item tabulated for the worker in the third quarter. If a worker has no taxable wages in the third quarter, the first, second, or fourth quarter—in that order—is substituted.

Taxable earnings include the money value of all wages paid in kind. They exclude tips, unless accounted for to the employer by the employee. Commissions and bonuses are included if they are paid by an employer for services rendered by an individual in an employee status.

**Table 73.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Workers with taxable wages in 1941, wage items, and average number of wage items per worker, by age group, race, and sex, third quarter, 1941<sup>1</sup>**

Age group <sup>2</sup>	Total			White <sup>4</sup>			Negro		
	Workers	Wage items <sup>3</sup>	Average wage items per worker	Workers	Wage items <sup>3</sup>	Average wage items per worker	Workers	Wage items <sup>3</sup>	Average wage items per worker
	Total								
Adjusted total <sup>5</sup>	35,044,000	42,621,000	1.22	31,009,050	37,449,675	1.21	2,372,275	3,148,600	1.33
Tabulated total	33,381,325	40,598,275	1.22						
Under 20	3,278,675	4,158,975	1.27	3,093,325	3,912,525	1.26	185,350	246,450	1.33
20-24	5,771,000	7,148,425	1.24	5,384,550	6,613,750	1.23	386,450	534,675	1.38
25-29	5,225,725	6,377,000	1.22	4,813,250	5,822,225	1.21	412,475	554,775	1.34
30-34	4,493,750	5,446,200	1.21	4,116,000	4,942,350	1.20	377,750	503,850	1.33
35-39	3,692,500	4,492,475	1.22	3,391,175	4,099,925	1.21	301,325	392,350	1.30
40-44	3,266,225	3,906,850	1.20	2,997,400	3,560,250	1.19	268,825	346,600	1.29
45-49	2,641,600	3,159,075	1.20	2,463,900	2,929,400	1.19	177,700	229,675	1.29
50-54	2,022,150	2,406,000	1.19	1,908,650	2,257,675	1.18	113,500	148,325	1.31
55-59	1,459,100	1,733,900	1.19	1,386,750	1,639,850	1.18	72,350	94,050	1.30
60-64	876,650	1,024,925	1.17	836,050	972,925	1.16	40,600	52,000	1.28
65-69	418,125	476,975	1.14	400,400	455,675	1.14	17,725	21,300	1.20
70 and over	198,775	217,625	1.09	190,800	208,100	1.09	7,975	9,525	1.19
Unknown	37,050	49,850	1.35	26,800	35,025	1.31	10,250	14,825	1.45
Tabulated total	24,393,900	30,450,100	1.25	22,381,700	27,700,025	1.24	2,012,200	2,750,075	1.37
Under 20	2,116,550	2,762,625	1.31	1,953,475	2,541,750	1.30	163,075	220,875	1.35
20-24	3,633,550	4,697,150	1.29	3,309,125	4,232,250	1.28	324,425	464,900	1.43
25-29	3,728,025	4,698,400	1.26	3,385,725	4,221,625	1.25	342,300	476,775	1.39
30-34	3,300,200	4,123,325	1.25	2,988,725	3,692,000	1.24	311,475	431,325	1.38
35-39	2,723,600	3,418,750	1.26	2,474,275	3,083,625	1.25	249,325	335,125	1.34
40-44	2,529,125	3,091,600	1.22	2,298,950	2,787,200	1.21	230,175	304,400	1.32
45-49	2,102,000	2,566,400	1.22	1,946,350	2,360,575	1.21	155,650	205,825	1.32
50-54	1,664,950	2,015,475	1.21	1,564,450	1,881,450	1.20	100,500	134,025	1.33
55-59	1,246,350	1,502,450	1.21	1,181,125	1,416,350	1.20	65,225	86,100	1.32
60-64	763,775	902,600	1.18	726,625	854,250	1.18	37,150	48,350	1.30
65-69	372,250	428,200	1.15	356,075	408,575	1.15	16,175	19,625	1.21
70 and over	183,150	201,250	1.10	175,700	192,250	1.09	7,450	9,000	1.21
Unknown	30,375	41,875	1.38	21,100	28,125	1.33	9,275	13,750	1.48
Tabulated total	8,987,425	10,148,175	1.13	8,627,350	9,749,650	1.13	360,075	398,525	1.11
Under 20	1,162,125	1,396,350	1.20	1,139,850	1,370,775	1.20	22,275	25,575	1.16
20-24	2,137,450	2,451,275	1.15	2,075,425	2,381,500	1.15	62,025	69,775	1.12
25-29	1,497,700	1,678,600	1.12	1,427,525	1,600,600	1.12	70,175	78,000	1.11
30-34	1,193,550	1,322,875	1.11	1,127,275	1,250,350	1.11	66,275	72,525	1.09
35-39	968,900	1,073,725	1.11	916,900	1,016,300	1.11	52,000	57,425	1.10
40-44	737,100	815,250	1.11	698,450	773,050	1.11	38,650	42,200	1.09
45-49	539,600	592,675	1.10	517,550	568,825	1.10	22,050	23,850	1.08
50-54	357,200	390,525	1.09	344,260	370,225	1.09	13,000	14,300	1.10
55-59	212,750	231,450	1.09	205,625	223,500	1.09	7,125	7,950	1.12
60-64	112,875	122,325	1.08	109,425	118,675	1.08	3,450	3,650	1.06
65-69	45,875	48,775	1.06	44,325	47,100	1.06	(*)	(*)	(*)
70 and over	15,625	16,375	1.05	15,100	15,850	1.05	(*)	(*)	(*)
Unknown	6,675	7,975	1.19	5,700	6,900	1.21	(*)	(*)	(*)

<sup>1</sup> See table 55, footnote 1.  
<sup>2</sup> Age at birthday in 1941.  
<sup>3</sup> For definition of wage item, see table 72, footnote 2.

<sup>4</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

<sup>5</sup> Adjusted for all exclusions indicated in footnote 1, as well as for duplication of workers with more than 1 account discovered through Jan. 15, 1942.

<sup>6</sup> Not computed; sample contains less than 100 workers.

posted, and that the amount of wages posted included 96.0 percent of the taxable wages paid in 1941 to all employees included in the sample.

When the tabulated data were checked against control totals, it was found that although the sample as a whole represented 4.013 percent of all accounts established through the end of 1941, the percentage is slightly higher or slightly lower for some sex, age, race, wage, or State groups. It was decided, therefore, that no significant error would result from considering all groups as sampled on a 4-percent basis. The data in tables 55-59

and 73-78 represent figures obtained by multiplying the tabulated samples by 25. The annual figures on employment and wages shown in table 53 have been further adjusted to take into account such factors as wage items reported by delinquent employers, workers having more than one account to which wage credits were posted, and wages reported by employers in excess of \$3,000 per employee. So adjusted, the data are fully comparable from year to year. These adjusted totals are also shown in some of the tables with the unadjusted figures.

**Table 74.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Workers with taxable wages in 1941 and 1 or more previous years, wage items, and average number of wage items per worker, by age group, race, and sex, third quarter, 1941<sup>1</sup>**

Age group <sup>2</sup>	Total			White <sup>4</sup>			Negro		
	Workers	Wage items <sup>3</sup>	Average wage items per worker	Workers	Wage items <sup>3</sup>	Average wage items per worker	Workers	Wage items <sup>3</sup>	Average wage items per worker
Total									
Tabulated total.....	28,942,900	35,163,175	1.21	26,989,550	32,553,450	1.21	1,953,350	2,609,725	1.34
Under 20.....									
20-24.....	1,383,150	1,822,475	1.32	1,313,025	1,721,900	1.31	70,125	100,575	1.43
25-29.....	4,968,625	6,156,900	1.24	4,679,025	5,750,200	1.23	289,600	406,700	1.40
30-34.....	4,858,675	5,929,750	1.22	4,500,000	5,443,750	1.21	358,675	486,000	1.35
35-39.....	4,180,850	5,063,600	1.21	3,844,625	4,614,150	1.20	336,225	449,450	1.34
40-44.....	3,417,350	4,156,425	1.22	3,151,550	3,809,575	1.21	265,800	346,850	1.30
45-49.....	3,042,400	3,632,400	1.19	2,799,925	3,319,225	1.19	242,475	313,175	1.29
50-54.....	2,452,300	2,931,450	1.20	2,294,325	2,726,400	1.19	157,975	205,050	1.30
55-59.....	1,881,175	2,237,125	1.19	1,779,700	2,104,375	1.18	101,475	132,750	1.31
60-64.....	1,349,575	1,602,425	1.19	1,255,300	1,519,050	1.18	64,275	83,375	1.30
65-69.....	810,700	948,650	1.17	774,825	902,525	1.16	35,875	46,125	1.29
70 and over.....	384,675	439,050	1.14	369,525	420,800	1.14	15,150	18,250	1.20
Unknown.....	178,500	195,725	1.10	171,975	187,850	1.09	6,525	7,875	1.21
	34,925	47,200	1.35	25,750	33,650	1.31	9,175	13,550	1.48
Male									
Tabulated total.....	21,558,950	26,873,875	1.25	19,871,925	24,558,400	1.24	1,687,025	2,315,475	1.37
Under 20.....									
20-24.....	907,025	1,241,275	1.37	843,775	1,148,775	1.36	63,250	92,500	1.46
25-29.....	3,145,075	4,068,800	1.29	2,893,225	3,703,225	1.28	251,850	363,575	1.44
30-34.....	3,512,150	4,423,750	1.26	3,205,950	3,995,975	1.25	306,200	427,775	1.40
35-39.....	3,117,125	3,888,775	1.25	2,834,175	3,497,225	1.23	282,950	391,550	1.38
40-44.....	2,559,975	3,208,150	1.25	2,336,300	2,907,925	1.24	223,675	300,225	1.34
45-49.....	2,386,850	2,909,675	1.22	2,176,925	2,631,925	1.21	209,925	277,750	1.32
50-54.....	1,969,225	2,401,500	1.22	1,829,950	2,216,675	1.21	139,275	184,825	1.33
55-59.....	1,558,750	1,884,975	1.21	1,468,275	1,764,275	1.20	90,475	120,700	1.33
60-64.....	1,159,425	1,395,150	1.20	1,101,200	1,318,525	1.20	58,225	76,625	1.32
65-69.....	707,875	837,050	1.18	675,100	794,175	1.18	32,775	42,875	1.31
70 and over.....	342,725	394,450	1.15	328,800	377,525	1.15	13,925	16,925	1.22
Unknown.....	164,200	180,775	1.10	158,075	173,300	1.10	6,125	7,475	1.22
	28,550	39,550	1.39	20,175	26,875	1.33	8,375	12,675	1.51
Female									
Tabulated total.....	7,383,950	8,289,300	1.12	7,117,625	7,995,050	1.12	266,325	294,250	1.10
Under 20.....									
20-24.....	476,125	581,200	1.22	469,250	573,125	1.22	6,875	8,075	1.17
25-29.....	1,823,550	2,088,100	1.15	1,755,800	2,044,975	1.15	37,750	43,125	1.14
30-34.....	1,346,525	1,506,000	1.12	1,294,050	1,447,775	1.12	52,475	58,225	1.11
35-39.....	1,063,725	1,174,825	1.10	1,010,450	1,116,925	1.11	53,275	57,900	1.09
40-44.....	857,375	948,275	1.11	815,250	901,650	1.11	42,125	46,625	1.11
45-49.....	655,550	722,725	1.10	623,000	687,300	1.10	32,550	35,425	1.09
50-54.....	483,075	529,950	1.10	464,375	509,725	1.10	18,700	20,225	1.08
55-59.....	322,425	352,150	1.09	311,425	340,100	1.09	11,000	12,050	1.10
60-64.....	190,150	207,275	1.09	184,100	200,525	1.09	6,050	6,750	1.12
65-69.....	102,825	111,600	1.09	99,725	108,350	1.09	3,100	3,250	1.05
70 and over.....	41,950	44,600	1.06	40,725	43,275	1.06	(*)	(*)	(*)
Unknown.....	14,300	14,950	1.05	13,900	14,550	1.05	(*)	(*)	(*)
	6,375	7,650	1.20	5,575	6,775	1.22	(*)	(*)	(*)

<sup>1</sup> See table 55, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Age at birthday in 1941.

<sup>3</sup> For definition of wage item, see table 72, footnote 2.

<sup>4</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

<sup>5</sup> Not computed; sample contains less than 100 workers.

For most groups, the 4 percent sample is believed to be sufficiently representative of the diverse for purposes of analysis. Distribution of the data into homogeneous groups by age, sex, and amount of wages reveal no abnormalities except in the case of some groups with fewer than 100 workers. In the tables, therefore, averages and percentages for groups including fewer than 100 workers are not shown. When cross-classifications resulted in thin distributions of data, groups were combined.

### Monthly Benefits

The term entitlement may be used to mean either that the claimant has complied with the various requirements in section 202 of the amended Social Security Act for receipt of monthly benefits or the fact that he complies for the first time. Entitlement takes place in the month of compliance with these requirements and terminates in the month of occurrence of the first of the various conditions in section 202 (e. g., death of the beneficiary) which end receipt of benefits. The

table 75.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Workers with taxable wages in 1941 only, wage items, and average number of wage items per worker, by age group, race, and sex, third quarter, 1941<sup>1</sup>

Age group <sup>2</sup>	Total			White <sup>4</sup>			Negro		
	Workers	Wage items <sup>3</sup>	Average wage items per worker	Workers	Wage items <sup>3</sup>	Average wage items per worker	Workers	Wage items <sup>3</sup>	Average wage items per worker
Total									
Tabulated total	4,438,425	5,435,100	1.22	4,019,500	4,896,225	1.22	418,925	538,875	1.29
Under 20	1,895,525	2,336,500	1.23	1,780,300	2,190,625	1.23	115,225	145,875	1.27
21	802,375	991,525	1.24	705,525	863,550	1.22	96,550	127,975	1.32
22	367,050	447,250	1.22	313,250	378,475	1.21	53,800	68,775	1.28
23	312,900	382,600	1.22	271,375	328,200	1.21	41,525	54,400	1.31
24	275,150	336,050	1.22	239,625	290,350	1.21	35,525	45,700	1.29
25	223,825	274,450	1.23	197,475	241,025	1.22	26,350	33,425	1.27
26	189,300	227,625	1.20	169,575	203,000	1.20	19,725	24,625	1.25
27	140,975	168,875	1.20	128,950	153,300	1.19	12,025	15,575	1.30
28	109,525	131,475	1.20	101,450	120,800	1.19	8,075	10,675	1.32
29	65,950	76,275	1.16	61,225	70,400	1.15	4,725	5,875	1.24
30	33,450	37,925	1.13	30,875	34,875	1.13	2,575	3,050	1.18
31 and over	20,275	21,900	1.08	18,825	20,250	1.08	(5)	(5)	(5)
Unknown	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Male									
Tabulated total	2,834,950	3,576,225	1.26	2,509,775	3,141,625	1.25	325,175	431,600	1.34
Under 20	1,209,525	1,521,350	1.26	1,109,700	1,392,975	1.26	99,825	128,375	1.29
21	488,475	628,350	1.29	415,900	527,025	1.27	72,575	161,325	1.40
22	215,875	274,650	1.27	179,775	225,650	1.26	36,100	49,000	1.36
23	183,075	234,550	1.28	154,530	194,775	1.26	28,525	33,775	1.39
24	163,625	210,600	1.29	137,975	175,700	1.27	25,650	34,900	1.36
25	142,275	181,925	1.28	122,025	155,275	1.27	20,250	26,650	1.32
26	132,775	164,900	1.24	116,400	143,900	1.24	16,375	21,000	1.28
27	106,200	130,500	1.23	96,175	117,175	1.22	10,025	13,325	1.33
28	86,925	107,300	1.23	79,925	97,825	1.22	7,000	9,475	1.35
29	55,900	65,550	1.17	51,525	60,075	1.17	4,375	5,475	1.25
30	29,525	33,750	1.14	27,275	31,050	1.14	(5)	(5)	(5)
31 and over	18,950	20,475	1.08	17,625	18,950	1.08	(5)	(5)	(5)
Unknown	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Female									
Tabulated total	1,603,475	1,858,875	1.16	1,509,725	1,754,600	1.16	93,750	104,275	1.11
Under 20	686,000	815,150	1.19	670,600	797,650	1.19	15,400	17,500	1.14
21	313,900	363,175	1.16	289,625	336,525	1.16	24,275	26,650	1.10
22	151,175	172,600	1.14	133,475	152,825	1.14	17,700	19,775	1.12
23	129,825	148,050	1.14	116,825	133,425	1.14	13,000	14,625	1.12
24	111,525	125,450	1.12	101,650	114,650	1.13	9,875	10,800	1.09
25	81,550	92,525	1.13	75,450	85,750	1.14	6,100	6,775	1.11
26	56,525	62,725	1.11	53,175	59,100	1.11	3,350	3,625	1.08
27	34,775	38,375	1.10	32,775	36,125	1.10	(5)	(5)	(5)
28	22,600	24,175	1.07	21,525	22,975	1.07	(5)	(5)	(5)
29	10,050	10,725	1.07	9,700	10,325	1.06	(5)	(5)	(5)
30 and over	3,925	4,175	1.06	3,600	3,825	1.06	(5)	(5)	(5)
Unknown	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)

<sup>1</sup> See table 55, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Age at birthday in 1941.

<sup>3</sup> For definition of wage item, see table 72, footnote 2.

<sup>4</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

<sup>5</sup> Not computed; sample contains less than 100 workers.

last benefit is payable for the month preceding the month of occurrence of the first of these conditions.

An award is an administrative action which includes both the affirmative adjudication of a claim for benefits and the entry of this adjudication on the records of the Board. Since many awards may be affected by administrative lags and may therefore include awards of benefits with retroactive entitlements, the month of award of a benefit is not necessarily the same as the month of entitlement.

Monthly benefit data can be complete only if given on the basis of period of award. For

example, the 99,622 primary benefits shown in table 88 represent the complete number of primary benefit awards in 1942; these awards include about 7,000 benefits to which the beneficiaries became entitled in 1941 and a few to which entitlement was in 1940. Similarly, the awards of 1943 or even of later years may include primary benefit entitlements of 1942.

Awards may be differentiated according to the period in which the entitlement took place and the various circumstances attending entitlement. Thus, an award of a wife's benefit or a child's benefit based on the wages of a primary beneficiary

**Table 76.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Workers with taxable wages in 1941 only, by age group, sex, race, and year in which account number was issued<sup>1</sup>**

Age group <sup>2</sup>	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White <sup>3</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>3</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>3</sup>	Negro
				Workers with account number issued prior to 1940					
Total	1,390,575	1,218,600	171,975	1,054,250	911,325	142,925	336,325	307,275	29,050
Under 20	169,475	155,975	13,500	110,825	98,600	12,225	58,650	57,375	(4)
20-24	338,600	297,800	40,800	231,100	198,575	32,525	107,500	99,225	8,275
25-29	173,825	147,925	25,900	129,050	109,300	19,750	44,775	38,625	6,150
30-34	145,500	123,225	22,275	113,125	95,325	17,800	32,375	27,900	4,475
35-39	126,425	108,025	18,400	98,150	82,900	15,250	28,275	25,125	3,150
40-44	113,075	96,225	16,850	89,375	75,250	14,125	23,700	20,975	2,725
45-49	103,025	90,325	12,700	86,100	74,650	11,450	16,925	15,675	(4)
50-54	82,850	74,175	8,675	71,300	63,550	7,750	11,550	10,625	(4)
55-59	68,725	62,600	6,125	61,475	55,800	5,675	7,250	6,800	(4)
60-64	40,900	37,350	3,550	37,625	34,325	3,300	3,275	3,025	(4)
65-69	18,700	17,150	(4)	17,450	15,950	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
70 and over	7,450	6,625	(4)	6,950	6,150	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Unknown	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Total	964,325	848,975	115,350	639,975	543,100	96,875	324,350	305,875	18,475
Under 20	417,625	385,600	32,025	260,275	231,525	28,750	157,350	154,075	3,275
20-24	220,025	188,050	31,975	145,400	119,275	26,125	74,625	68,775	5,850
25-29	74,825	61,025	13,800	50,075	39,650	10,425	24,750	21,375	3,375
30-34	60,750	50,000	10,750	40,225	32,125	8,100	20,525	17,875	2,650
35-39	51,200	42,600	8,600	34,625	27,575	7,050	16,575	15,025	(4)
40-44	40,625	34,925	5,700	28,350	23,375	4,975	12,275	11,550	(4)
45-49	36,200	31,250	4,950	27,450	23,050	4,400	8,750	8,200	(4)
50-54	24,600	21,550	3,050	20,025	17,250	2,775	4,575	4,300	(4)
55-59	19,375	17,300	(4)	16,475	14,525	(4)	2,900	2,775	(4)
60-64	11,375	10,100	(4)	10,000	8,775	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
65-69	8,000	4,425	(4)	4,500	3,925	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
70 and over	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Unknown	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Total	4,182,175	3,818,225	363,950	2,381,800	2,121,525	260,275	1,800,375	1,696,700	103,675
Under 20	2,061,900	1,934,475	127,425	1,267,975	1,160,325	107,650	793,925	774,150	19,775
20-24	600,950	521,900	79,050	313,550	261,050	52,500	287,400	260,850	26,550
25-29	315,925	271,125	44,800	140,625	114,900	25,725	175,300	156,225	19,075
30-34	283,800	250,950	32,850	125,125	106,050	19,075	158,675	144,900	13,775
35-39	252,200	225,000	27,200	115,100	98,450	16,650	137,100	126,550	10,550
40-44	195,600	176,700	18,900	99,550	86,900	12,650	96,050	89,800	6,250
45-49	158,325	145,200	13,125	91,925	82,275	9,650	66,400	62,925	3,475
50-54	116,175	107,825	8,350	74,175	67,875	6,300	42,000	39,950	(4)
55-59	86,950	81,600	5,350	61,025	56,825	4,200	25,925	24,775	(4)
60-64	55,775	52,700	3,075	43,950	41,275	2,675	11,825	11,425	(4)
65-69	30,925	28,675	(4)	26,650	24,750	(4)	4,275	3,925	(4)
70 and over	23,075	21,900	(4)	21,675	20,675	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Unknown	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)

<sup>1</sup> See table 55, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Age at birthday in 1941.

<sup>3</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

<sup>4</sup> Not computed; sample contains less than 100 workers.

<sup>5</sup> Includes 71,200 workers with first taxable wages in 1941 to whom account number was issued in 1942.

s a subsequent entitlement if the wife or child becomes entitled in a month subsequent to that in which the worker became entitled to primary benefits. An award of monthly survivor benefits is a subsequent entitlement if some other survivor benefit with an earlier month of entitlement or a lump-sum death payment has been awarded with

respect to the wage record of the same deceased worker. All other monthly benefit awards, including all awards of primary benefits, are initial entitlements. Awards of lump-sum death payments may also be classed as initial entitlements.

Just as monthly benefit award data are on a processed-adjudication basis rather than on a true

Table 77.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Number of applicants for account numbers in 1940 and number and percent with first taxable wages in 1940 or 1941, by age group, race, and sex<sup>1</sup>

Age group <sup>2</sup>	Total				White <sup>3</sup>				Negro			
	Applicants, 1940	Applicants with first taxable wages			Applicants, 1940	Applicants with first taxable wages			Applicants, 1940	Applicants with first taxable wages		
		Number		Percent		Number		Percent		Number		Percent
		1940	1941	1940		1940	1941	1940		1940	1941	1940
Total												
Total	4,522,683	2,697,200	977,673	51.6	18.7	4,596,351	2,467,960	860,726	53.7	18.7	630,337	229,240
Under 15	45,616	19,635	(*)	43.0	(*)	39,667	17,215	(*)	43.4	(*)	5,949	(*)
5-19	2,091,982	1,156,679	421,428	55.3	20.1	1,926,633	1,092,632	389,391	56.7	20.2	165,349	64,047
20-24	866,287	480,040	223,071	55.4	25.8	729,838	423,912	190,653	58.1	26.1	136,449	56,128
25-29	465,063	248,628	75,861	53.5	16.3	382,192	215,820	61,870	56.5	16.2	82,871	32,808
30-34	385,828	197,752	61,591	51.3	16.0	324,184	175,340	50,692	54.1	15.6	61,644	22,412
35-39	330,859	164,835	51,909	49.8	15.7	279,711	146,053	43,190	52.2	15.4	51,148	18,782
40-44	285,761	126,555	41,187	44.3	14.4	245,531	115,197	35,408	46.9	14.2	40,230	11,358
45-49	236,587	100,732	36,701	42.6	15.5	206,381	92,702	31,683	44.9	15.4	30,206	8,030
50-54	185,268	76,835	24,941	41.5	13.5	164,276	71,445	21,849	43.5	13.3	20,992	5,390
55-59	138,320	54,642	19,643	39.5	14.2	123,413	51,094	17,539	41.4	14.2	14,907	3,548
60-64	92,551	35,475	11,532	38.3	12.5	84,089	33,853	10,239	40.3	12.2	8,462	(*)
65-69	55,367	19,168	5,069	34.6	9.2	48,989	17,793	4,486	36.3	9.2	6,378	(*)
70 and over	43,372	15,262	(*)	35.2	(*)	40,296	14,574	(*)	36.2	(*)	3,076	(*)
Unknown	3,827	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,151	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,676	(*)
Male												
Total	3,080,032	1,591,590	648,833	51.7	21.1	2,666,048	1,425,188	550,617	53.5	20.7	413,984	166,402
Under 15	39,329	17,297	(*)	44.0	(*)	33,884	14,987	(*)	44.2	(*)	5,445	(*)
5-19	1,224,993	686,704	262,103	56.1	21.4	1,101,662	633,492	233,386	57.5	21.2	123,331	53,212
20-24	498,494	276,732	147,413	55.5	29.5	411,366	237,462	120,926	57.7	29.4	87,615	39,270
25-29	247,414	130,846	50,768	52.9	20.5	199,564	109,946	40,199	55.1	20.1	47,850	20,900
30-34	202,752	101,530	40,782	50.1	20.1	167,920	87,092	32,570	51.9	19.4	34,832	14,438
35-39	177,095	86,707	35,105	49.0	19.8	147,687	74,527	27,957	50.7	18.9	29,408	11,880
40-44	163,721	72,105	28,742	44.0	17.6	139,628	64,350	23,698	46.1	17.0	24,093	7,755
45-49	146,546	64,625	27,830	44.1	19.0	126,936	58,877	23,369	46.4	18.4	19,610	5,748
50-54	123,115	53,350	20,302	43.3	16.5	108,654	49,005	17,489	45.1	16.1	14,461	4,345
55-59	97,957	41,387	16,703	42.3	17.1	87,133	38,555	14,726	44.2	16.9	10,824	2,832
60-64	70,074	28,737	10,138	41.0	14.5	63,621	27,335	8,896	43.0	14.0	6,453	(*)
65-69	46,380	16,996	4,562	36.6	9.8	41,121	15,813	3,979	38.5	9.7	5,259	(*)
70 and over	38,758	13,914	(*)	35.9	(*)	36,040	13,282	(*)	36.9	(*)	2,718	(*)
Unknown	2,917	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	832	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,085	(*)
Female												
Total	2,146,656	1,105,610	328,840	51.5	15.3	1,930,303	1,042,772	310,109	54.0	16.1	216,353	62,838
Under 15	6,287	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5,783	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	504	(*)
5-19	866,989	469,975	159,325	54.2	18.4	824,971	459,140	156,005	55.7	18.9	42,018	10,535
20-24	367,306	203,308	75,658	55.4	20.6	318,472	186,450	69,727	58.5	21.9	48,834	16,858
25-29	217,649	117,782	50,093	54.1	11.5	182,628	105,874	21,671	58.0	11.9	31,022	11,908
30-34	183,076	96,222	20,809	52.6	11.4	156,264	88,248	18,122	56.5	11.6	26,812	7,974
35-39	153,764	78,128	16,804	50.8	10.9	132,024	71,226	15,233	53.9	11.5	21,740	6,902
40-44	122,040	54,450	12,445	44.6	10.2	105,903	50,847	11,710	48.0	11.1	16,137	3,603
45-49	90,041	36,107	8,871	40.1	9.9	79,445	33,825	8,314	42.6	10.5	10,596	(*)
50-54	62,153	23,485	4,639	37.8	7.5	55,622	22,440	4,360	40.3	7.8	6,531	(*)
55-59	40,363	13,255	2,940	32.8	7.3	36,280	12,539	2,813	34.6	7.8	4,083	(*)
60-64	22,477	6,738	(*)	30.0	(*)	20,468	6,518	(*)	31.8	(*)	2,009	(*)
65-69	8,987	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7,868	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,119	(*)
70 and over	4,614	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4,256	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	358	(*)
Unknown	910	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	319	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	591	(*)

<sup>1</sup> Number of applicants with first taxable wages in 1940 or 1941, based on tabulated data adjusted to include carry-over and delinquent wage items.

<sup>2</sup> Age at birthday in 1940.

<sup>3</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes 396 applicants of unknown sex and/or race.

<sup>5</sup> Not computed; sample contains less than 100 workers.

entitlement basis, so the monthly benefit termination data reflect only processed terminations rather than true terminations of entitlement. The data for monthly benefits in force reflect these processed awards and processed terminations rather than the number of beneficiaries entitled at a given date. Thus, the number of primary benefits in force December 31, 1942, excludes benefits which will be awarded in 1943 or later years with en-

titlement retroactive to 1942 or earlier, if the worker had fulfilled requirements for primary benefits in December 1942 or earlier. At the same time, this number includes cases in which the primary beneficiary died in December 1942 or earlier but in which notice of death was not received by December 31 or was received too late in December to process the termination during the month. Generally, terminations can be

Table 78.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Number of applicants for account numbers in 1941 and number and percent with first taxable wages in 1941, by age group, race, and sex<sup>1</sup>

Age group <sup>2</sup>	Total		White <sup>3</sup>		Negro	
	Applicants, 1941	Applicants with first taxable wages in 1941	Applicants, 1941	Applicants with first taxable wages in 1941	Applicants, 1941	Applicants with first taxable wages in 1941
		Number		Number		Number
Total						
Total.....	4,667,584	4,234,304	63.4	5,890,916	3,868,165	65.7
Under 15.....	105,671	63,740	59.0	91,635	47,431	51.8
15-19.....	3,068,570	2,041,485	66.5	2,807,576	1,919,456	68.4
20-24.....	932,180	611,073	65.6	772,749	531,222	68.7
25-29.....	505,748	319,789	63.2	414,132	274,495	66.3
30-34.....	454,981	286,392	62.0	387,155	253,458	65.5
35-39.....	420,297	254,642	60.6	359,721	227,321	63.2
40-44.....	339,399	196,421	57.9	295,494	177,366	60.0
45-49.....	287,142	158,543	55.2	253,659	145,565	57.4
50-54.....	210,924	116,596	55.3	189,282	108,202	57.2
55-59.....	159,845	86,855	54.3	144,278	81,602	56.6
60-64.....	100,381	55,388	55.2	92,002	52,324	56.9
65-69.....	55,070	30,411	55.2	49,363	28,248	57.2
70 and over.....	36,197	22,377	61.8	33,570	21,295	63.4
Unknown.....	1,179	(5)		300	(5)	
Total.....	4,667,584	4,234,304	63.4	5,890,916	3,868,165	65.7
Under 15.....	91,652	48,719	53.2	78,475	42,616	54.3
15-19.....	1,794,206	1,238,703	69.0	1,598,969	1,136,167	71.1
20-24.....	473,287	319,531	67.5	379,212	266,229	70.2
25-29.....	221,354	142,346	64.3	175,031	116,236	66.4
30-34.....	201,995	126,150	62.5	166,718	107,018	64.2
35-39.....	192,355	116,004	60.3	157,949	99,163	62.8
40-44.....	168,991	99,730	59.0	142,784	87,009	60.9
45-49.....	161,393	92,314	57.2	139,097	82,683	59.4
50-54.....	131,163	74,546	56.8	115,605	68,186	59.0
55-59.....	109,374	60,924	55.7	97,567	56,778	58.2
60-64.....	75,633	43,543	57.6	69,003	40,891	59.3
65-69.....	46,342	26,162	56.5	41,422	24,360	58.8
70 and over.....	32,866	20,087	63.9	30,455	20,085	65.9
Unknown.....	856	(5)		201	(5)	
Total.....	3,701,467	2,410,148	65.1	3,192,488	2,147,601	67.3
Under 15.....	91,652	48,719	53.2	78,475	42,616	54.3
15-19.....	1,794,206	1,238,703	69.0	1,598,969	1,136,167	71.1
20-24.....	473,287	319,531	67.5	379,212	266,229	70.2
25-29.....	221,354	142,346	64.3	175,031	116,236	66.4
30-34.....	201,995	126,150	62.5	166,718	107,018	64.2
35-39.....	192,355	116,004	60.3	157,949	99,163	62.8
40-44.....	168,991	99,730	59.0	142,784	87,009	60.9
45-49.....	161,393	92,314	57.2	139,097	82,683	59.4
50-54.....	131,163	74,546	56.8	115,605	68,186	59.0
55-59.....	109,374	60,924	55.7	97,567	56,778	58.2
60-64.....	75,633	43,543	57.6	69,003	40,891	59.3
65-69.....	46,342	26,162	56.5	41,422	24,360	58.8
70 and over.....	32,866	20,087	63.9	30,455	20,085	65.9
Unknown.....	856	(5)		201	(5)	
Total.....	3,701,467	2,410,148	65.1	3,192,488	2,147,601	67.3
Under 15.....	91,652	48,719	53.2	78,475	42,616	54.3
15-19.....	1,794,206	1,238,703	69.0	1,598,969	1,136,167	71.1
20-24.....	473,287	319,531	67.5	379,212	266,229	70.2
25-29.....	221,354	142,346	64.3	175,031	116,236	66.4
30-34.....	201,995	126,150	62.5	166,718	107,018	64.2
35-39.....	192,355	116,004	60.3	157,949	99,163	62.8
40-44.....	168,991	99,730	59.0	142,784	87,009	60.9
45-49.....	161,393	92,314	57.2	139,097	82,683	59.4
50-54.....	131,163	74,546	56.8	115,605	68,186	59.0
55-59.....	109,374	60,924	55.7	97,567	56,778	58.2
60-64.....	75,633	43,543	57.6	69,003	40,891	59.3
65-69.....	46,342	26,162	56.5	41,422	24,360	58.8
70 and over.....	32,866	20,087	63.9	30,455	20,085	65.9
Unknown.....	856	(5)		201	(5)	
Total.....	3,701,467	2,410,148	65.1	3,192,488	2,147,601	67.3
Under 15.....	91,652	48,719	53.2	78,475	42,616	54.3
15-19.....	1,794,206	1,238,703	69.0	1,598,969	1,136,167	71.1
20-24.....	473,287	319,531	67.5	379,212	266,229	70.2
25-29.....	221,354	142,346	64.3	175,031	116,236	66.4
30-34.....	201,995	126,150	62.5	166,718	107,018	64.2
35-39.....	192,355	116,004	60.3	157,949	99,163	62.8
40-44.....	168,991	99,730	59.0	142,784	87,009	60.9
45-49.....	161,393	92,314	57.2	139,097	82,683	59.4
50-54.....	131,163	74,546	56.8	115,605	68,186	59.0
55-59.....	109,374	60,924	55.7	97,567	56,778	58.2
60-64.....	75,633	43,543	57.6	69,003	40,891	59.3
65-69.....	46,342	26,162	56.5	41,422	24,360	58.8
70 and over.....	32,866	20,087	63.9	30,455	20,085	65.9
Unknown.....	856	(5)		201	(5)	
Total.....	3,701,467	2,410,148	65.1	3,192,488	2,147,601	67.3
Under 15.....	91,652	48,719	53.2	78,475	42,616	54.3
15-19.....	1,794,206	1,238,703	69.0	1,598,969	1,136,167	71.1
20-24.....	473,287	319,531	67.5	379,212	266,229	70.2
25-29.....	221,354	142,346	64.3	175,031	116,236	66.4
30-34.....	201,995	126,150	62.5	166,718	107,018	64.2
35-39.....	192,355	116,004	60.3	157,949	99,163	62.8
40-44.....	168,991	99,730	59.0	142,784	87,009	60.9
45-49.....	161,393	92,314	57.2	139,097	82,683	59.4
50-54.....	131,163	74,546	56.8	115,605	68,186	59.0
55-59.....	109,374	60,924	55.7	97,567	56,778	58.2
60-64.....	75,633	43,543	57.6	69,003	40,891	59.3
65-69.....	46,342	26,162	56.5	41,422	24,360	58.8
70 and over.....	32,866	20,087	63.9	30,455	20,085	65.9
Unknown.....	856	(5)		201	(5)	
Total.....	3,701,467	2,410,148	65.1	3,192,488	2,147,601	67.3
Under 15.....	91,652	48,719	53.2	78,475	42,616	54.3
15-19.....	1,794,206	1,238,703	69.0	1,598,969	1,136,167	71.1
20-24.....	473,287	319,531	67.5	379,212	266,229	70.2
25-29.....	221,354	142,346	64.3	175,031	116,236	66.4
30-34.....	201,995	126,150	62.5	166,718	107,018	64.2
35-39.....	192,355	116,004	60.3	157,949	99,163	62.8
40-44.....	168,991	99,730	59.0	142,784	87,009	60.9
45-49.....	161,393	92,314	57.2	139,097	82,683	59.4
50-54.....	131,163	74,546	56.8	115,605	68,186	59.0
55-59.....	109,374	60,924	55.7	97,567	56,778	58.2
60-64.....	75,633	43,543	57.6	69,003	40,891	59.3
65-69.....	46,342	26,162	56.5	41,422	24,360	58.8
70 and over.....	32,866	20,087	63.9	30,455	20,085	65.9
Unknown.....	856	(5)		201	(5)	
Total.....	3,701,467	2,410,148	65.1	3,192,488	2,147,601	67.3
Under 15.....	91,652	48,719	53.2	78,475	42,616	54.3
15-19.....	1,794,206	1,238,703	69.0	1,598,969	1,136,167	71.1
20-24.....	473,287	319,531	67.5	379,212	266,229	70.2
25-29.....	221,354	142,346	64.3	175,031	116,236	66.4
30-34.....	201,995	126,150	62.5	166,718	107,018	64.2
35-39.....	192,355	116,004	60.3	157,949	99,163	62.8
40-44.....	168,991	99,730	59.0	142,784	87,009	60.9
45-49.....	161,393	92,314	57.2	139,097	82,683	59.4
50-54.....	131,163	74,546	56.8	115,605	68,186	59.0
55-59.....	109,374	60,924	55.7	97,567	56,778	58.2
60-64.....	75,633	43,543	57.6	69,003	40,891	59.3
65-69.....	46,342	26,162	56.5	41,422	24,360	58.8
70 and over.....	32,866	20,087	63.9	30,455	20,085	65.9
Unknown.....	856	(5)		201	(5)	
Total.....	3,701,467	2,410,148	65.1	3,192,488	2,147,601	67.3
Under 15.....	91,652	48,719	53.2	78,475	42,616	54.3
15-19.....	1,794,206	1,238,703	69.0	1,598,969	1,136,167	71.1
20-24.....	473,287	319,531	67.5	379,212	266,229	70.2
25-29.....	221,354	142,346	64.3	175,031	116,236	66.4
30-34.....	201,995	126,150	62.5	166,718	107,018	64.2
35-39.....	192,355	116,004	60.3	157,949	99,163	62.8
40-44.....	168,991	99,730	59.0	142,784	87,009	60.9
45-49.....	161,393	92,314	57.2	139,097	82,683	59.4
50-54.....	131,163	74,546	56.8	115,605	68,186	59.0
55-59.....	109,374	60,924	55.7	97,567	56,778	58.2
60-64.....	75,633	43,543	57.6	69,003	40,891	59.3
65-69.....	46,342	26,162	56.5	41,422	24,360	58.8
70 and over.....	32,866	20,087	63.9	30,455	20,085	65.9
Unknown.....	856	(5)		201	(5)	
Total.....	3,701,467	2,410,148	65.1	3,192,488	2,147,601	67.3
Under 15.....	91,652	48,719	53.2	78,475	42,616	54.3
15-19.....	1,794,206	1,238,703	69.0	1,598,969	1,136,167	71.1
20-24.....	473,287	319,531	67.5	379,212	266,229	70.2
25-29.....	221,354	142,346	64.3	175,031	116,236	66.4
30-34.....	201,995	126,150	62.5	166,718	107,018	64.2
35-39.....	192,355	116,004	60.3	157,949	99,163	62.8
40-44.....	168,991	99,730	59.0	142,784	87,009	60.9
45-49.....	161,393	92,314	57.2	139,097	82,683	59.4
5						

Table 79.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Applicants for account numbers, by year, and estimated number of account-number holders, as of end of year, 1940-42

Year	Applicants for account numbers		Account-number holders 14 years and over as of end of year				
	Total	Cumulative total as of end of year	Number <sup>1</sup>	As percent of estimated population 14 years and over <sup>2</sup>			Total
				Male	Female	Total	
1940	5,181,709	53,730,199	50,400,000	49.2	67.6	31.5	
1941	6,677,584	60,467,783	56,500,000	54.6	73.1	36.1	
1942	7,637,416	68,105,199	63,500,000	60.7	78.4	43.2	

<sup>1</sup> Estimated by adjusting cumulative total of applicants for duplication and death.

<sup>2</sup> Population estimated by Bureau of the Census.

Table 80.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Percentage distribution of applicants for account numbers, by sex, race, and age group, for each quarter, 1942

Sex, race, and age group	Total	January-	April-	July-	October-
		March	June	September	December
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:					
Male	46.4	52.2	50.5	49.3	36.4
Female	53.6	47.8	49.5	50.7	63.6
Race:					
White <sup>1</sup>	88.1	88.1	89.8	86.5	88.4
Negro	11.9	11.9	10.2	13.5	11.6
Age group:					
Under 20	48.7	38.4	57.0	52.2	43.3
20-29	15.3	20.6	14.2	14.7	14.0
30-64	34.1	39.1	27.3	31.3	40.3
65 and over	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.4

<sup>1</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

Table 81.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Applicants for account numbers, by State, sex, and race, 1942<sup>1</sup>

State	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White <sup>2</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>2</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>2</sup>	Negro
Total	7,637,416	6,732,178	905,238	3,547,376	3,090,231	457,145	4,090,040	3,641,947	448,093
Alabama	161,738	111,367	50,371	87,408	55,175	32,233	74,330	56,192	18,138
Alaska	3,767	3,756	11	2,245	2,240	5	1,522	1,516	6
Arizona	35,596	34,071	1,525	19,474	18,750	724	16,122	15,321	801
Arkansas	127,665	96,568	31,097	70,701	50,133	20,568	56,964	46,435	10,529
California	551,778	531,804	19,974	236,710	230,517	6,193	315,068	301,287	13,781
Colorado	73,778	72,376	1,402	35,630	35,139	491	38,148	37,237	911
Connecticut	97,675	92,736	4,939	39,141	37,806	1,335	58,534	54,930	3,604
Delaware	15,835	12,460	3,375	7,182	5,651	1,531	8,653	6,809	1,844
District of Columbia	56,609	34,383	22,226	18,974	12,782	6,192	37,635	21,601	16,034
Florida	124,770	85,708	39,062	63,462	42,471	20,991	61,308	43,237	18,071
Georgia	169,214	111,484	57,730	85,241	52,502	32,739	83,973	58,982	24,991
Hawaii	20,615	20,589	26	10,350	10,336	14	10,265	10,253	12
Idaho	30,551	30,490	61	15,362	15,328	34	15,189	15,162	27
Illinois	416,972	373,917	43,055	175,239	160,482	14,757	241,733	213,435	25,298
Indiana	209,192	194,886	14,306	87,735	83,008	4,727	121,457	111,878	9,579
Iowa	111,148	109,797	1,351	49,422	48,926	496	61,726	60,871	855
Kansas	100,522	94,795	5,727	46,924	44,593	2,331	53,598	50,202	3,396
Kentucky	132,483	118,564	13,919	69,760	61,883	7,877	62,723	56,681	6,042
Louisiana	123,863	79,860	44,003	69,188	41,629	27,559	54,675	38,231	16,444
Maine	48,808	48,676	132	26,587	26,526	61	22,221	22,150	71
Maryland	110,093	82,521	27,572	45,132	35,029	10,103	64,961	47,492	17,469
Massachusetts	242,819	237,484	5,335	104,198	102,368	1,830	138,621	135,116	3,505
Michigan	299,826	278,570	21,256	127,038	119,836	7,202	172,788	158,734	14,054
Minnesota	139,168	138,219	949	67,928	67,577	351	71,240	70,642	598
Mississippi	105,297	59,738	45,559	66,272	32,899	33,373	59,025	26,839	12,186
Missouri	211,564	190,625	20,939	90,685	81,732	8,953	120,879	108,893	11,986
Montana	24,074	24,011	63	12,827	12,786	41	11,247	11,225	22
Nebraska	67,722	66,359	1,363	33,123	32,665	455	34,599	33,604	905
Nevada	10,296	9,779	517	5,828	5,631	197	4,468	4,448	320
New Hampshire	24,923	24,855	68	12,692	12,661	31	12,231	12,194	37
New Jersey	222,149	196,917	25,232	93,374	85,259	8,115	128,775	111,658	17,117
New Mexico	28,119	27,601	518	17,041	16,798	243	11,078	10,863	275
New York	780,128	717,429	62,699	340,241	320,476	19,785	433,887	396,973	42,914
North Carolina	183,820	136,041	47,779	98,578	67,569	31,009	53,242	68,472	16,770
North Dakota	19,818	19,797	21	10,520	10,513	7	9,268	9,284	14
Ohio	405,701	377,270	28,431	166,879	155,423	11,456	238,822	221,847	16,975
Oklahoma	142,531	128,028	14,503	75,635	67,301	8,334	66,896	60,727	6,169
Oregon	90,540	90,149	391	42,265	42,098	167	48,275	45,051	224
Pennsylvania	533,225	487,264	45,961	238,263	220,585	17,678	204,962	206,679	28,283
Rhode Island	40,543	39,628	915	18,714	18,358	356	21,829	21,270	559
South Carolina	100,001	63,677	36,324	55,264	28,755	26,500	44,737	34,922	9,815
South Dakota	25,081	25,056	25	14,166	14,150	16	16,915	16,906	9
Tennessee	168,739	132,659	36,080	81,972	63,209	18,763	86,767	69,450	17,317
Texas	437,731	360,016	77,715	222,847	179,560	43,287	214,884	180,456	34,428
Utah	45,666	45,434	232	21,042	20,976	66	24,624	24,458	166
Vermont	14,931	14,895	36	7,449	7,439	10	7,482	7,456	26
Virginia	149,858	106,430	43,428	75,274	50,839	24,435	74,584	55,591	18,993
Washington	139,849	138,883	966	61,789	61,398	391	78,060	77,485	575
West Virginia	85,124	80,435	4,689	42,203	39,548	2,655	42,921	40,887	2,034
Wisconsin	163,078	161,807	1,271	74,672	74,252	420	88,406	87,555	851
Wyoming	12,423	12,314	109	6,730	6,684	46	5,693	5,630	63

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 759 applicants of unknown sex and/or race.

<sup>2</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

Table 82.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Applicants for account numbers, by age group, sex, and race, 1942<sup>1</sup>

Age group <sup>2</sup>	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White <sup>3</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>3</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>3</sup>	Negro
Total	7,637,416	6,732,178	905,238	3,547,376	3,090,231	457,145	4,090,040	3,641,947	448,093
Under 15	300,309	267,809	32,500	234,681	204,614	30,067	65,628	63,195	2,433
15-19	3,420,354	3,111,364	308,990	1,778,644	1,573,932	204,712	1,641,710	1,537,432	104,276
20-24	712,266	557,479	154,787	226,179	171,308	54,871	486,087	386,171	99,918
25-29	457,617	357,581	100,036	118,851	92,265	26,586	338,766	265,316	73,453
30-34	489,649	408,174	81,475	147,376	123,625	23,751	342,273	284,549	57,724
35-39	513,960	445,514	68,446	166,468	142,679	23,789	347,492	302,835	44,651
40-44	473,293	421,180	52,113	169,716	147,792	21,924	303,577	273,388	30,181
45-49	417,021	376,924	40,097	179,430	157,067	22,363	237,591	219,857	17,731
50-54	325,015	298,462	26,553	162,619	145,478	17,141	162,396	152,984	9,415
55-59	230,311	212,685	17,626	134,713	121,793	12,920	95,598	90,892	4,700
60-64	152,676	141,662	10,714	105,807	97,257	8,550	46,869	44,705	2,166
65-69	86,033	78,604	7,429	69,904	63,399	6,505	16,129	15,205	924
70 and over	57,824	54,042	3,782	52,270	48,786	3,484	5,554	5,256	294
Unknown	1,088	398	690	718	236	482	370	162	208

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 759 applicants of unknown sex and/or race.<sup>3</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.<sup>2</sup> Age at birthday in 1942.

Table 83.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Applicants for account numbers, by age group, sex, race, and quarter, 1942

Age group <sup>1</sup>	Total	Male			Female			Total	Male			Female					
		Total	White <sup>2</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>2</sup>	Negro		Total	White <sup>2</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>2</sup>	Negro			
		January-March 1942 <sup>3</sup>									April-June 1942 <sup>4</sup>						
Total	1,215,917	634,255	554,119	80,136	581,662	517,281	64,381	1,983,931	1,002,466	892,453	110,013	981,465	889,213	92,252			
Under 15	12,970	11,849	9,988	1,861	1,121	1,029	92	55,901	47,832	40,583	7,249	8,069	7,620	449			
15-19	454,023	272,675	241,778	30,897	181,348	170,630	10,718	1,074,918	587,268	532,251	55,017	487,650	465,007	22,645			
20-24	158,839	63,997	51,041	12,956	94,842	79,059	15,783	181,556	62,383	49,395	12,988	119,173	97,807	21,366			
25-29	91,212	30,444	24,640	5,804	60,768	49,269	11,499	100,111	27,489	22,009	5,480	72,622	57,589	15,035			
30-34	95,390	36,503	31,421	5,082	58,887	49,915	8,972	105,178	35,441	30,490	4,951	69,737	58,367	11,370			
35-39	97,021	39,479	34,457	5,022	57,542	50,607	6,935	109,889	41,266	36,001	5,265	68,623	59,948	8,675			
40-44	87,539	39,376	34,663	4,713	48,163	43,352	4,811	100,346	43,636	38,373	5,263	56,710	50,848	5,865			
45-49	74,735	49,010	35,346	4,664	34,725	31,983	2,742	84,379	41,711	37,158	4,553	42,668	39,262	3,406			
50-54	56,467	33,813	30,455	3,358	22,654	21,145	1,509	65,004	36,879	33,702	3,177	28,125	26,316	1,809			
55-59	39,078	26,461	24,047	2,414	12,617	11,861	756	46,477	29,995	27,627	2,368	16,482	15,565	917			
60-64	25,067	19,060	17,540	1,520	6,007	5,672	335	30,901	23,017	21,412	1,605	7,884	7,448	436			
65-69	13,962	11,823	10,658	1,165	2,139	1,984	155	17,402	14,697	13,430	1,267	2,705	2,528	177			
70 and over	9,493	8,684	8,049	635	809	761	48	11,599	10,679	9,956	723	920	871	49			
Unknown	121	81	36	45	40	14	26	270	173	66	107	97	37	60			
July-September 1942 <sup>5</sup>																	
Total	2,279,216	1,124,041	959,528	164,513	1,155,175	1,011,565	143,610	2,158,352	786,014	684,131	102,483	1,371,738	1,223,888	147,550			
Under 15	109,798	92,608	80,392	12,216	17,190	16,154	1,036	121,640	82,392	73,651	8,741	39,248	38,392	556			
15-19	1,079,424	591,304	513,527	77,777	488,120	449,126	38,994	811,989	327,397	286,376	41,021	484,592	452,669	31,926			
20-24	205,490	65,816	53,632	19,184	139,674	108,354	31,320	166,381	33,983	24,210	9,743	132,398	100,951	31,447			
25-29	129,773	35,753	26,591	9,162	94,020	71,843	22,177	136,521	25,165	19,025	6,140	111,356	86,615	24,741			
30-34	136,164	43,078	34,908	8,170	93,086	75,542	17,544	152,917	32,354	26,806	5,548	120,563	100,725	19,538			
35-39	139,279	46,988	39,150	7,888	92,291	78,862	13,429	167,771	38,735	33,071	5,664	129,036	113,418	15,618			
40-44	125,989	46,299	39,574	6,725	79,690	70,900	8,790	159,419	40,405	35,182	5,223	119,014	108,288	10,726			
45-49	113,319	50,672	43,346	7,326	62,647	57,495	5,152	144,588	47,037	41,217	5,820	97,551	91,117	6,434			
50-54	90,633	47,225	41,453	5,772	43,408	40,655	2,753	113,220	45,011	40,177	4,834	68,209	64,868	3,341			
55-59	65,043	39,037	34,735	4,302	26,006	24,641	1,365	79,713	39,220	35,384	3,836	40,493	38,825	1,668			
60-64	43,277	30,346	27,527	2,819	12,981	12,315	616	53,122	33,075	30,469	2,606	20,047	19,270	777			
65-69	24,456	19,979	17,957	2,022	4,477	4,195	282	30,213	23,405	21,354	2,051	6,808	6,498	310			
70 and over	16,168	14,651	13,652	909	1,517	1,433	84	20,564	18,256	17,129	1,127	2,308	2,191	117			
Unknown	403	285	84	201	118	50	68	294	179	50	129	115	61	54			

<sup>1</sup> Age at birthday in 1942.<sup>4</sup> Excludes 159 applicants of unknown sex and/or race.<sup>2</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.<sup>5</sup> Excludes 294 applicants of unknown sex and/or race.<sup>3</sup> Excludes 2 applicants of unknown sex and/or race.<sup>6</sup> Excludes 304 applicants of unknown sex and/or race.

**Table 84.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Monthly benefits awarded, by type of entitlement, 1942<sup>1</sup>**

[Corrected to May 22, 1943]

Type of beneficiary	Total	Initially entitled	Subsequently entitled
Total	258,116	243,733	14,383
Primary beneficiary	99,622	99,622	
Wife	33,250	24,907	8,343
Child of primary beneficiary	4,859	4,752	107
Child of deceased worker	72,525	71,118	1,407
Widow, aged 65 or over	14,774	11,083	3,691
Widow with 1 or more child beneficiaries in her care	31,820	31,159	661
Parent	1,266	1,092	174

<sup>1</sup> Based on 20-percent sample.

processed much more promptly than awards, so that in-force data understate, rather than overstate, the true entitlement situation.

In general, the withholding of benefits because of employment of the beneficiary, employment of entitled husband or father if a primary beneficiary,

**Table 85.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Workers on whose wages claims for monthly benefits were awarded, beneficiaries represented, and monthly amount of benefits, by sex of worker and family classification of beneficiaries, 1942<sup>1</sup>**

[Corrected to May 22, 1943]

Characteristics of worker and family classification of beneficiaries	Number of workers	Number of beneficiaries	Monthly amount of benefits <sup>2</sup>	Average primary benefit per worker	Average monthly amount per family
All workers or beneficiaries	151,629	243,733	\$4,447,784	\$24.43	\$29.33
Workers entitled to primary benefits, and their dependents:					
Male worker:					
Worker only	58,379	58,379	1,408,244	24.12	24.12
Worker and wife	24,887	49,774	930,595	24.98	37.39
Worker and 1 or more children	3,355	8,077	130,735	23.12	33.89
Worker, wife, and 1 or more children	20	60	954	23.90	47.70
Female worker:					
Worker only	12,971	12,971	248,129	19.13	19.13
Worker and 1 child	10	20	227	15.18	22.70
Survivors of deceased workers:					
Male worker:					
Widow only	11,490	11,490	229,104	26.49	19.94
Widow and 1 or more children	30,752	82,194	1,260,090	26.78	440.98
1 or more children	7,921	18,492	214,649	22.80	327.10
Either or both parents	717	797	10,638	26.66	14.84
Female worker:					
1 or more children	863	1,184	10,796	16.62	312.51
Either or both parents	264	295	3,623	24.50	13.72

<sup>1</sup> Based on 20-percent sample. Supplementary and survivor benefits relate to initial entitlements only.<sup>2</sup> Monthly amount awarded to all beneficiaries without adjustment for deductions.<sup>3</sup> Average amount per family varied according to number of children entitled.<sup>4</sup> Average amount per family was \$34.38 for widow and 1 child entitled to benefits, \$46.38 for widow and 2 children entitled, \$50.52 for widow and 3 or more children entitled.**Table 86.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Workers on whose wages claims for primary benefits were awarded, by sex of worker and family classification of beneficiaries, 1942<sup>1</sup>**

[Corrected to May 22, 1943]

Sex and marital status of worker and entitlement of wife	Total workers	Workers with 1 or more children entitled	Workers with no children entitled
Total	99,622	3,385	96,237
Male, total	86,641	3,375	83,266
Married:			
Wife entitled to wife's benefits	24,907	20	24,887
Wife not entitled to wife's benefits	37,902	2,971	34,931
Other <sup>2</sup>	23,832	334	23,448
Female, total	12,981	10	12,971

<sup>1</sup> Based on 20-percent sample. Supplementary benefits relate to initial entitlements only.<sup>2</sup> Single, widowed, divorced, and unknown marital status.

nonattendance at school, or failure to have care of an entitled child, would be shown under "conditional-payment status—suspensions." If, however, some payments were not withheld during the months when those causes operated, and if the causes have since ceased to operate, the benefit is shown in deferred-payment status until the correct total number of monthly payments have been withheld. Thus, if a primary beneficiary returns

**Table 87.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Deceased workers on whose wages claims for monthly benefits or lump-sum payments were awarded, by sex of worker and family classification of beneficiaries, 1942<sup>1</sup>**

[Corrected to May 22, 1943]

Sex and marital status of worker and entitlement of widow	Total	Workers with 1 or more children entitled	Workers with 1 or both parents entitled	Workers with no children or parents entitled
Total	155,339	39,536	981	11,490
Male, total	139,904	38,673	717	11,490
Married:				
Widow entitled to widow's benefits	11,083	10	11,073	-----
Widow entitled to widow's current benefits	31,159	30,742	-----	417
Widow not entitled to widow's or widow's current benefits	59,975	4,889	-----	55,086
Other <sup>2</sup>	37,687	3,032	717	33,938
Female, total	15,435	863	264	14,308

<sup>1</sup> Based on 20-percent sample. Survivor benefits relate to initial entitlements only.<sup>2</sup> Represents widows of deceased primary beneficiaries having 1 or more children entitled to child's benefits prior to death of primary beneficiary.<sup>3</sup> Single, widowed, divorced, and unknown marital status.

to covered employment and renders services for wages of \$15 or more a month in February and March but the February payment was not stopped, his benefit would be shown as in current-payment status for February, in conditional-payment status (suspension) for March, and finally in deferred-payment status for April; despite the fact that he is no longer in covered employment in April, it is necessary to withhold payment in that month to to make up for the payment not withheld in February.

Benefits in frozen status result from different

conditions. A primary benefit that is in frozen status because of employment of the beneficiary results from the fact that the beneficiary did not leave covered employment at the time of his entitlement to benefits. If an eligible worker expects that his earnings will decline or if he is already earning less than his previous average, he may file application for benefits even though he expects to continue working. By filing at this time he freezes the rate of his primary benefit, whereas if he did not file until a later date his benefit might be smaller. If his wife or children

Table 88.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Number and monthly amount of primary benefits awarded<sup>1</sup> in 1942 and benefits in force,<sup>2</sup> December 31, 1942, by age, race, and sex of beneficiary*

[Corrected to Apr. 14, 1943]

Age <sup>3</sup>	Awarded, 1942						In force, Dec. 31, 1942					
	Total		White		Other races		Total		White		Other races	
	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount
Total												
65	99,622	\$2,355,039	95,316	\$2,278,989	4,306	\$76,050	313,484	\$7,198,998	299,905	\$6,962,314	13,579	\$236,684
66	22,792	552,843	21,989	538,086	803	14,757	22,180	538,170	21,404	523,993	776	14,177
67	15,467	364,382	14,713	350,669	754	13,713	38,269	895,183	36,643	865,719	1,626	29,464
68	9,705	226,904	9,184	217,691	521	9,213	45,151	1,020,702	43,134	985,287	2,017	35,415
69	7,926	186,498	7,507	179,493	419	7,005	46,520	1,029,215	44,130	989,536	2,390	33,679
70	6,762	157,175	6,437	151,583	325	5,337	38,286	839,553	36,514	810,466	1,772	29,387
71	7,059	166,418	6,743	160,858	316	5,560	27,024	613,983	25,659	590,129	1,365	23,854
72	5,808	137,153	5,565	132,882	243	4,271	17,380	414,995	16,642	401,801	738	13,194
73	5,242	121,704	4,984	117,115	258	4,589	16,484	389,801	15,722	376,172	762	13,629
74	4,087	95,799	3,932	93,198	155	2,601	13,242	312,376	12,783	304,245	459	8,131
75-79	3,431	80,631	3,313	78,547	118	2,084	11,129	262,153	10,766	255,653	363	6,500
80 and over	9,023	211,787	8,720	206,496	303	5,291	29,460	689,650	28,447	671,692	1,013	17,968
Total	2,320	53,745	2,229	52,116	91	1,629	8,359	192,917	8,061	187,621	298	5,296
Male												
Total	86,641	\$2,106,026	82,693	\$2,035,277	3,948	\$70,749	273,914	\$6,460,093	261,447	\$6,239,416	12,467	\$220,677
65	19,096	483,065	18,378	469,521	718	13,544	18,526	469,157	17,835	456,193	601	12,964
66	13,177	321,050	12,493	308,394	684	12,656	32,355	785,648	30,890	758,568	1,465	27,050
67	8,322	200,239	7,839	191,567	483	8,672	38,653	902,009	36,806	869,033	1,847	32,976
68	6,830	165,075	6,446	158,589	384	6,486	40,239	915,422	38,066	873,713	2,173	36,705
69	5,891	140,474	5,590	135,477	301	4,997	33,319	751,483	31,691	724,065	1,628	27,418
70	6,214	150,084	5,922	144,907	292	5,177	23,855	554,383	22,588	531,968	1,267	22,415
71	5,167	124,436	4,939	120,430	228	4,006	15,485	376,788	14,798	364,458	687	12,330
72	4,707	111,239	4,466	106,893	241	4,337	14,746	355,342	14,030	342,384	716	12,958
73	3,667	87,521	3,520	85,047	147	2,474	11,899	285,792	11,480	278,267	419	7,325
74	3,111	74,342	3,001	72,391	110	1,951	10,062	241,055	9,716	234,561	346	6,224
75-79	8,319	198,276	8,043	193,337	276	4,939	26,988	641,497	26,041	624,441	947	17,056
80 and over	2,140	50,234	2,056	48,724	84	1,510	7,787	181,487	7,506	176,465	281	5,022
Female												
Total	12,981	\$249,013	12,623	\$243,712	358	\$5,301	39,570	\$738,905	38,458	\$722,898	1,112	\$16,007
65	3,696	69,778	3,611	68,565	85	1,213	3,654	69,013	3,569	67,800	85	1,213
66	2,290	43,332	2,220	42,275	70	1,057	5,914	109,535	5,753	107,151	161	2,384
67	1,383	26,665	1,345	26,124	38	541	6,498	118,693	6,328	116,254	170	2,439
68	1,096	21,423	1,061	20,904	35	519	6,281	113,793	6,064	110,823	217	2,970
69	871	16,701	847	16,361	24	340	4,967	88,370	4,823	86,401	144	1,969
70	845	16,334	821	15,951	24	383	3,169	59,600	3,071	58,161	98	1,439
71	641	12,717	626	12,452	15	265	1,895	38,207	1,844	37,343	51	864
72	535	10,474	518	10,222	17	252	1,733	34,459	1,692	33,788	46	671
73	420	8,278	412	8,151	8	127	1,343	26,584	1,303	25,978	40	606
74	320	6,289	312	6,156	8	133	1,067	21,068	1,050	20,792	17	276
75-79	704	13,511	677	13,159	27	352	2,472	48,153	2,406	47,251	66	902
80 and over	180	3,511	173	3,392	7	119	572	11,430	555	11,156	17	274

<sup>1</sup> Without adjustment for deductions, changes in number or amount, or terminations.

<sup>2</sup> See table 93, footnote 1.

<sup>3</sup> Age at birthday in 1942.

Table 89.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Number and monthly amount of wife's and widow's benefits awarded<sup>1</sup> in 1942 and benefits in force,<sup>2</sup> December 31, 1942, by age and race of beneficiary

[Corrected to Apr. 14, 1943]

Age <sup>3</sup>	Awarded, 1942						In force, Dec. 31, 1942					
	Total		White		Other races		Total		White		Other races	
	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount
Wife's benefits												
Total...	33,250	\$414,402	32,542	\$407,731	708	\$6,671	88,828	\$1,085,543	86,882	\$1,067,539	1,946	\$18,004
34	1	12	1	12	0	0	1	12	1	12	0	0
35	9,054	113,244	8,809	111,718	155	1,326	8,678	108,393	8,531	106,951	147	1,442
36	5,138	64,136	4,999	62,846	139	1,290	12,180	150,311	11,884	147,488	296	2,823
37	3,676	45,657	3,561	44,683	115	1,074	12,496	151,624	12,187	148,835	309	2,789
38	2,954	36,970	2,896	36,470	58	500	11,268	137,229	10,978	134,596	290	2,633
39	2,610	31,595	2,455	31,082	55	513	9,220	112,372	9,025	110,608	195	1,764
40	2,234	27,702	2,195	27,304	39	398	8,034	96,813	7,857	95,177	177	1,636
41	1,655	20,712	1,622	20,384	33	328	5,960	73,563	5,840	72,421	120	1,142
42	1,464	18,176	1,429	17,843	35	333	5,063	62,020	4,939	60,881	124	1,139
43	1,206	15,012	1,185	14,816	21	196	4,029	49,252	3,957	48,554	72	698
44	895	10,952	882	10,824	13	128	3,114	37,708	3,060	37,217	54	491
45-79	2,088	25,707	2,050	25,381	38	326	7,311	88,841	7,179	87,639	132	1,202
80 and over...	375	4,527	368	4,468	7	59	1,474	17,405	1,444	17,160	30	245
Widow's benefits												
Total...	14,774	\$296,181	14,336	\$289,518	438	\$6,663	28,966	\$584,354	28,167	\$572,154	799	\$12,200
35	3,640	74,213	3,534	72,983	106	1,630	3,595	73,321	3,491	71,724	104	1,597
36	1,944	38,544	1,878	37,561	66	983	4,037	81,127	3,930	79,527	107	1,600
37	1,620	32,243	1,556	31,282	64	961	3,803	76,133	3,669	74,058	134	2,075
38	1,348	26,709	1,306	26,063	42	646	3,330	66,667	3,222	65,040	108	1,627
39	1,184	23,300	1,147	22,747	37	553	2,792	55,596	2,717	54,460	75	1,136
40	1,020	20,301	992	19,905	28	396	2,348	47,107	2,283	46,155	65	952
41	784	15,656	760	15,293	24	363	1,813	36,701	1,759	35,889	54	812
42	735	14,872	720	14,612	15	260	1,660	33,989	1,622	33,371	38	618
43	593	11,943	580	11,738	13	205	1,292	26,199	1,262	25,724	30	475
44	456	9,130	445	8,949	11	181	1,026	20,699	1,003	20,333	23	366
45-79	1,181	23,907	1,153	23,488	28	419	2,652	54,147	2,603	53,397	49	750
80 and over...	269	5,363	265	5,297	4	66	618	12,668	606	12,476	12	192

<sup>1</sup> Without adjustment for deductions, changes in number or amount, or terminations.<sup>2</sup> See table 93, footnote 1.<sup>3</sup> Age at birthday in 1942. Person with birthday on Jan. 1, 1943, is shown as age 64; by definition, such person attained age 65 Dec. 31, 1942, because regulations provide that a particular age is attained on day preceding birthday.Table 90.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Number and monthly amount of widow's current benefits awarded<sup>1</sup> in 1942 and benefits in force,<sup>2</sup> December 31, 1942, by age and race of beneficiary

[Corrected to Apr. 14, 1943]

Age group <sup>3</sup>	Awarded, 1942						In force, Dec. 31, 1942					
	Total		White		Other races		Total		White		Other races	
	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount
Total...	31,820	\$622,384	29,559	\$591,885	2,261	\$30,499	71,574	\$1,399,431	66,422	\$1,329,660	5,152	\$69,771
Under 20...	238	3,627	195	3,030	43	597	297	4,493	236	3,643	61	530
20-24	2,005	32,208	1,724	24,732	281	3,476	3,478	55,077	2,940	48,423	538	6,654
25-29	3,348	58,774	2,975	54,037	373	4,737	7,110	122,993	6,216	111,565	894	11,428
30-34	4,133	78,781	3,700	73,157	433	5,624	9,595	179,511	8,580	166,279	1,015	13,232
35-39	5,026	100,861	4,653	95,676	373	5,185	11,808	235,353	10,942	223,275	866	12,078
40-44	5,453	112,375	5,157	108,072	296	4,303	12,802	263,680	12,065	253,082	737	10,598
45-49	5,325	110,316	5,105	107,216	220	3,100	12,497	259,711	11,995	252,466	502	7,245
50-54	4,031	81,145	3,872	78,823	159	2,322	9,274	186,377	8,903	181,070	371	5,307
55-59	1,883	37,070	1,813	36,112	70	958	4,041	79,301	3,904	77,378	137	1,923
60-64	366	6,963	353	6,766	13	197	618	12,444	619	12,019	29	425
65 and over...	12	264	12	264	0	0	24	491	22	460	2	31

<sup>1</sup> Without adjustment for deductions, changes in number or amount, or terminations.<sup>2</sup> See table 93, footnote 1.<sup>3</sup> Age at birthday in 1942.

Table 91.—*Old-age and survivors insurance: Number and monthly amount of child's benefits awarded<sup>1</sup> in 1942 and benefits in force,<sup>2</sup> December 31, 1942, by age, race, and sex of beneficiary*

[Corrected to Apr. 14, 1943]

Age <sup>3</sup>	Awarded, 1942						In force, Dec. 31, 1942					
	Total		White		Other races		Total		White		Other races	
	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount
Total												
Total	77,384	\$950,351	68,974	\$875,164	8,410	\$75,187	185,720	\$2,266,304	166,153	\$2,090,793	19,567	\$175,511
Under 1	2,021	23,171	1,825	21,489	196	1,682	2,004	23,036	1,811	21,376	193	1,660
1	3,000	33,972	2,597	30,500	403	3,472	4,706	53,563	4,127	48,885	579	4,978
2	3,065	35,003	2,645	31,387	420	3,616	6,930	78,825	6,030	70,986	900	7,839
3	3,075	35,918	2,646	32,228	429	3,590	7,742	89,270	6,721	80,622	1,021	8,648
4	3,213	37,548	2,795	33,988	418	3,560	8,235	96,124	7,240	87,550	995	8,574
5	3,403	40,222	2,930	36,059	473	4,163	8,660	101,063	7,491	90,908	1,169	10,155
6	3,449	40,682	2,977	36,526	472	4,156	8,855	104,296	7,717	94,261	1,138	10,035
7	3,558	42,494	3,117	38,674	441	3,820	9,175	108,629	8,048	98,772	1,127	9,857
8	3,753	45,077	3,254	40,625	499	4,452	9,709	115,819	8,484	104,903	1,225	10,916
9	3,770	46,051	3,307	41,966	463	4,085	9,982	120,656	8,833	110,490	1,149	10,166
10	4,248	51,942	3,753	47,690	495	4,252	10,885	132,395	9,608	120,998	1,277	11,397
11	4,440	54,894	3,989	50,834	451	4,060	11,491	140,816	10,336	130,480	1,155	10,336
12	4,849	60,756	4,352	56,264	497	4,492	12,545	156,191	11,290	144,723	1,255	11,468
13	5,096	63,992	4,602	59,506	494	4,486	13,272	165,469	12,005	153,975	1,267	11,494
14	5,594	69,912	5,047	64,836	547	5,076	14,501	180,993	13,142	168,500	1,359	12,493
15	5,900	74,388	5,346	69,356	554	5,032	15,504	195,020	14,128	182,240	1,378	12,780
16	5,936	76,652	5,474	72,215	462	4,437	16,056	204,698	14,754	192,706	1,262	11,992
17	5,710	74,728	5,268	70,545	442	4,183	15,468	199,441	14,348	188,718	1,120	10,723
18	3,191	41,590	2,948	39,225	243	2,365	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	104	1,237	95	1,152	9	85	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	9	122	7	99	2	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Male												
Total	38,913	\$479,097	34,788	\$442,155	4,125	\$36,942	94,552	\$1,154,395	84,627	\$1,065,495	9,925	\$88,900
Under 1	1,039	11,977	943	11,112	96	865	1,035	11,962	939	11,094	96	868
1	1,516	17,357	1,316	15,609	200	1,748	2,431	27,860	2,132	25,289	299	2,591
2	1,542	17,497	1,344	15,777	198	1,720	3,544	39,664	3,096	36,120	448	3,844
3	1,527	17,902	1,329	16,233	198	1,669	3,986	45,923	3,467	41,578	519	4,345
4	1,635	19,035	1,426	17,204	209	1,831	4,309	50,341	3,797	45,920	512	4,421
5	1,729	20,339	1,476	18,081	253	2,258	4,461	51,896	3,830	46,361	631	5,535
6	1,745	20,624	1,515	18,601	230	2,023	4,539	53,728	3,979	48,799	560	4,929
7	1,807	21,553	1,565	19,521	242	2,032	4,654	55,196	4,063	50,075	591	5,121
8	1,853	22,678	1,624	20,605	229	2,073	4,864	58,641	4,272	53,353	592	5,288
9	1,903	23,134	1,676	21,109	227	2,025	5,042	61,076	4,491	56,207	551	4,869
10	2,180	26,803	1,939	24,723	241	2,080	5,605	68,068	4,939	62,092	666	5,976
11	2,07	27,278	1,982	25,308	225	1,970	5,820	71,364	5,226	66,169	594	5,195
12	2,456	30,848	2,202	28,579	254	2,269	6,408	79,925	5,762	74,041	646	5,884
13	2,577	32,451	2,352	30,383	225	2,068	6,665	82,915	6,015	77,042	650	5,873
14	2,789	34,816	2,524	32,375	265	2,441	7,296	91,260	6,591	84,764	705	6,496
15	3,030	38,450	2,737	35,793	293	2,657	7,837	98,683	7,139	92,164	698	6,519
16	2,904	37,594	2,689	35,531	215	2,063	8,035	102,459	7,412	96,580	623	5,879
17	2,871	37,719	2,672	35,832	199	1,887	8,021	103,134	7,477	97,867	544	5,267
18	1,544	20,324	1,424	19,126	120	1,198	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	54	660	50	618	4	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	5	58	3	35	2	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female												
Total	38,471	\$471,254	34,186	\$433,009	4,285	\$38,245	91,168	\$1,111,909	81,526	\$1,025,238	9,642	\$86,611
Under 1	982	11,194	882	10,377	100	817	969	11,074	872	10,282	97	792
1	4,648	16,615	1,281	14,891	203	1,724	2,275	25,703	1,995	23,316	280	2,387
2	1,523	17,506	1,301	15,610	222	1,896	3,386	29,861	2,934	34,866	452	3,995
3	1,548	18,016	1,317	15,995	231	2,021	3,756	43,347	3,264	39,044	502	4,303
4	1,578	18,513	1,369	16,784	209	1,729	3,926	45,783	3,443	41,630	483	4,153
5	1,674	19,883	1,454	17,978	220	1,905	4,199	49,167	3,661	44,547	538	4,620
6	1,704	20,058	1,462	17,925	242	2,133	4,316	50,568	3,738	45,462	578	5,106
7	1,751	20,941	1,552	19,153	199	1,788	4,521	53,433	3,985	48,697	536	4,736
8	1,900	22,399	1,630	20,020	270	2,379	4,845	57,178	4,212	51,550	633	5,628
9	1,867	22,917	1,631	20,857	236	2,060	4,940	59,580	4,342	54,283	598	5,297
10	2,068	25,139	1,814	22,967	254	2,172	5,280	64,327	4,669	58,906	611	5,421
11	2,233	27,616	2,007	25,526	226	2,090	5,671	69,452	5,110	64,311	561	5,141
12	2,393	29,908	2,150	27,685	243	2,223	6,137	76,266	5,528	70,682	609	5,584
13	2,519	31,541	2,250	29,123	269	2,418	6,607	82,554	5,990	76,933	617	5,621
14	2,805	35,096	2,523	32,461	282	2,635	7,205	89,733	6,551	83,736	654	5,997
15	2,870	35,938	2,609	33,563	261	2,375	7,667	96,337	6,989	90,076	678	6,261
16	3,032	39,058	2,785	36,684	247	2,374	8,021	102,239	7,382	96,126	639	6,113
17	2,839	37,009	2,596	34,713	243	2,296	7,447	96,307	6,871	90,851	576	5,456
18	1,647	21,266	1,524	20,099	123	1,167	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	50	577	45	534	5	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	4	64	4	64	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Without adjustment for deductions, changes in number or amount, or terminations.<sup>2</sup> See table 93, footnote 1.<sup>3</sup> Age at birthday in 1942; therefore some children represented as age 18. Children aged 19 or 20 represent cases in which award was delayed pending receipt of evidence.

also file for wife's and child's benefits, their benefits will also be shown to be in frozen status. When survivor monthly benefits are in frozen status, it is because the beneficiary has decided, or instance, to remain at work or stay out of school, but he can begin receiving payments without further application (other than notice) when the condition causing deduction terminates.

The amount of monthly benefits certified in a given month is not equal to the amount of monthly benefits in force in current-payment status as of the end of that month, since retroactive payments

are included in the former but not in the latter, and also since some changes in status made after certification for the month may be reflected in the in-force data. The number of monthly benefits certified differs from the number of monthly benefits in force in current-payment status for the latter of these two reasons. The number of monthly benefits certified should be regarded as approximately the number of checks for monthly benefits which the Treasury Department would issue in response to the Board's certifications (though the checks are issued in the month fol-

Table 92.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Number and monthly amount of parent's benefits awarded<sup>1</sup> in 1942 and benefits in force,<sup>2</sup> December 31, 1942, by age, race, and sex of beneficiary

[Corrected to Apr. 14, 1943]

Age <sup>3</sup>	Awarded, 1942						In force, Dec. 31, 1942					
	Total		White		Other races		Total		White		Other races	
	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount
Total												
35	1,266	\$16,697	1,147	\$15,414	119	\$1,283	3,045	\$39,693	2,751	\$36,578	294	\$3,115
36	131	1,617	118	1,484	13	133	126	1,546	113	1,413	13	133
37	116	1,421	101	1,262	15	159	221	2,716	197	2,464	24	252
38	79	997	68	879	11	118	225	2,808	197	2,511	28	297
39	75	983	64	859	11	124	206	2,606	176	2,279	30	327
40	71	914	60	795	11	119	196	2,462	171	2,106	25	266
41	76	990	71	930	6	60	205	2,668	190	2,513	15	155
42	64	842	60	806	4	36	190	2,482	170	2,280	20	202
43	69	909	61	817	8	92	215	2,798	188	2,512	27	286
44	66	886	60	821	6	65	184	2,406	164	2,190	20	216
45	58	807	52	750	6	57	159	2,073	141	1,904	18	169
46	243	3,322	224	3,116	19	206	605	8,147	555	7,607	50	540
47	218	3,009	208	2,895	10	114	613	6,981	489	6,709	24	272
Male												
Total	302	\$3,896	268	\$3,532	34	\$364	659	\$8,255	586	\$7,503	73	\$752
35	21	253	18	223	3	30	20	241	17	211	3	30
36	21	267	19	233	2	24	41	514	39	490	2	24
37	19	240	17	218	2	22	52	608	47	654	5	54
38	21	265	19	245	2	20	46	550	42	510	4	40
39	13	157	9	113	4	41	36	424	27	331	9	93
40	20	237	17	203	3	34	43	524	40	498	3	26
41	18	222	16	202	2	20	42	511	37	460	5	51
42	20	277	18	250	2	27	53	676	47	613	6	63
43	17	210	16	200	1	10	41	508	37	468	4	40
44	12	153	9	128	3	25	34	403	27	342	7	61
45	64	863	57	787	7	76	148	1,946	130	1,752	18	194
46	56	752	53	720	3	32	103	1,350	96	1,274	7	76
Female												
Total	964	\$12,801	879	\$11,882	85	\$919	2,386	\$31,438	2,165	\$29,075	221	\$2,363
35	110	1,364	100	1,261	10	103	106	1,305	96	1,202	10	103
36	95	1,154	82	1,019	13	135	180	2,202	158	1,974	22	228
37	60	757	51	661	9	96	173	2,200	150	1,957	23	243
38	54	718	45	614	9	104	160	2,056	134	1,769	26	287
39	58	757	51	682	7	75	160	2,038	144	1,865	16	173
40	56	753	54	727	2	26	162	2,144	150	2,015	12	129
41	46	620	44	604	2	16	148	1,971	133	1,820	15	151
42	49	632	43	567	6	65	162	2,122	141	1,899	21	223
43	49	676	44	621	5	65	143	1,898	127	1,722	16	176
44	46	654	43	622	3	32	125	1,670	114	1,562	11	108
45	179	2,459	167	2,329	12	130	457	6,201	425	5,855	32	346
46	162	2,257	155	2,175	7	82	410	5,631	393	5,435	17	196

<sup>1</sup> Without adjustment for deductions, changes in number or amount, or terminations.

<sup>2</sup> See table 93, footnote 1.

<sup>3</sup> Age at birthday in 1942.

Table 93.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Number and monthly amount of benefits in force<sup>1</sup> in each payment status,<sup>2</sup> December 31, 1941 and 1942, and actions effected in 1942, by type of benefit

Status of benefit and action	Total		Primary		Wife's		Child's		Widow's		Widow's current		Parent's	
	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount
In force, Dec. 31, 1941 <sup>3</sup>	483,579	\$8,755,838	231,310	\$5,247,742	63,873	\$771,989	123,164	\$1,496,965	15,162	\$307,029	48,076	\$936,270	1,994	\$25,843
Current-payment status	433,722	7,815,332	199,966	4,539,336	57,060	690,782	117,410	1,431,504	14,963	302,481	42,339	825,502	1,984	25,727
Deferred-payment status	3,554	69,078	2,615	56,570	498	5,723	229	2,414	115	2,716	89	1,559	8	96
Conditional-payment status	46,303	901,428	28,729	651,836	6,315	75,484	5,525	63,047	84	1,832	5,648	109,209	2	20
Suspended	32,797	607,152	20,238	432,362	4,158	46,732	4,422	49,888	51	1,100	3,926	77,050	2	20
Frozen	13,506	294,276	8,491	219,474	2,157	28,752	1,103	13,159	33	732	1,722	32,159	0	0
Actions in 1942: <sup>4</sup>														
Benefits awarded	258,116	4,655,054	99,622	2,355,039	33,250	414,402	77,384	950,351	14,774	296,181	31,820	622,354	1,266	16,697
Entitlements terminated <sup>5</sup>	50,069	883,924	17,457	409,456	8,304	101,700	14,785	187,726	975	19,151	8,328	162,952	220	2,939
Net adjustments <sup>6</sup>	-9	17,355	9	5,673	9	852	-43	6,714	5	295	6	3,729	5	92
In force, Dec. 31, 1942 <sup>4</sup>	691,617	12,574,323	313,484	7,198,998	88,828	1,085,543	185,720	2,266,304	28,966	584,354	71,574	1,399,431	3,045	39,693
Current-payment status	598,342	10,781,532	260,129	5,958,797	76,634	940,782	172,505	2,111,919	28,631	576,946	57,435	1,123,834	3,008	39,250
Deferred-payment status	2,402	46,070	1,660	35,543	297	3,463	206	2,224	101	2,453	135	2,346	3	41
Conditional-payment status	90,873	1,746,721	51,695	1,174,658	11,897	141,298	13,009	152,161	234	4,955	14,004	273,247	34	402
Suspended	74,417	1,358,365	42,734	934,189	9,474	108,102	11,150	129,395	141	2,865	10,883	213,424	33	390
Frozen	16,456	358,356	8,961	240,469	2,423	33,196	1,859	22,766	93	2,090	3,119	59,823	1	12

<sup>1</sup> Represents total benefits awarded after adjustment for terminations and subsequent changes in number and amount of benefits, cumulative beginning January 1940.

<sup>2</sup> Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or deduction of fixed amount which is less than current month's benefit. Benefit in deferred-payment status is one withheld entirely for definite period. Benefit in conditional-payment status is one withheld entirely for indefinite period; if previously in current or deferred-payment status, it is a suspended benefit; otherwise it is a frozen benefit.

<sup>3</sup> Corrected to Feb. 7, 1942.

<sup>4</sup> Corrected to Feb. 16, 1943.

<sup>5</sup> Benefit is terminated if beneficiary loses entitlement to benefit because of death or other reasons specified in 1939 amendments, sec. 202.

<sup>6</sup> Adjustments result from operation of maximum and minimum provisions of 1939 amendments, sec. 203 (a) and (b), and from other administrative actions.

lowing the month of certification). When reviewed in this light it will be seen that the number of benefits certified, totaled over a 3-month or 12-month period, does not represent the number of beneficiaries at the end of the period, the average number of beneficiaries during the period, or the total number who were beneficiaries at some time during the period. The figure is therefore chiefly of administrative importance as representing the total number of checks payable with respect to certifications of the period. Divided into the total amount certified, it indicates the average benefit check payable for the period but not the average monthly benefit for the period.

### Lump-Sum Payments

Lump-sum payments awarded under the 1939 amendments are those awarded with respect to insured workers who died on or after January 1, 1940, and who left no survivors eligible for immediate monthly benefits (i. e., child's, widow's, widow's current, or parent's benefits). The total number of lump-sum awards may exceed the number of deceased workers on whose wages the awards were made, since lump-sum payments may in certain instances be divided among a number of payees, each payee's share counting as an individual award. The amount of the lump-sum payment payable to one or more persons with respect

Table 94.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Number and monthly amount of benefits terminated, by reason for termination and type of benefit, 1942

[Corrected to Jan. 30, 1943]

Reason for termination	Total		Primary		Wife's		Child's		Widow's		Widow's current		Parent's	
	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount
Total	50,069	\$883,924	17,457	\$409,456	8,304	\$101,700	14,785	\$187,726	975	\$19,151	8,328	\$162,952	220	\$2,939
Death of beneficiary	21,783	469,813	17,369	407,650	2,747	33,264	256	2,822	908	18,010	291	5,233	212	2,834
Death of husband	5,490	67,758	—	—	5,490	67,758	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marriage, remarriage, divorce, or adoption of beneficiary	3,913	64,286	—	—	15	184	912	10,090	45	814	2,937	53,151	4	47
Marriage, death, or adoption of last entitled child	298	5,394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	298	5,394	—	—
Attainment of age 18 of beneficiary	13,564	174,370	—	—	—	—	13,564	174,370	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attainment of age 18 of last entitled child	4,767	98,615	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,767	98,615	—	—
Entitlement to equal or larger benefits	58	644	—	—	30	255	6	57	15	224	5	87	2	21
Other	196	3,044	88	1,803	22	239	47	387	7	103	30	472	2	37

to any worker is equal to six times the worker's primary benefit if the payments are made to the worker's widow or widower, child or children,<sup>6</sup> or parents. If no such persons survive the worker, a lump-sum may be payable to persons equitably

<sup>6</sup> Including children of deceased children if they are entitled to share as distributees under State intestacy laws.

entitled to the extent that they have paid the worker's burial expenses, but not to exceed six times the worker's primary benefit. No lump-sum payments under the 1939 amendments can be awarded unless the claim is filed within 2 years after the death of the worker.

Since August 10, 1939, the only lump-sum pay-

**Table 95.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Number and monthly amount of benefits in force in deferred and conditional-payment status,<sup>1</sup> by reason for withholding payment and type of benefit, December 31, 1942**

[Corrected to Feb. 23, 1943]

Reason for withholding payment <sup>2</sup>	Total		Primary		Wife's		Child's		Widow's		Widow's current		Parent's	
	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount
	Deferred and conditional-payment status													
Total	93,275	\$1,792,791	53,355	\$1,210,201	12,194	\$144,761	13,215	\$154,385	335	\$7,408	14,139	\$275,593	37	\$443
Failure to attend school regularly	4,151	47,926					4,151	47,926						
Employment of beneficiary himself	72,058	1,525,371	52,167	1,181,245	213	2,238	5,940	72,820	217	4,683	13,501	264,148	20	237
Employment of primary beneficiary on whose wages supplementary benefits are payable	13,651	159,889			11,741	139,440	1,910	20,449						
Failure to have care of an entitled child	344	6,375									344	6,375		
Previous payment of lump-sum attainment claim	596	16,552	431	13,207	85	1,366	9	122	70	1,848	1	9	0	0
Payee not determined	595	7,346	44	1,032	5	51	524	5,817	5	99	16	337	1	10
All other	1,880	29,332	713	14,717	150	1,666	681	7,251	43	778	277	4,724	16	196
Deferred-payment status														
Total	2,402	\$46,070	1,660	\$35,543	297	\$3,463	206	\$2,224	101	\$2,453	135	\$2,346	3	\$41
Failure to attend school regularly	2	23					2	23						
Employment of beneficiary himself	1,463	25,886	1,223	22,227	5	63	99	1,228	4	76	131	2,281	1	11
Employment of primary beneficiary on whose wages supplementary benefits are payable	256	2,497			205	2,023	51	474						
Failure to have care of an entitled child	1	31									1	31		
Previous payment of lump-sum attainment claim	596	16,552	431	13,207	85	1,366	9	122	70	1,848	1	9	0	0
All other	84	1,081	6	109	2	11	45	377	27	529	2	25	2	30
Conditional-payment status: Suspended														
Total	74,417	\$1,388,365	42,734	\$934,189	9,474	\$108,102	11,150	\$129,395	141	\$2,865	10,885	\$213,424	33	\$390
Failure to attend school regularly	3,517	40,376					3,517	40,376						
Employment of beneficiary himself	57,501	1,185,703	41,990	918,726	166	1,718	4,928	59,993	120	2,517	10,279	202,535	18	214
Employment of primary beneficiary on whose wages supplementary benefits are payable	10,728	121,285			9,155	104,678	1,573	16,607						
Failure to have care of an entitled child	329	6,099									329	6,099		
Payee not determined	592	7,320	44	1,032	5	51	521	5,791	5	99	16	337	1	10
All other	1,750	27,582	700	14,431	148	1,655	611	6,628	16	249	261	4,453	14	166
Conditional-payment status: Frozen														
Total	16,456	\$358,356	8,961	\$240,469	2,423	\$33,196	1,859	\$22,766	93	\$2,090	3,119	\$59,823	1	\$12
Failure to attend school regularly	632	7,527					632	7,527						
Employment of beneficiary himself	13,094	313,782	8,954	240,292	42	457	913	11,599	93	2,090	3,091	59,332	1	12
Employment of primary beneficiary on whose wages supplementary benefits are payable	2,667	36,107			2,381	32,739	286	3,368						
Failure to have care of an entitled child	14	245									14	245		
Payee not determined	3	26	0	0	0	0	3	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	46	669	7	177	0	0	25	246	0	0	14	246	0	0

<sup>1</sup> See table 93, footnote 2.  
<sup>2</sup> As provided by 1939 amendments, secs. 203 and 907, except for reason "payee not determined," in which case benefit payments are accrued pending

ments under the 1935 act are those awarded with respect to workers who died before January 1, 1940. They amount to 3½ percent of the worker's wages in covered employment between January 1, 1937, and the date of his death. The number of payments awarded exceeds the number of wage

earners on whose wages the payments were awarded. Relatively few lump-sum payments under the 1935 act have been made since the early months of 1940, and these few represent delayed filing of claim or extreme cases of lag in adjudication, principally the former.

**Table 96.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Number and monthly amount of benefits in force,<sup>1</sup> by State of residence<sup>2</sup> of beneficiary and type of benefit, December 31, 1942**

[Corrected to Mar. 19, 1943]

State	Total		Primary		Wife's		Child's		Widow's		Widow's current		Parent's	
	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount
	Total	\$12,574,323	313,484	\$7,198,998	88,828	\$1,085,543	185,720	\$2,266,304	28,966	\$584,354	71,574	\$1,399,431	3,045	\$39,693
Alabama	10,261	147,308	3,579	70,405	814	8,493	4,145	41,112	209	3,578	1,451	22,989	63	731
Alaska	183	3,583	100	2,440	11	132	58	732	1	25	12	244	1	10
Arizona	1,988	33,218	725	16,354	162	2,024	810	9,388	40	806	243	4,545	8	101
Arkansas	4,470	63,373	1,773	33,106	393	3,949	1,622	15,587	102	1,772	563	8,753	17	206
California	41,094	807,179	21,494	509,657	5,263	66,949	8,955	118,552	1,599	33,167	3,608	76,419	175	2,435
Colorado	5,161	95,057	2,533	57,906	649	7,897	1,282	15,642	168	3,439	514	9,973	15	200
Connecticut	12,659	244,388	5,635	136,603	1,806	23,043	3,039	39,951	823	17,269	1,300	26,726	56	796
Delaware	1,781	33,106	877	19,792	253	3,020	397	5,129	101	1,979	144	3,077	9	109
Dist. of Columbia	2,942	54,906	1,320	31,210	320	4,007	831	10,245	147	3,018	315	6,349	6	77
Florida	10,582	185,044	5,079	116,113	1,341	16,729	2,920	30,292	282	5,662	937	15,958	23	290
Georgia	10,072	142,857	3,459	67,935	794	8,328	4,248	40,749	263	5,041	1,242	20,085	66	719
Hawaii	2,203	34,689	937	19,099	92	1,056	934	10,284	23	470	213	3,729	4	51
Idaho	1,707	29,219	783	16,888	166	1,903	522	6,116	48	911	180	3,297	8	104
Illinois	47,701	927,076	22,635	543,882	6,534	82,634	11,444	153,531	2,092	42,847	4,793	101,311	203	2,871
Indiana	18,775	337,064	8,557	192,900	2,703	31,866	4,895	61,416	750	14,522	1,807	35,588	63	772
Iowa	9,216	160,018	4,621	98,357	1,452	16,456	2,015	24,072	337	6,361	759	14,367	32	405
Kansas	6,071	103,603	2,870	61,239	829	9,218	1,534	17,698	217	4,079	592	11,029	29	340
Kentucky	11,477	176,245	4,221	87,482	1,137	12,488	4,397	46,789	362	6,868	1,303	21,967	57	651
Louisiana	7,799	119,505	2,965	58,923	645	6,675	2,836	30,475	235	4,458	1,061	18,285	57	656
Maine	5,919	101,427	3,030	63,615	877	10,132	1,255	13,962	260	4,993	471	8,418	26	307
Maryland	9,977	175,837	4,330	95,554	1,153	13,566	2,869	35,396	520	10,158	1,049	20,446	56	720
Massachusetts	33,653	650,192	16,551	391,437	5,082	64,773	7,062	92,740	1,870	38,850	2,971	60,781	117	1,611
Michigan	28,638	531,384	11,278	266,032	3,523	43,847	9,082	122,306	1,233	25,387	3,418	72,380	104	1,432
Minnesota	10,646	205,824	5,255	125,239	1,585	19,983	2,360	30,647	408	8,640	1,005	20,851	33	464
Mississippi	4,089	55,154	1,476	27,316	301	2,969	1,631	14,590	94	1,693	547	8,180	40	406
Missouri	16,616	303,503	8,227	184,662	2,379	28,594	3,725	45,583	758	15,199	1,439	28,344	88	1,211
Montana	2,100	39,039	971	22,558	232	2,906	588	7,369	91	1,930	209	4,154	9	122
Nebraska	3,623	62,935	1,803	38,586	539	6,067	828	9,745	130	2,542	295	5,679	25	313
Nevada	468	8,623	207	4,899	19	262	182	2,276	12	262	44	872	4	52
New Hampshire	4,142	72,853	2,248	48,198	676	7,618	756	8,569	182	3,421	269	4,902	11	145
New Jersey	30,680	611,583	14,546	358,312	4,464	58,074	6,772	92,033	1,713	36,016	3,060	65,387	125	1,761
New Mexico	1,213	18,005	412	8,450	82	950	523	5,321	25	487	164	2,710	7	87
New York	92,997	1,815,729	46,875	1,108,167	13,364	166,571	18,958	255,640	4,404	90,147	8,991	189,476	405	5,728
North Carolina	12,438	171,757	4,108	77,977	984	9,820	5,475	53,713	279	4,955	1,526	24,527	66	765
North Dakota	925	15,746	409	8,821	104	1,163	266	3,061	26	521	118	2,156	2	24
Ohio	44,914	854,928	20,521	490,482	6,471	82,019	11,118	144,131	2,197	45,191	4,432	90,775	175	2,330
Oklahoma	5,729	96,366	2,273	50,256	545	6,293	1,994	22,979	129	2,420	776	14,259	12	159
Oregon	6,074	111,338	3,157	70,736	797	9,538	1,341	16,093	241	4,776	510	9,821	28	374
Pennsylvania	71,367	1,320,580	31,421	737,592	9,645	118,007	18,928	239,791	3,348	67,089	7,783	153,643	339	4,458
Rhode Island	5,933	111,529	2,987	68,795	989	12,021	1,097	13,814	370	7,397	467	9,177	23	325
South Carolina	6,624	87,601	1,910	36,600	426	4,404	3,153	29,546	146	2,454	942	14,094	47	503
South Dakota	1,223	21,569	562	12,455	168	2,068	326	3,885	49	981	116	2,158	2	22
Tennessee	10,203	150,458	3,781	74,767	912	9,581	3,914	39,764	267	4,947	1,258	20,613	71	786
Texas	19,585	309,104	7,401	153,108	1,701	18,702	7,279	80,083	467	8,668	2,042	47,456	95	1,087
Utah	2,536	44,068	901	20,835	256	3,142	962	11,941	70	1,407	342	6,682	5	61
Vermont	2,422	42,785	1,232	26,982	361	4,270	534	6,064	101	1,984	191	3,450	3	35
Virginia	11,538	173,014	4,022	82,549	963	10,569	4,670	48,246	341	6,375	1,471	24,433	71	842
Washington	10,982	212,073	5,855	136,957	1,458	18,055	2,296	29,401	413	8,456	924	18,721	36	453
West Virginia	11,760	190,716	3,824	84,442	1,011	11,765	5,081	60,565	267	5,131	1,518	28,056	59	726
Wisconsin	15,417	292,805	7,293	172,106	2,408	29,931	3,469	45,159	730	15,081	1,463	29,826	54	702
Wyoming	838	14,978	401	8,964	63	717	263	3,179	19	377	88	1,681	4	60
Foreign	206	3,382	54	1,257	23	299	79	949	7	147	32	602	11	128

<sup>1</sup> See table 93, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> As of Dec. 31, 1942.

Table 97.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Number and monthly amount of benefits in force in current-payment status,<sup>1</sup> by State of residence<sup>2</sup> of beneficiary and type of benefit, December 31, 1942

[Corrected to Mar. 30, 1943]

State	Total		Primary		Wife's		Child's		Widow's		Widow's current		Parent's	
	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount	Number	Monthly amount
Total	698,342	\$10,781,632	260,129	\$5,988,797	76,634	\$940,782	172,505	\$2,111,919	28,631	\$576,946	57,435	\$1,123,838	3,008	\$39,250
Alabama	9,296	131,702	3,080	60,643	750	7,876	3,933	39,029	208	3,846	1,263	19,887	62	721
Alaska	147	2,839	75	1,833	8	92	53	672	1	25	10	217	0	0
Arizona	1,769	29,008	603	13,588	141	1,768	777	9,012	40	806	200	3,733	8	101
Arkansas	3,993	55,950	1,495	27,972	341	3,454	1,548	14,938	100	1,752	492	7,628	17	206
California	34,216	665,053	17,145	407,119	4,451	66,817	8,259	109,843	1,569	32,589	2,618	56,261	174	2,424
Colorado	4,366	79,324	2,068	47,019	548	6,705	1,191	14,665	164	3,345	350	7,390	15	200
Connecticut	10,724	206,945	4,691	114,350	1,548	19,870	2,664	35,342	813	17,029	952	19,558	66	796
Delaware	1,539	28,281	735	16,536	221	2,646	369	4,802	101	1,979	104	2,209	9	109
D. of Columbia	2,577	47,874	1,105	26,325	281	3,551	772	9,566	144	2,966	269	5,395	6	77
Florida	9,227	161,000	4,244	98,591	1,173	14,902	2,726	28,382	276	5,519	785	13,316	23	290
Georgia	8,941	123,666	2,904	55,967	692	7,160	4,008	38,497	262	5,015	1,009	16,308	66	719
Hawaii	1,906	29,757	787	15,911	82	937	824	9,153	21	410	188	3,295	4	51
Idaho	1,425	23,751	603	12,894	141	1,602	486	5,670	48	911	139	2,570	8	104
Illinois	41,028	792,373	18,873	454,730	5,645	71,539	10,535	142,059	2,070	42,378	3,708	78,879	197	2,788
Indiana	16,441	292,977	7,235	163,584	2,402	28,480	4,601	57,963	746	14,458	1,395	27,731	62	761
Iowa	7,979	137,466	3,846	81,960	1,279	14,563	1,877	22,491	336	6,344	666	11,703	32	405
Kansas	5,288	89,370	2,421	51,761	733	8,159	1,450	16,776	211	3,959	444	8,375	29	340
Kentucky	10,415	157,617	3,619	74,905	1,026	11,256	4,213	44,883	360	6,827	1,142	19,117	55	629
Louisiana	6,820	162,843	2,394	47,682	551	5,732	2,659	28,597	231	4,351	922	15,805	66	676
Maine	4,938	84,410	2,393	50,823	745	8,740	1,141	12,820	257	4,928	376	6,792	26	307
Maryland	8,732	153,864	3,712	82,323	1,007	11,962	2,578	32,001	517	10,092	863	16,778	55	708
Massachusetts	28,620	552,938	13,640	324,938	4,337	55,739	6,355	84,294	1,843	38,437	2,324	47,929	116	1,661
Michigan	24,565	450,421	9,087	214,891	2,989	37,333	8,486	114,522	1,222	25,133	2,684	57,126	103	1,416
Minnesota	9,332	178,743	4,416	105,381	1,395	17,615	2,250	29,300	400	8,433	838	17,550	33	464
Mississippi	3,527	45,523	1,124	20,125	240	2,310	1,553	13,966	94	1,693	476	7,023	40	406
Missouri	14,236	258,113	6,808	153,110	2,016	24,288	3,452	42,455	747	14,943	1,125	22,196	88	1,121
Montana	1,798	33,221	787	18,439	198	2,531	545	6,887	88	1,853	171	3,389	9	122
Nebraska	3,079	52,583	1,457	30,988	464	5,190	769	9,076	128	2,489	237	4,537	24	303
Nevada	391	6,995	157	3,662	18	250	164	2,049	12	262	36	720	4	52
New Hampshire	3,434	59,816	1,822	38,995	565	6,384	667	7,535	179	3,344	199	3,413	11	145
New Jersey	26,471	628,221	12,260	305,066	3,866	60,878	6,185	84,507	1,690	35,461	2,345	50,548	125	1,761
New Mexico	1,066	15,562	336	6,824	66	794	489	5,005	26	487	143	2,365	7	87
New York	79,893	1,557,986	39,160	932,013	11,431	143,488	17,441	236,646	4,354	89,057	7,108	151,140	399	5,642
North Carolina	11,084	150,764	3,492	65,735	882	8,827	5,125	50,525	278	4,939	1,242	19,984	65	754
North Dakota	807	13,543	331	7,167	88	992	258	2,977	26	521	102	1,862	2	24
Ohio	38,682	727,192	16,982	404,802	5,544	70,244	10,392	135,190	2,175	44,719	3,414	70,207	175	2,330
Oklahoma	5,013	83,328	1,882	41,858	465	5,384	1,888	21,820	128	2,407	638	11,700	12	159
Oregon	4,762	86,111	2,312	52,118	597	7,217	1,215	14,586	235	4,620	376	7,207	27	363
Pennsylvania	63,094	1,162,237	26,879	633,307	8,425	104,852	17,562	223,250	3,318	66,389	6,575	130,024	335	4,415
Rhode Island	4,974	93,076	2,466	67,242	823	10,132	941	11,959	364	7,232	357	7,086	23	325
South Carolina	6,905	76,114	1,603	30,390	378	3,879	2,975	27,852	143	2,385	759	11,105	47	503
South Dakota	1,074	18,606	460	10,186	150	1,839	316	3,770	49	981	97	1,808	2	22
Tennessee	8,995	129,693	3,112	60,772	778	8,127	3,715	37,842	265	4,885	1,056	17,302	69	765
Texas	17,207	266,890	6,125	126,028	1,514	16,658	6,825	75,300	461	8,537	2,188	39,290	94	1,077
Utah	2,157	37,412	720	16,733	218	2,696	901	11,245	66	1,327	277	6,350	5	61
Vermont	1,997	34,857	956	20,943	286	3,442	491	5,583	100	1,972	161	2,852	3	35
Virginia	16,187	151,330	3,343	68,815	825	9,145	4,341	45,047	338	6,289	1,272	21,227	68	807
Washington	8,916	169,331	4,525	105,279	1,191	14,785	2,077	26,659	410	8,374	677	13,751	36	483
West Virginia	10,835	174,168	3,338	73,718	913	10,623	4,850	58,003	265	5,090	1,410	26,008	59	726
Wisconsin	13,327	253,819	6,148	144,597	2,131	26,414	3,295	42,993	722	14,940	1,177	24,173	54	702
Wyoming	720	12,725	325	7,303	54	627	245	2,966	19	377	73	1,387	4	60
Foreign	197	3,244	48	1,151	22	288	79	940	7	147	32	602	9	107

<sup>1</sup> See table 93, footnote 2.<sup>2</sup> As of Dec. 31, 1942.

Table 98.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Number and amount of monthly benefits and lump-sum payments certified, by month of certification and type of payment, 1942

[Corrected to July 31, 1943]

Year and month of certification	Monthly benefits <sup>1</sup>							Lump-sum payments	
	Total	Primary	Wife's	Child's	Widow's	Widow's current	Parent's	Under 1939 amendments <sup>2</sup>	Under 1935 act <sup>3</sup>
	Number of beneficiaries <sup>4</sup>							Deceased workers	
January	458,593	212,252	60,590	123,343	15,788	44,552	2,068	8,832	227
February	478,140	220,085	63,019	129,355	16,955	46,572	2,154	9,099	209
March	493,771	226,444	65,057	133,990	18,066	48,064	2,210	8,423	168
April	511,383	233,291	67,169	139,677	19,172	49,786	2,288	9,902	194
May	524,693	238,044	68,549	144,347	20,201	51,173	2,379	8,833	170
June	537,628	242,190	69,937	145,951	21,468	52,600	2,482	9,105	127
July	551,237	246,841	71,703	153,032	22,787	54,282	2,592	8,376	128
August	559,884	250,270	72,855	155,341	23,676	55,077	2,665	8,800	139
September	577,320	256,215	74,838	161,902	24,993	56,579	2,793	10,667	107
October	587,930	259,241	76,049	165,964	26,323	57,461	2,892	8,738	107
November	594,440	259,997	76,575	169,887	27,302	57,730	2,949	7,796	132
December	606,905	264,062	77,778	174,734	28,695	58,614	3,022	9,609	108
Amount certified (in thousands) <sup>5</sup>									
Total, 1940	\$28,859	\$18,140	\$2,393	\$4,719	\$541	\$2,981	\$85	\$8,905	\$2,831
Total, 1941	80,505	46,998	7,037	14,671	2,747	8,865	277	13,149	180
Total, 1942	122,007	68,320	10,645	23,414	5,784	13,399	445	14,950	79
January	8,638	4,947	759	1,607	347	948	30	1,255	11
February	9,071	5,169	796	1,698	374	1,003	31	1,282	9
March	9,352	5,311	821	1,761	397	1,030	32	1,178	7
April	9,670	5,473	845	1,832	419	1,067	34	1,389	8
May	9,856	5,569	861	1,870	438	1,083	35	1,231	8
June	10,091	5,668	879	1,930	464	1,114	36	1,276	5
July	10,349	5,793	904	1,978	490	1,146	38	1,180	7
August	10,453	5,856	914	1,992	509	1,144	38	950	7
September	10,965	6,084	954	2,127	551	1,207	42	1,525	3
October	11,027	6,095	961	2,148	572	1,209	42	1,252	4
November	11,121	6,119	966	2,194	593	1,26	43	1,084	6
December	11,414	6,236	985	2,277	630	1,242	44	1,357	4

<sup>1</sup> Distribution by type estimated.<sup>2</sup> Payable with respect to workers who died after December 1939 if no survivor could be entitled to monthly benefits for month in which worker died.<sup>3</sup> Payable with respect to workers who died prior to January 1940.<sup>4</sup> Differs from number in current-payment status, which takes account of changes in status effective after certification.<sup>5</sup> Includes retroactive payments. Monthly benefits certified do not represent annual or monthly benefits in current-payment status.Table 99.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Monthly benefits and lump-sum payments certified, by State<sup>1</sup> and type of payment, 1942

(In thousands; corrected to July 31, 1943)

State	Total <sup>2</sup>	Monthly benefits <sup>3</sup>			Lump-sum payments under 1939 amendments <sup>4</sup>	State	Total <sup>2</sup>	Monthly benefits <sup>3</sup>			Lump-sum payments under 1939 amendments <sup>4</sup>
		Primary	Supplementary	Survivors				Primary	Supplementary	Survivors	
Total	\$136,966	\$68,320	\$11,985	\$41,702	\$14,959	Montana	436	211	33	137	55
Alabama	1,664	705	115	674	170	Nebraska	670	361	65	184	60
Alaska	40	21	2	10	7	Nevada	96	43	4	36	13
Arizona	370	157	26	147	40	New Hampshire	753	453	79	153	68
Arkansas	702	323	50	265	64	New Jersey	6,670	3,433	626	1,848	763
California	8,638	4,733	713	2,186	1,006	New Mexico	197	79	12	87	19
Colorado	997	538	85	275	99	New York	19,805	10,561	1,781	5,232	2,231
Connecticut	2,657	1,282	248	796	331	North Carolina	1,906	752	131	815	208
Delaware	366	193	33	95	45	North Dakota	164	80	12	58	14
District of Columbia	633	290	45	201	97	Ohio	9,205	4,593	875	2,721	1,016
Florida	1,998	1,122	188	519	169	Oklahoma	1,042	470	73	401	98
Georgia	1,590	637	104	655	194	Oregon	1,156	630	97	295	134
Hawaii	357	179	17	140	21	Pennsylvania	14,669	7,254	1,337	4,608	1,470
Idaho	307	152	22	105	28	Rhode Island	1,190	651	123	282	134
Illinois	10,161	5,140	889	2,902	1,230	South Carolina	972	349	62	449	112
Indiana	3,737	1,881	357	1,103	396	South Dakota	230	115	23	71	21
Iowa	1,698	929	179	447	143	Tennessee	1,647	701	114	658	174
Kansas	1,109	596	102	315	96	Texas	3,426	1,446	232	1,350	398
Kentucky	1,948	849	155	769	175	Utah	463	192	38	195	38
Louisiana	1,321	543	82	530	166	Vermont	433	240	43	116	34
Maine	1,050	581	107	266	96	Virginia	1,901	767	129	777	228
Maryland	1,989	926	155	636	272	Washington	2,207	1,246	187	535	239
Massachusetts	7,032	3,761	701	1,850	720	West Virginia	2,113	838	158	952	165
Michigan	5,800	2,417	490	2,151	742	Wisconsin	3,168	1,641	326	903	298
Minnesota	2,228	1,211	217	603	197	Wyoming	160	82	9	55	14
Mississippi	595	236	36	252	71	Foreign	43	15	4	24	(5)
Missouri	3,257	1,715	294	868	380						

<sup>1</sup> Distribution by State estimated.<sup>2</sup> Excludes \$79,000 certified in lump-sum payments under 1935 act; distribution by State not available.<sup>3</sup> Includes retroactive payments. Distribution by type estimated.<sup>4</sup> See table 98, footnote 2.<sup>5</sup> Less than \$500.

# Employment Security

## Employment Service

Beginning January 1942, a placement represents one in which the following four steps have occurred: (1) Receipt of an order (a request for a worker or workers to fill one or more job openings); (2) selection of a person for referral to the vacancy without any restriction on the free choice of the local office such as designation by the employer of any particular individual or group of individuals; (3) referral; and (4) verification from a reliable source, preferably the employer, that the person referred had been hired by the employer. Placements are classified as agricultural and nonagricultural, without the distinction made in previous years between complete and supplementary placements. Nonagricultural placements are reported by race, sex, industry, and occupation, and agricultural by type of activity only.

Prior to July 1942, the number of registrants available for referral to job openings recorded in the active file of the employment offices was reported as of the end of each month. The data were not strictly comparable because of different procedures among and within the States for clearing the files of names of registrants no longer available for referral. Beginning July 1942, the States were instructed to report every 2 months, as of the Saturday nearest the middle of the month, the number of persons who had indicated availability for work within 60 days of the specified date. Inasmuch as not all offices had cleared their files in July on the new basis, data for that month are not comparable and are omitted.

## Unemployment Compensation

*Employment and wages.*—The information on monthly employment and quarterly wages and employment covered by State unemployment compensation laws represents one of the most comprehensive series of employment and wage statistics available in the country. These data are included in the compulsory contribution reports submitted by employers to the individual State employment security agencies.<sup>1</sup> Since 1938, all State agencies have been required to submit an annual report to the Bureau of Employment

Security showing the monthly employment and quarterly wages of all subject employers, classified on the basis of the Social Security Board industrial classification code in 77 "major industry groups,"<sup>2</sup> each of which is identified by a 2-digit code. The due date of these reports (July 31) is set well after the end of the calendar year covered in order to ensure the submission of reports unaffected by delinquent reporting and corrections of employer reports. Only a few States compiled such statistics for 1937. All 51 States submitted reports for 1938, but the data for Wisconsin and Pennsylvania were not available on the Social Security Board industrial classification code basis. Complete data by major industry group for all States first became available in 1939. Detailed figures for 1938 and 1939 have already been published.<sup>3</sup> The publication of detailed figures for more recent years has been suspended as a wartime economy. More detailed industry and State data may be made available in response to specific requests of authorized agencies.

The employment figures cover all persons whose "wages" are subject to contributions for unemployment compensation purposes, and no distinction in reporting is made to separate wage earners from corporation officials, executives, and supervisory or clerical personnel. The figures represent the number of covered workers on the pay roll during the last pay period ended within each month. An employer who reimburses his employees or more than one basis (e. g., factory workers paid weekly; office workers, semimonthly) reports a figure which is the sum of the number of workers on the last of all types of pay periods ended in the month.

"Wages" are reported on a quarterly basis and represent the total amount of compensation (wages, salaries, premium payments, bonuses, etc.) paid or payable by the employer to all covered workers during such quarter, even though the entire amount may not be subject to contributions for unemployment compensation purposes. Un-

<sup>1</sup> Effective for 1942 reporting, these data will be further subclassified into 402 "industry groups," each identified by a 3-digit code.

<sup>2</sup> Social Security Board, *Employment and Pay Rolls in State Unemployment Compensation Systems, 1938*, Employment Security Memorandum No. 6, April 1940, and *Employment and Wages of Covered Workers in State Unemployment Compensation Systems, 1939*, Employment Security Memorandum No. 17, August 1941. Summaries have also been included in previous Social Security Yearbooks.

<sup>1</sup> These data supersede previously released preliminary data for 1941, which were estimates based on identical-firm State reports.

Table 100.—Employment security: Summary of selected data, 1936-42

Year and month	Employment service 1				Unemployment compensation						
	Registrants in active file (end of period) 2	Applications (new and renewed)	Placements		Covered employment 4		States paying benefits	Beneficiaries 7	Weeks compensated 8	Continued claims	Benefit payments 9
			Total	Non-agricultural 3	Workers 6 (in thousands)	Wages 6 (in thousands)					
Calendar year:											
1936	6,311,159	8,844,804	5,091,122	4,852,846	(10)	(10)	1	(10)	(10)		\$131,073
1937	4,874,631	8,022,742	3,640,934	3,144,091	(10)	(10)	1	(10)	(10)		2,131,578
1938	7,215,973	14,597,798	2,950,047	2,656,994	11,19,929,4	26,200,026	23-31	(10)	38,075,709	12,45,796,606	36,400,423
1939	5,746,146	15,094,851	4,514,895	4,166,467	11,21,377,5	29,069,447	49-51	(10)	13,41,554,089	14,56,533,762	13,429,820,056
1940	4,758,697	16,517,702	5,244,770	3,678,754	11,23,096,2	32,449,899	51	(10)	51,084,375	66,676,573	520,108,888
1941	4,412,628	18,640,168	7,451,472	5,427,077	11,26,814,8	42,145,453	51	(10)	32,295,377	42,341,548	345,707,731
1942	1,895,371	17,867,908	10,251,068	6,939,620	(10)	(10)	51	(10)	28,157,730	33,761,563	17,345,514,909
1938											
January	6,070,143	1,560,855	136,841	121,488	19,892,8		23	(10)	136,766	12,2,029,387	1,291,188
February	6,763,393	1,164,862	131,846	120,785	19,699,1	6,189,095	23	420,000	1,927,964	12,3,847,837	19,434,834
March	6,784,276	1,342,209	177,157	160,756	19,888,0		23	950,000	4,323,456	12,4,492,691	43,860,440
April	7,258,574	1,167,015	217,576	195,722	19,853,4		25	800,000	3,640,375	12,4,168,512	36,610,104
May	7,524,731	1,191,862	238,998	213,769	19,607,1	6,345,315	25	820,000	3,742,214	12,4,127,648	38,605,956
June	7,831,063	1,364,482	246,314	215,321	19,549,9		25	870,000	3,965,605	12,4,275,212	39,819,836
July	8,087,724	1,238,918	227,615	196,264	19,556,5		28	810,000	3,678,550	12,4,412,304	38,519,697
August	8,119,187	1,176,002	271,124	238,274	19,958,8	6,465,391	28	970,000	4,398,416	12,4,732,491	47,481,727
September	7,966,176	1,070,716	281,214	246,982	20,411,7		29	830,000	3,787,079	12,4,013,791	41,583,509
October	7,742,721	1,183,042	445,470	403,071	20,357,2		29	710,000	3,242,837	12,3,392,598	35,271,239
November	7,528,676	1,086,779	318,993	296,180	20,280,3	7,200,225	29	590,000	2,663,462	12,3,136,448	27,901,671
December	7,215,973	1,051,056	256,899	248,382	20,147,5		31	570,000	2,569,015	12,3,167,679	26,020,227
1939											
January	7,434,459	1,401,648	230,530	224,790	20,208,8		49	16,657,208	2,795,006	14,4,362,968	29,203,395
February	7,080,021	1,047,046	212,059	206,668	20,248,9	6,659,398	49	769,770	3,424,482	14,4,664,028	34,744,426
March	6,748,571	1,237,588	291,022	279,095	20,754,1		49	833,159	4,596,196	14,4,946,670	48,873,425
April	6,544,711	1,172,720	313,016	295,085	20,716,0		49	685,073	3,211,875	5,125,739	33,457,526
May	6,331,651	1,214,035	405,887	374,069	21,052,8	6,991,730	49	776,006	3,985,500	6,078,138	39,929,931
June	6,282,598	1,263,832	447,465	402,681	21,358,0		49	802,209	4,304,427	5,328,551	43,161,144
July	6,101,140	1,139,334	406,992	369,868	21,298,0		51	764,885	3,444,201	5,161,056	35,506,230
August	5,789,759	1,297,024	508,119	466,451	21,744,8	7,310,303	51	797,235	4,170,526	5,337,701	44,491,421
September	5,681,826	1,287,017	537,781	499,704	22,369,6		51	729,929	3,229,051	3,970,465	33,655,902
October	5,465,580	1,329,446	479,535	418,550	22,458,5		51	501,714	2,612,649	3,534,211	26,689,676
November	5,628,545	1,414,854	348,994	328,722	22,333,7	8,108,016	51	637,029	2,766,338	3,819,861	28,368,903
December	5,746,146	1,290,307	313,495	300,784	21,987,1		51	658,295	2,970,406	4,204,374	30,471,094
1940											
January	6,079,495	1,601,060	255,056	228,679	21,845,0		51	877,367	4,021,746	6,037,989	41,066,806
February	5,920,294	1,304,110	228,118	208,508	21,871,6	7,482,129	51	985,468	4,324,873	5,790,795	44,351,485
March	5,025,183	1,350,595	273,628	242,662	22,198,7		51	1,095,155	4,581,089	5,604,807	47,141,650
April	5,682,447	1,514,837	339,558	286,429	22,304,8		51	960,735	4,167,400	6,598,659	42,291,508
May	5,724,029	1,327,677	433,037	330,721	22,580,5	7,737,577	51	1,201,004	4,466,298	7,231,111	54,897,362
June	5,734,450	1,318,010	471,873	297,754	22,839,1		51	1,268,566	5,330,884	6,484,177	53,636,511
July	5,564,671	1,400,941	422,527	289,923	22,886,5		51	1,219,629	5,501,392	7,279,416	55,749,736
August	5,210,660	1,273,828	498,283	318,386	23,497,0	8,035,855	51	1,125,251	5,037,410	5,772,702	44,699,791
September	4,910,827	1,206,914	629,728	535,772	23,967,2		51	875,419	3,607,720	4,239,880	36,595,246
October	4,618,504	1,391,254	724,996	384,655	24,273,0		51	698,148	3,175,137	3,996,252	32,231,141
November	4,568,415	1,333,491	500,154	364,512	24,434,4	9,194,338	51	675,997	2,894,075	3,619,927	29,561,342
December	4,758,697	1,494,985	466,862	390,753	24,457,3		51	666,636	2,976,351	4,020,858	30,886,310
1941											
January	5,093,476	1,816,359	455,686	379,541	24,561,7		51	825,748	3,737,484	4,896,646	39,270,163
February	5,101,417	1,373,295	411,410	368,055	24,755,4	8,954,521	51	806,365	3,261,460	4,028,497	34,610,683
March	5,170,193	1,606,120	429,432	393,577	25,348,4		51	761,736	3,153,960	3,701,542	33,607,834
April	5,097,026	1,825,165	488,997	446,420	25,730,4		51	589,598	2,550,992	4,285,148	26,997,704
May	5,156,288	1,538,883	621,930	489,986	26,487,8	9,993,203	51	695,039	2,967,048	3,904,287	31,573,799
June	5,126,192	1,623,181	624,120	451,722	27,065,2		51	683,933	2,878,217	3,516,671	30,561,294
July	4,982,430	1,597,299	630,077	485,929	27,558,8		51	611,067	2,746,503	3,584,941	29,306,615
August	4,699,020	1,445,912	671,331	495,144	28,073,8	10,860,639	51	571,864	2,439,382	2,993,208	26,494,176
September	4,355,861	1,396,285	1,107,694	531,958	28,310,3		51	493,423	2,110,233	2,628,859	22,941,874
October	4,228,769	1,487,832	526,564	28,092,8	28,992,8		51	430,016	1,991,970	2,554,128	21,430,139
November	4,234,455	1,327,119	582,850	411,062	28,044,3	12,337,090	51	470,641	1,937,767	2,602,623	21,066,354
December	4,412,628	1,602,714	493,375	447,119	27,757,2		51	522,982	2,520,061	3,645,295	27,847,096
1942											
January	4,898,675	1,956,371	428,604	406,564	(10)	(10)	51	796,598	3,553,489	4,581,024	41,055,956
February	4,888,000	1,531,757	426,881	403,717	(10)	(10)	51	837,650	3,351,362	4,104,465	39,883,617
March	4,559,135	1,567,194	511,001	475,362	(10)	(10)	51	803,124	3,457,021	3,929,511	43,034,821
April	4,397,651	1,575,685	606,281	555,494	(10)	(10)	51	688,262	2,909,578	3,505,226	36,291,561
May	4,253,573	1,564,985	783,910	601,861	(10)	(10)	51	699,734	2,571,331	2,952,858	31,686,013
June	4,279,825	1,840,845	924,847	644,436	(10)	(10)	51	552,735	2,433,500	3,131,752	30,224,171
July	4,000,500	1,655,500	1,005,882	656,817	(10)	(10)	51	574,867	2,618,500	3,197,040	32,623,872
August	4,033,168	981,567	630,750	(10)	(10)	(10)	51	543,087	2,272,292	2,549,829	28,242,473
September	4,200,417	1,212,714	1,397,617	649,655	(10)	(10)	51	422,709	1,799,570	1,902,452	22,378,134
October	4,228,769	1,266,553	1,530,522	681,929	(10)	(10)	51	310,431	1,354,074	1,515,943	16,887,524
November	16,1,895,371	1,139,224	931,445	607,692	(10)	(10)	51	221,549	923,919	1,134,512	11,563,363
December	1,153,900	712,511	616,343	(10)	(10)	(10)	51	192,578	912,494	1,166,951	11,539,232

1 Data from War Manpower Commission.

2 Beginning September 1942, represents persons who indicated availability for work within 60 days before date to which data relate. Through June 1942, clearance of inactive applications from file varied among and within States and relates to end of month.

3 Excludes forestry and fishery through 1939.

4 Excludes railroads and other groups subject, as of July 1, 1939, to Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

5 Represents workers in covered employment on last pay roll of each type (weekly, semimonthly, etc.) in month.

6 Represents total wages in covered employment for all pay periods ended in year or quarter. Average wages cannot be computed from these figures because data on number of workers relate to last pay roll in month. Wages for 1938 and 1939 adjusted to include, for New York, estimated nontaxable wages (wages in excess of \$3,000 to an individual from 1 employer).

(Footnotes continued on next page.)

der most State laws, the cash value of such perquisites as tips, bonuses, meals, and lodging is regarded as taxable wages and included in the employers' reports.

Because of the different basis upon which they are reported, employment and wage data cannot be used for computing per capita averages of earnings. Workers employed and having earnings during a calendar quarter may not be employed during the last pay period ended in 1 or all 3 months in the quarter; they would thus be excluded from the employment count, while their earnings would be included in the quarterly wage figure. Covered earnings per individual can be estimated by relating total wages to the number of workers with wage credits (table 112). The quotient of total wages and average monthly employment should yield satisfactory approximations of "full-time equivalents" or average wage per job.

Since the data refer only to the employment and wages of persons covered by the State unemployment compensation laws in 1941, they do not include large segments of the employed labor force which are excluded from coverage by size-of-firm and type-of-employment limitations in State laws. It is estimated that the exemption of small firms from the State laws excluded from 2.5 to 3 million wage and salaried workers in covered industries in 1941. In addition to agricultural employment (8-12 million persons) and proprietors, self-employed, and family workers in non-agricultural employment (4-5 million persons), the more significant industrial exclusions are Federal, State, and local government (4.1-4.6 million workers), interstate railroads and allied activities (1.1-1.4 million workers), maritime

employment (approximately 100,000 workers), nonprofit religious, charitable, scientific, and educational organizations (approximately 400,000 workers), and 2-2.3 million domestic workers in private homes.<sup>4</sup>

Because of pay-roll count reporting (as opposed to direct enumeration of individuals), the employment data for 1941 may slightly overstate the actual number of persons employed. Labor turn-

<sup>4</sup> These figures represent the estimated range in monthly employment during the year and thus differ from the estimated number of persons employed at some time during 1941 in services excluded from old-age and survivors insurance (see 1941 Yearbook, p. 115).

Table 101.—Employment service: Registrants in active file,<sup>1</sup> by State, as of September 12 and November 14, 1942

State	Sept. 12, 1942	Nov. 14, 1942	
		Number	Percentage change from Sept. 12
		Total <sup>2</sup>	1,895,371
Total <sup>2</sup>	2,400,417	1,895,371	-21.0
Alabama	41,713	32,065	-23.1
Arizona	9,115	9,665	+6.0
Arkansas	34,069	23,277	-31.7
California	141,167	98,689	-30.1
Colorado	12,289	9,365	-23.8
Connecticut	17,321	15,112	-12.8
Delaware	8,699	5,264	-39.5
District of Columbia	10,539	8,709	-17.4
Florida	45,115	36,548	-19.0
Georgia	70,602	58,985	-16.5
Idaho	1,972	1,985	+.7
Illinois	181,478	140,891	-22.4
Indiana	47,868	64,656	+35.1
Iowa	26,280	18,589	-29.3
Kansas	21,242	16,497	-22.3
Kentucky	56,524	41,158	-27.2
Louisiana	26,293	19,256	-26.8
Maine	11,165	6,833	-38.8
Maryland	22,849	13,627	-40.4
Massachusetts	77,764	62,155	-20.1
Michigan	70,423	66,720	-5.3
Minnesota	32,385	28,606	-11.7
Mississippi	22,198	17,082	-23.0
Missouri	145,429	109,309	-24.8
Montana	2,469	1,699	-31.2
Nebraska	13,712	8,677	-36.7
Nevada	617	550	-10.9
New Hampshire	7,042	5,961	-15.4
New Jersey	102,412	71,804	-29.9
New Mexico	7,848	3,670	-53.2
New York	366,686	319,109	-13.0
North Carolina	30,577	19,459	-36.4
North Dakota	2,921	3,194	+9.3
Ohio	134,679	105,158	-21.9
Oklahoma	46,442	33,573	-27.7
Oregon	12,164	11,607	-4.6
Pennsylvania	194,077	155,644	-19.8
Rhode Island	17,576	6,526	-68.6
South Carolina	20,703	18,346	-11.4
South Dakota	2,796	2,673	-4.4
Tennessee	41,203	35,207	-14.6
Texas	143,634	98,861	-31.2
Utah	3,677	3,156	-14.2
Vermont	1,933	1,899	-1.8
Virginia	23,236	18,067	-22.2
Washington	20,120	11,793	-41.4
West Virginia	31,085	23,110	-25.7
Wisconsin	36,932	30,596	-17.2
Wyoming	1,377	989	-28.2

Footnotes to table 100—Continued.

<sup>7</sup> Data for February-December 1938 estimated; for 1939, represent individuals receiving benefits during week ended nearest middle of month; for 1940, 1941, and 1942, represent average weeks of unemployment compensated during weeks ended in month.

<sup>8</sup> For 1938 and 1939, represents number of benefit payments.

<sup>9</sup> Unadjusted for voided benefit checks. Net (adjusted) payments were: 1938, \$393,785,860; 1939, \$429,297,615; 1940, \$518,700,423; 1941, \$344,320,668; 1942, \$344,084,093.

<sup>10</sup> Not available.

<sup>11</sup> Average monthly employment.

<sup>12</sup> Excludes: California, Maine, and Oregon for January; Massachusetts and Virginia for January-March; Indiana for May-June; and New York for entire year. For February and March, Maine reported continued claims for total unemployment only.

<sup>13</sup> Includes 43,082 payments resulting from recalculation of weekly benefit amounts in Ohio, not allocated by month.

<sup>14</sup> Excludes New York for January-March 1939; data not available.

<sup>15</sup> Includes \$1,176,983 resulting from recalculation of weekly benefit amounts in Ohio, not allocated by month.

<sup>16</sup> As of Nov. 14, 1942. Excludes Alaska and Hawaii; data not available.

<sup>17</sup> Includes \$104,172 resulting from review of 1938-41 seasonal claims in Oregon, not distributed by month.

<sup>18</sup> Includes estimates for several States for which data not available.

<sup>19</sup> As of Sept. 12, 1942. Excludes Alaska and Hawaii; data not available.

<sup>1</sup> Represents persons who indicated availability for work within 60 days before date to which data relate.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes Alaska and Hawaii; data not available.

over within the pay period may result in the inclusion of workers on the pay rolls of more than one employer, and persons simultaneously holding more than one job may appear in the reports of more than one employer.

Changes in both size-of-firm and type-of-employment coverage of the program somewhat impair direct comparisons with data for earlier years and, to a limited extent, from month to month within the year. The most significant size-of-firm change occurred in the State of Washington, which extended coverage from employers of eight or more workers in 20 weeks to employers

of one or more at any time. Other minor changes are indicated in the footnotes to table 112. Changes in industrial coverage have been minor and limited to inclusion of certain national and State banks, the exclusion of insurance agents paid wholly on a commission basis, and the revision of the definition of agricultural workers to exclude some groups formerly covered by State laws.

In the classification by industry, each place of business is coded on the basis of its principal activity. If a firm conducts different activities at its various establishments, separate industry codes are assigned to each establishment. For example,

Table 102.—Employment service: Total applications, by State and month, 1942

State	Total		January	Februa-	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-	October	Novem-	Decem-
	Number	Percent- age change from 1941												
Total.....	17,867,908	-4.1	1,956,371	1,531,757	1,507,194	1,575,685	1,564,988	1,840,854	1,655,500	1,403,168	1,212,714	1,266,553	1,139,224	1,153,900
Alabama.....	267,543	-22.6	28,323	24,197	26,092	23,456	23,870	24,707	24,452	21,547	18,013	19,114	18,091	15,681
Alaska.....	13,463	-17.6	1,499	929	1,110	986	1,307	1,145	1,023	1,083	1,273	1,269	1,057	782
Arizona.....	79,915	+22.4	7,884	6,151	6,020	7,017	6,829	7,146	6,487	6,346	6,703	7,088	6,465	5,779
Arkansas.....	329,100	+33.7	33,042	26,494	27,486	26,431	27,599	30,107	41,859	36,682	26,078	19,078	17,255	16,986
California.....	1,480,500	-8	174,948	141,092	130,706	129,188	116,536	135,615	143,983	110,712	100,994	99,728	99,034	97,964
Colorado.....	149,153	-11.3	13,231	11,113	9,742	11,222	11,685	17,036	15,438	15,884	12,571	11,689	9,992	9,550
Connecticut.....	275,645	-2.7	30,697	22,842	23,997	23,508	22,455	30,569	25,444	20,566	21,003	20,723	17,610	16,231
Delaware.....	35,866	-8.1	4,894	3,393	3,080	2,501	2,642	3,752	3,445	2,727	2,296	2,194	2,409	2,533
District of Columbia.....	102,541	-31.8	13,298	9,712	9,446	9,476	8,573	9,791	9,967	8,088	6,566	6,443	6,056	5,125
Florida.....	274,349	-4.8	25,194	20,118	19,119	23,323	23,613	30,504	27,846	23,279	21,664	21,599	19,560	18,530
Georgia.....	301,742	-19.7	33,821	26,272	28,651	28,032	25,925	30,711	31,478	23,258	19,638	20,467	18,205	15,254
Hawaii.....	29,611	+21.5	3,134	6,363	2,048	1,775	1,696	2,499	1,861	2,419	1,970	1,953	2,021	1,872
Idaho.....	65,015	+4	4,997	3,057	2,970	4,748	6,190	9,910	8,768	8,462	5,936	4,319	3,181	2,447
Illinois.....	1,091,539	+7.9	107,865	90,769	102,651	101,641	94,540	99,072	117,715	88,375	74,524	84,183	66,881	63,323
Indiana.....	539,026	+12.0	55,318	39,617	38,995	43,074	48,058	53,865	43,362	35,345	37,035	52,646	47,767	43,944
Iowa.....	209,494	-14.3	25,903	18,339	18,580	17,906	19,672	21,162	17,628	16,723	13,771	12,348	13,259	14,203
Kansas.....	162,201	(2)	28,691	17,994	15,931	14,860	14,626	13,313	11,118	11,215	8,744	8,832	9,140	9,734
Kentucky.....	267,677	+11.1	26,188	23,272	29,107	24,034	21,187	23,923	23,662	28,219	16,931	17,321	14,907	18,921
Louisiana.....	227,314	-28.8	27,855	19,575	19,587	23,060	18,519	22,361	20,418	17,654	13,382	13,737	14,410	17,026
Maine.....	132,238	+5.7	11,390	8,672	11,223	12,549	10,666	15,603	12,263	9,910	9,166	11,369	9,332	10,095
Maryland.....	293,095	+3.7	31,029	25,393	26,552	26,099	24,270	29,288	25,652	23,067	21,154	21,763	19,657	19,171
Massachusetts.....	645,877	-6	61,035	50,944	52,395	57,989	51,264	66,723	58,534	47,925	50,886	57,157	45,973	45,052
Michigan.....	833,489	+11.8	108,078	81,351	84,991	82,236	66,482	82,450	73,713	56,816	47,550	55,617	47,860	46,345
Minnesota.....	324,809	-10.2	41,210	29,664	27,606	25,477	24,976	29,145	24,840	24,354	23,114	25,351	23,961	25,081
Mississippi.....	217,995	-24.2	23,378	17,104	17,952	18,638	19,702	25,307	22,638	15,978	13,771	14,421	14,927	14,179
Missouri <sup>1</sup> .....	654,627	(2)	75,067	50,017	50,460	47,574	53,405	54,800	54,019	78,059	43,525	50,636	49,771	47,294
Montana.....	48,684	-28.9	7,421	4,400	4,897	4,348	4,757	5,142	3,948	3,643	2,080	2,306	1,694	4,048
Nebraska.....	141,951	+15.6	12,912	9,230	11,076	9,951	13,271	16,486	17,636	12,072	11,204	10,934	9,110	9,069
Nevada.....	25,124	-32.5	3,341	2,241	2,400	2,328	2,859	2,547	2,496	1,842	1,072	1,381	1,150	1,467
New Hampshire.....	54,879	-24.2	6,813	4,191	5,080	4,825	5,120	5,896	5,478	3,778	3,543	3,797	3,065	3,293
New Jersey.....	606,058	-4.2	73,960	47,900	47,584	51,728	55,396	74,450	52,462	42,928	42,016	44,940	36,514	36,180
New Mexico.....	57,202	-10.0	5,032	4,951	5,045	5,811	6,645	7,500	6,939	3,619	3,868	2,531	2,255	2,706
New York.....	2,030,257	-9.9	227,365	167,560	176,712	187,518	187,488	239,463	185,380	151,128	123,472	129,333	112,914	141,864
North Carolina.....	208,584	-33.2	39,259	30,909	32,627	30,649	31,267	29,277	27,228	21,115	15,313	12,979	14,250	13,711
North Dakota.....	67,186	-19.6	6,156	5,103	4,103	4,871	4,281	5,152	4,595	11,208	6,089	6,544	4,809	4,275
Ohio.....	1,071,811	+23.2	111,605	89,147	90,734	94,284	98,535	107,301	94,739	84,454	77,519	79,963	71,919	71,611
Oklahoma.....	259,460	-8.3	28,564	27,819	23,035	23,717	21,803	22,511	21,690	22,593	19,360	17,741	15,905	14,722
Oregon.....	207,649	-4.8	19,625	16,856	19,118	20,909	24,333	24,759	17,077	14,102	13,198	14,597	11,254	11,818
Pennsylvania.....	1,259,119	-4.5	129,510	102,432	110,548	99,460	113,969	140,342	124,252	98,607	92,765	89,434	80,431	77,369
Rhode Island.....	138,826	+21.8	13,492	9,808	12,858	13,294	12,974	14,161	9,140	12,967	10,517	9,964	8,603	11,048
South Carolina.....	161,553	-19.4	16,684	13,044	13,015	13,865	14,107	14,825	16,086	12,477	11,283	14,350	11,443	10,374
South Dakota.....	53,233	-8.1	6,093	4,539	3,588	5,026	6,371	5,807	4,076	3,639	3,552	3,825	2,960	3,757
Tennessee.....	223,829	-16.6	24,365	21,126	20,739	19,971	17,742	18,277	18,292	14,150	13,597	19,556	17,302	18,212
Texas.....	999,463	+1.7	89,586	90,917	94,364	88,313	97,215	101,582	92,057	73,511	70,593	68,159	67,430	65,736
Utah.....	102,479	+5.4	11,221	8,319	8,335	11,538	8,630	18,585	10,822	6,905	4,170	4,282	4,222	5,450
Vermont.....	23,449	-28.3	3,412	2,223	2,237	2,185	1,917	1,979	1,793	1,340	1,272	1,845	1,510	1,736
Virginia.....	234,921	-17.7	27,338	20,516	22,382	25,914	18,354	21,650	20,328	17,154	15,581	15,722	15,129	14,553
Washington.....	271,993	-16.7	37,958	28,082	25,614	25,068	25,554	28,716	22,907	19,231	15,895	14,889	13,683	14,441
West Virginia.....	174,669	-19.7	18,604	15,474	16,132	16,817	16,063	21,888	14,170	11,395	11,247	12,276	9,881	10,722
Wisconsin.....	322,693	-3.0	35,426	28,351	26,027	24,670	27,626	36,719	29,589	22,717	23,797	24,310	22,406	21,055
Wyoming.....	29,012	-25.5	2,927	2,145	2,417	1,825	2,424	5,330	4,707	1,897	1,453	1,460	1,146	1,281

<sup>1</sup> Beginning Feb. 16, 1942, data for Kansas City, Kans., included with Kansas City, Mo.

<sup>2</sup> Not comparable.

should a firm which is engaged primarily in manufacturing also operate retail outlets, separate employment and wage data would be reported for each of the functions. Thus, employment and wages for multi-unit employers are classified under the industrial activity and State in which they are operating rather than according to the primary industry or location of the reporting employer. The industry codes assigned in each State are based on periodic "nature-of-business" reports submitted by the employer. In some States, the codes assigned to employers who have changed their industrial activity will not reflect the new activity unless the State has made a resurvey of the industrial classification subsequent to the change.

*Claims and benefits.*—Under all State unemployment compensation laws, the weekly amount and duration of benefits payable to a worker are determined by the amount he has earned in covered employment during a given past period, usually referred to as the base period. Except in Wisconsin, the weekly benefit rate and the duration of benefits thus determined apply to the worker for a 1-year period, commonly called the benefit year. All State laws also provide for a maximum amount of benefits any worker can receive during a benefit year, regardless of the amount of his base-period earnings. In 15 States<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia.

Table 103.—Employment service: Total placements, by State and month, 1942

State	Total	January	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
Total...	10,251,068	438,604	426,881	511,001	606,281	783,910	924,847	1,005,882	981,567	1,397,617	1,530,522	931,445	712,511
Alabama...	87,226	5,214	8,316	9,839	9,206	7,449	8,025	4,950	4,188	5,885	10,047	7,540	6,567
Alaska...	9,111	687	630	670	727	830	874	840	755	968	818	695	617
Arizona...	106,796	4,993	4,938	5,998	4,783	6,253	6,035	7,829	8,782	10,510	20,802	15,536	10,427
Arkansas...	1,506,500	10,803	11,591	17,773	17,335	82,319	51,426	71,744	47,028	77,725	58,392	39,355	21,009
California...	1,072,451	46,094	43,435	47,124	65,150	68,522	91,160	96,496	94,944	136,154	162,463	121,278	99,631
Colorado...	120,323	2,790	2,876	4,087	6,555	7,840	13,567	14,967	19,803	15,476	14,028	12,374	5,960
Connecticut...	117,380	8,788	8,782	9,628	9,548	9,610	11,159	11,051	9,619	11,126	10,825	8,654	8,590
Delaware...	21,291	1,425	985	1,276	1,451	1,558	2,051	1,794	2,080	1,782	1,913	2,499	2,477
Dist. of Columbia...	61,182	6,062	5,161	5,853	6,685	6,374	6,268	5,377	4,244	4,213	3,906	3,662	3,377
Florida...	109,253	6,289	5,836	5,877	9,370	11,507	10,958	10,974	10,804	9,486	8,205	9,891	10,056
Georgia...	98,843	5,995	5,900	7,688	8,837	8,428	8,257	9,561	8,975	10,087	11,635	6,929	6,551
Hawaii...	20,990	1,123	859	1,036	932	987	1,389	853	787	1,422	1,744	7,732	2,126
Idaho...	130,161	1,383	1,436	2,447	4,079	7,174	25,086	19,893	11,240	14,189	28,940	10,754	3,540
Illinois...	278,301	18,428	17,913	22,945	25,297	28,880	30,571	30,984	27,545	21,478	19,494	16,025	18,741
Indiana...	178,397	10,473	10,973	12,788	15,357	18,381	14,615	13,607	13,933	21,370	16,626	15,845	14,429
Iowa...	101,536	5,890	4,507	5,836	8,496	8,796	9,655	12,699	13,090	9,719	9,429	7,802	5,617
Kansas...	141,874	8,883	8,011	7,324	7,184	8,834	12,791	16,219	13,688	15,643	16,677	13,270	13,350
Kentucky...	110,445	3,361	3,538	4,155	5,312	22,003	17,416	12,276	10,036	8,743	8,427	6,955	8,223
Louisiana...	74,090	7,086	5,013	5,550	6,557	6,035	6,067	5,761	5,002	6,435	7,692	7,747	5,145
Maine...	64,348	3,522	3,588	3,999	4,908	5,251	5,955	5,996	7,811	8,305	5,722	4,602	4,689
Maryland...	133,368	5,967	6,070	7,006	8,732	9,208	12,086	17,368	16,891	14,674	13,584	11,129	10,653
Massachusetts...	167,034	8,599	8,914	11,137	11,656	10,633	11,449	12,339	13,609	17,664	22,725	18,174	20,135
Michigan...	244,729	11,393	11,534	14,256	18,628	19,342	22,374	28,450	23,222	25,676	29,930	20,570	19,354
Minnesota...	145,526	5,323	4,793	6,113	8,673	9,458	12,885	16,815	20,478	17,383	19,112	11,224	13,269
Mississippi...	471,186	4,287	4,200	3,949	4,551	7,354	15,400	20,910	15,766	14,843	203,835	35,819	6,272
Missouri...	405,623	11,540	11,333	14,917	18,782	24,314	37,953	47,673	32,446	66,277	74,684	40,044	25,600
Montana...	59,081	1,239	866	1,560	3,240	4,026	6,509	8,382	7,643	7,356	10,408	5,436	2,386
Nebraska...	118,069	2,228	1,771	3,230	4,853	7,406	11,822	24,568	14,455	7,927	13,491	15,153	11,165
Nevada...	34,411	1,521	1,623	2,382	2,703	3,131	3,867	4,236	3,930	3,395	2,811	1,967	2,785
New Hampshire...	23,466	1,988	1,711	1,623	2,156	2,147	2,104	2,221	1,741	2,462	2,268	1,562	1,483
New Jersey...	207,868	15,114	15,367	16,204	17,508	17,632	18,358	17,175	21,668	18,248	18,295	16,500	15,809
New Mexico...	43,165	1,097	1,166	2,751	2,885	5,513	4,674	5,619	3,964	3,395	4,555	3,708	3,808
New York...	814,783	46,213	48,432	57,480	66,045	68,115	66,191	74,132	76,236	89,769	84,565	69,138	68,467
North Carolina...	261,219	13,182	11,891	13,163	17,773	26,097	39,103	28,398	29,686	24,285	22,385	19,863	15,423
North Dakota...	56,405	1,527	1,108	1,634	2,434	2,239	2,770	4,315	14,110	9,918	9,218	4,034	3,068
Ohio...	448,174	20,671	23,136	29,369	37,531	39,411	40,473	34,273	42,735	48,583	47,918	42,484	41,590
Oklahoma...	136,708	4,649	3,589	7,405	6,266	12,349	12,143	15,288	12,397	11,113	21,801	16,878	12,830
Oregon...	224,717	7,711	5,872	8,115	9,416	15,825	28,665	34,534	31,259	30,594	25,336	14,506	12,884
Pennsylvania...	343,426	20,483	21,345	24,381	25,828	29,003	30,794	32,693	31,216	33,791	33,827	29,268	30,797
Rhode Island...	50,411	2,488	2,407	3,004	2,720	2,825	3,018	3,081	4,491	5,217	7,165	7,099	6,896
South Carolina...	72,495	5,220	4,841	5,986	7,080	6,315	7,309	6,362	5,442	6,158	9,544	4,376	3,853
South Dakota...	50,343	894	815	1,226	2,390	5,239	5,244	5,408	14,695	6,717	4,809	2,457	3,296
Tennessee...	446,631	6,295	5,932	7,310	7,465	18,118	21,322	19,396	9,334	11,596	167,102	57,782	14,919
Texas...	1,121,058	49,866	43,857	48,388	50,371	71,655	87,708	88,924	122,296	204,922	181,732	107,700	63,639
Utah...	88,134	2,283	1,969	2,279	3,159	3,958	11,895	12,238	12,821	10,785	10,922	9,274	6,551
Vermont...	11,143	759	707	756	1,077	732	907	923	573	2,438	1,063	484	724
Virginia...	103,859	7,141	7,206	9,415	9,306	8,782	7,603	9,277	9,597	10,485	9,427	7,233	8,387
Washington...	318,027	8,110	9,591	10,367	16,947	18,747	41,702	48,985	49,392	43,350	36,829	18,532	15,475
West Virginia...	49,362	2,686	2,235	3,224	4,655	4,352	4,748	3,867	3,900	4,404	4,968	5,022	5,501
Wisconsin...	161,122	8,160	7,546	9,796	12,257	13,968	16,782	18,573	16,241	16,475	15,210	12,920	13,194
Wyoming...	28,827	672	616	772	1,365	1,832	3,664	5,618	4,989	2,971	3,188	1,964	1,176

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 267,447 agricultural placements made in September-December 1942 in cooperation with Tennessee office and credited to Tennessee.

the benefit year is the same for all claimants, i. e., it begins and ends at dates specified in the State law.

The beginning of a spell of unemployment by a worker in covered employment is indicated by the filing of an initial claim. Therefore the number of initial claims received in local offices represents the number of separations from covered employment of workers who believe they are eligible for benefits. If the spell of unemployment is the first in the benefit year the claim is known as a new claim, while initial claims filed at the start of second and subsequent spells in the same benefit year are known as additional claims. In five States,<sup>6</sup> workers are not required

<sup>6</sup> Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania.

to file additional claims and therefore the number of initial claims received in local offices represents an understatement of the number of separations which may result in compensable unemployment. It should also be pointed out that, because of administrative factors, the monthly trend of initial-claim receipts does not necessarily coincide with the trend of separations. For example, in the States with uniform benefit years for all claimants, large numbers of claims are filed in the first few weeks of the new benefit year by claimants who may have been unemployed for some time but have exhausted all benefits due them in the previous benefit year and therefore must wait until the new benefit year begins before becoming again eligible for benefits.

Table 104.—Employment service: Agricultural placements, by State and month, 1942

State	Total	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Total	3,311,448	32,040	23,164	35,639	50,787	182,049	280,411	349,065	341,817	747,962	848,593	323,753	96,168
Alabama	10,405	102	111	372	1,179	2,153	2,738	218	296	1,924	1,003	179	130
Alaska	38	1	4	2	6	8	1	2	8	2	0	2	2
Arizona	64,817	2,517	2,116	2,845	1,632	2,852	3,203	3,485	4,821	6,555	16,494	11,358	6,939
Arkansas	1,341,162	762	1,128	9,009	7,208	69,882	35,464	51,403	24,324	58,236	45,314	28,148	10,284
California	304,356	3,185	3,375	3,142	3,442	9,972	25,298	24,675	25,902	65,181	83,030	44,150	13,034
Colorado	51,292	190	218	582	1,126	1,654	6,547	9,196	12,108	7,172	6,473	4,834	1,192
Connecticut	9,578	71	59	133	253	259	1,578	1,745	1,108	2,284	1,497	272	319
Delaware	1,275	1	1	12	19	10	127	214	353	463	30	41	4
District of Columbia	143	3	2	12	46	19	18	9	16	6	6	6	0
Florida	11,391	606	711	214	1,678	1,297	582	52	104	854	374	2,868	2,051
Georgia	9,726	41	87	122	161	239	525	675	1,293	2,697	3,513	300	73
Hawaii	10,335	1	6	7	18	12	80	79	25	578	952	7,038	1,539
Idaho	76,374	209	288	645	1,371	4,229	20,156	14,245	5,065	7,054	15,792	6,724	596
Illinois	31,872	242	252	574	780	4,638	5,946	7,203	6,786	2,513	1,787	640	511
Indiana	6,817	61	61	157	201	767	1,067	1,596	981	1,256	412	177	81
Iowa	22,157	307	521	960	1,099	781	1,982	5,348	4,820	1,860	2,126	1,648	705
Kansas	13,305	186	226	367	361	418	3,138	4,041	484	1,279	1,720	819	266
Kentucky	16,748	22	27	61	62	12,452	1,179	232	747	598	793	342	233
Louisiana	11,512	33	161	75	865	170	147	25	775	2,993	2,726	2,672	870
Maine	9,581	41	49	48	63	178	241	339	3,503	4,077	1,022	262	58
Maryland	32,621	28	53	84	78	799	4,035	10,062	6,495	5,690	3,153	1,743	401
Massachusetts	8,303	20	21	81	131	104	246	505	896	2,664	3,280	311	44
Michigan	39,781	111	117	193	535	653	3,427	10,422	6,500	6,724	8,950	1,923	226
Minnesota	38,243	510	522	940	1,206	1,011	2,139	7,426	10,953	6,286	4,808	1,270	1,172
Mississippi	372,669	210	87	83	111	1,186	3,314	2,559	3,251	137,816	196,470	27,533	19
Missouri	130,859	419	176	408	2,835	5,477	13,564	13,377	2,909	34,641	41,940	13,753	1,360
Montana	25,822	112	134	577	1,383	1,760	3,373	3,128	2,217	3,721	6,919	2,134	364
Nebraska	35,989	89	123	216	288	195	895	15,343	6,741	527	1,609	5,110	4,853
Nevada	2,895	92	132	242	252	193	272	687	571	239	107	58	50
New Hampshire	2,636	50	22	23	78	101	111	118	205	966	714	196	52
New Jersey	26,336	59	54	121	176	1,073	4,038	4,288	7,165	4,534	3,080	1,359	389
New Mexico	12,375	281	174	164	407	1,761	1,388	450	405	1,659	2,539	2,144	1,003
New York	51,403	202	180	367	560	657	3,891	9,851	12,425	15,480	6,592	855	343
North Carolina	61,444	353	367	470	931	5,214	17,479	5,448	8,843	10,021	8,362	3,461	495
North Dakota	36,415	239	170	442	679	435	539	2,216	12,828	8,440	7,839	1,945	643
Ohio	24,309	122	142	410	1,228	1,540	2,898	3,564	4,154	4,316	3,975	1,436	534
Oklahoma	57,069	180	183	228	1,473	5,851	5,428	9,607	4,811	3,532	13,417	7,891	4,468
Oregon	100,149	213	322	905	1,109	3,020	16,424	22,304	19,429	20,066	11,486	3,135	1,736
Pennsylvania	19,098	115	97	171	354	435	1,162	1,750	2,906	4,467	3,718	2,820	1,103
Rhode Island	243	3	3	18	47	23	58	11	13	3	34	18	12
South Carolina	7,071	35	49	50	145	236	847	423	238	945	3,859	138	106
South Dakota	21,493	78	90	223	333	311	290	2,305	9,126	2,742	2,579	1,248	2,068
Tennessee	357,771	99	79	133	132	11,194	13,333	11,422	1,741	103,191	159,163	50,801	6,483
Texas	636,847	19,088	9,496	8,362	12,340	21,732	36,946	45,510	81,550	164,533	140,430	69,605	27,255
Utah	32,885	9	16	23	150	431	7,761	7,199	5,162	4,026	4,975	2,998	135
Vermont	3,313	27	28	43	53	63	281	407	61	1,900	374	21	52
Virginia	6,785	16	34	29	85	122	530	1,081	1,380	827	941	768	972
Washington	140,790	289	532	716	1,312	3,414	22,596	29,850	32,555	27,321	17,230	4,395	580
West Virginia	1,568	7	4	12	25	40	123	325	227	449	194	156	6
Wisconsin	15,028	258	265	418	529	713	1,774	2,191	2,108	1,922	3,042	1,540	268
Wyoming	6,024	145	89	148	252	315	1,232	424	430	732	1,650	308	99

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 267,447 agricultural placements made in September-December 1942 in cooperation with Tennessee office and credited to Tennessee.

The number of new claims allowed on first determination during the year approximates the gross number of claimants who were found to be eligible for benefits. However, the number of net allowances is a better measure, since adjustments have been made for cases in which the original determination has been revised after reconsideration. The number of new claims disallowed on first determination represents the number of claims filed by workers who were found to be ineligible for benefits because no wages had been earned in covered employment, earnings or employment were insufficient to satisfy the eligibility requirements, or, in a few States, because of seasonality provisions, misconduct, and voluntary leaving of the job. For the most part, however, misconduct and voluntary quit do not

result in disallowances if other eligibility requirements are met but, instead, result in temporary disqualification, i. e., the claimant must serve additional waiting-period weeks before benefits become payable. Comparable data on the number of new claims are not available for Wisconsin since benefits are not limited to any particular period, such as a benefit year, and therefore it is not possible to distinguish between "new" and "additional" claims.

Continued claims are filed for each completed week of unemployment subsequent to the filing of an initial claim and may relate to either a waiting-period week or a compensable week of unemployment. The trend of continued claims represents the trend of covered unemployment but is also affected by the same administrative

Table 105.—Employment service: Nonagricultural placements, by State and month, 1942

State	Total	January	Februa-	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-	October	Novem-	Decem-
	6,939,620	406,564	403,717	475,362	555,494	601,861	644,436	656,817	639,750	649,655	681,929	607,692	616,343
Total	6,939,620	406,564	403,717	475,362	555,494	601,861	644,436	656,817	639,750	649,655	681,929	607,692	616,343
Alabama	76,821	5,112	8,205	9,467	8,027	5,296	5,287	4,732	3,892	3,961	9,044	7,361	6,437
Alaska	9,073	686	626	668	721	822	873	838	747	966	818	693	615
Arizona	41,970	2,476	2,822	3,063	3,151	3,401	2,832	3,444	3,961	3,955	4,308	4,178	3,488
Arkansas	165,338	10,041	10,463	8,764	10,127	12,437	15,962	20,341	22,704	19,489	13,078	11,207	10,725
California	768,065	42,909	40,060	43,982	61,708	58,550	65,862	71,821	69,042	70,973	79,433	77,128	86,597
Colorado	69,031	2,600	2,658	3,505	5,429	6,186	7,020	5,771	7,695	8,304	7,555	7,540	4,768
Connecticut	107,802	8,717	8,723	9,495	9,295	9,351	9,581	9,306	8,511	8,842	9,328	8,382	8,271
Delaware	20,016	1,424	984	1,264	1,432	1,548	1,924	1,580	1,727	1,319	1,883	2,458	2,473
District of Columbia	61,039	6,059	6,159	5,841	6,639	6,355	6,250	5,368	4,228	4,207	3,900	3,656	3,377
Florida	97,862	5,683	5,125	5,663	7,692	10,210	10,376	10,922	10,700	8,632	7,831	7,023	8,005
Georgia	89,117	5,954	5,813	7,566	8,676	8,189	7,732	8,886	7,682	7,390	8,122	6,629	6,478
Hawaii	10,655	1,122	1,853	1,029	914	975	1,309	774	762	844	792	694	587
Idaho	53,787	1,174	1,148	1,802	2,708	2,945	4,930	5,648	6,175	7,135	13,148	4,030	2,944
Illinois	246,429	18,186	17,661	22,371	24,517	24,242	24,625	23,781	20,759	18,965	17,707	15,385	18,230
Indiana	171,580	10,412	10,912	12,631	15,156	17,614	13,548	12,011	12,952	20,114	16,214	15,668	14,348
Iowa	79,379	5,583	3,986	4,876	7,397	8,015	7,673	7,351	8,270	7,859	7,303	6,154	4,912
Kansas	128,569	8,697	7,785	6,937	6,823	8,416	9,653	12,178	13,204	14,364	14,957	12,451	13,084
Kentucky	93,697	3,339	3,511	4,094	5,250	9,551	16,237	12,044	9,289	8,145	7,634	6,613	7,990
Louisiana	62,578	7,053	4,852	5,475	5,692	5,565	5,920	5,736	4,227	3,412	4,966	5,075	4,275
Maine	54,467	3,481	3,539	3,951	4,845	5,073	5,714	5,657	4,308	4,228	4,700	4,340	4,631
Maryland	100,747	5,939	6,017	6,922	8,654	8,409	8,051	7,306	10,396	8,984	10,431	9,386	10,252
Massachusetts	158,731	8,579	8,893	11,056	11,525	10,529	11,203	11,834	12,713	15,000	19,445	17,863	20,091
Michigan	204,948	11,282	11,417	14,063	18,093	18,659	18,947	18,028	16,722	18,952	20,980	18,647	19,128
Minnesota	107,283	4,813	4,271	5,173	7,467	8,447	10,746	9,389	9,525	11,097	14,304	9,954	12,097
Mississippi	98,517	4,077	4,113	3,866	4,440	6,168	12,056	18,321	12,515	11,027	7,365	8,286	6,253
Missouri	274,764	11,121	11,217	14,509	15,947	18,837	24,389	34,296	29,537	31,636	32,744	26,291	24,240
Montana	33,259	1,127	762	983	1,857	2,266	3,136	5,254	5,426	3,635	3,439	3,302	2,022
Nebraska	82,080	2,139	1,645	3,014	4,565	7,211	10,927	9,225	7,714	7,400	11,882	10,043	6,312
Nevada	31,516	1,429	1,491	2,149	2,511	2,938	3,505	3,549	3,359	3,156	2,704	1,909	2,735
New Hampshire	20,830	1,938	1,689	1,600	2,078	2,046	1,993	2,103	1,536	1,496	1,554	1,366	1,431
New Jersey	181,532	15,055	15,313	16,083	17,332	16,559	14,320	12,887	14,493	13,714	15,215	15,141	15,420
New Mexico	30,790	816	992	2,587	2,478	3,752	3,256	5,169	3,559	1,736	2,046	1,564	2,805
New York	763,380	46,011	48,257	57,113	65,485	67,458	62,300	64,281	63,811	74,289	77,973	68,283	68,124
North Carolina	199,775	12,829	11,524	12,693	16,842	20,883	21,624	22,920	20,843	14,264	14,023	16,402	14,928
North Dakota	19,990	1,288	938	1,192	1,755	1,804	2,231	2,099	1,282	1,508	1,379	2,089	2,425
Ohio	423,865	20,549	22,994	28,959	36,303	37,871	37,575	30,709	38,581	44,267	43,943	41,048	41,066
Oklahoma	79,639	4,469	3,406	7,177	4,793	6,498	6,715	5,681	7,586	7,581	8,384	8,987	8,362
Oregon	124,568	7,498	5,550	7,210	8,307	12,805	12,241	12,230	11,830	10,528	13,850	11,371	11,148
Pennsylvania	324,328	20,368	21,248	24,210	25,474	28,568	29,632	30,943	28,310	29,324	30,109	26,448	29,694
Rhode Island	60,168	2,485	2,404	2,986	2,673	2,802	2,960	3,070	4,478	5,214	7,131	7,081	6,884
South Carolina	65,424	5,194	4,792	5,936	6,935	6,079	6,462	5,939	5,204	5,213	5,655	4,238	3,747
South Dakota	28,850	816	725	1,003	2,057	2,081	4,954	3,103	5,569	3,975	2,130	1,209	1,228
Tennessee	88,860	6,196	5,913	7,177	7,333	6,924	7,989	7,974	7,593	8,405	7,939	6,981	8,436
Texas	454,211	30,778	34,361	40,026	38,031	49,923	50,762	43,414	40,746	40,389	41,302	38,095	36,384
Utah	55,249	2,274	1,953	2,256	3,009	3,527	4,134	5,039	7,659	6,759	5,947	6,276	6,416
Vermont	7,830	732	679	713	1,024	669	626	516	509	538	689	463	672
Virginia	97,074	7,125	7,172	9,386	9,221	8,660	7,073	8,196	8,217	9,658	8,486	6,465	7,415
Washington	177,237	7,821	9,059	9,651	15,635	15,333	19,106	19,135	16,837	16,029	19,599	14,137	14,895
West Virginia	47,994	2,679	2,231	3,212	4,630	4,312	4,625	3,542	3,673	3,955	4,774	4,866	5,495
Wisconsin	146,094	7,902	7,281	9,378	11,728	13,255	15,008	16,382	14,133	14,553	12,168	11,380	12,926
Wyoming	22,803	527	527	624	1,113	1,517	2,432	5,194	4,559	2,239	1,538	1,456	1,077

factors as those affecting the trend of initial claims.

The first benefit payment issued to a claimant during a benefit year is known as a "first payment." Data on "first payments" do not include the first payments issued to claimants during second or subsequent spells of unemployment in the same benefit year. It therefore follows that the number of first payments issued during the year approximates the number of different persons who

have received benefits during the year, i. e., the number of beneficiaries.

Benefit payments may be classified by type of unemployment: total, part-total, or partial. A period of total unemployment is one during which the claimant performed no work and earned no wages, or had odd jobs with earnings not in excess of a small amount which is specified in the State law as allowable without resulting in a reduction in his benefit payment. A period of part-total

Table 106.—Employment service: Nonagricultural placements, by quarter, State, and industry division, 1942<sup>1</sup>

Quarter and State	Total	Forestry and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Service		Government	Establishments not elsewhere classified
									Total	Domestic		
Total	6,904,811	8,004	42,267	1,601,039	2,530,138	218,520	676,484	49,261	1,230,114	815,022	544,569	7,415
January-March	1,280,060	907	5,916	200,558	392,114	34,198	193,255	13,079	347,030	249,470	91,196	1,807
April-June	1,783,235	775	8,503	430,039	525,464	52,364	209,377	15,149	411,850	293,098	126,941	2,773
July-September	1,935,552	1,648	10,581	581,620	725,451	64,443	142,222	10,396	248,281	142,758	149,146	1,764
October-December	1,905,964	1,674	17,267	388,822	887,109	67,515	131,630	10,637	222,953	129,696	177,286	1,071
Alabama	76,821	11	465	18,905	32,056	1,210	4,014	221	9,599	7,258	10,295	45
Alaska	9,073	27	388	3,579	605	706	504	32	870	442	2,351	11
Arizona	41,979	4	4,213	11,270	3,419	1,524	3,718	137	11,090	8,015	6,576	28
Arkansas	165,338	487	514	95,841	23,370	3,158	8,078	546	20,661	14,319	12,645	38
California	742,636	1,051	6,048	55,177	379,274	32,477	91,277	7,456	112,262	55,141	57,113	501
Colorado	69,031	1,061	1,741	22,900	11,704	4,091	9,644	747	10,124	4,952	6,878	141
Connecticut	107,802	21	34	5,074	69,811	1,496	11,244	487	16,271	11,528	3,340	24
Delaware	20,016	0	7	904	9,011	198	1,174	84	7,745	7,113	782	111
District of Columbia	61,039	0	3	6,027	1,941	2,429	7,352	955	33,778	28,282	8,545	9
Florida	92,776	8	116	35,101	12,455	2,067	11,021	707	19,544	11,089	11,719	38
Georgia	89,117	166	258	23,498	25,434	2,859	7,959	487	17,355	11,862	11,090	11
Hawaii	10,655	2	5	4,987	939	392	639	27	985	551	2,647	32
Idaho	53,787	299	3,296	32,596	3,768	1,377	4,041	123	5,466	3,440	2,798	23
Illinois	246,429	2	341	32,684	121,242	8,845	26,724	1,813	41,766	29,736	12,940	72
Indiana	171,580	2	79	9,504	104,061	5,707	17,707	984	25,196	16,949	8,297	43
Iowa	79,379	10	124	25,922	23,424	2,182	9,202	579	13,132	8,990	4,773	31
Kansas	128,569	2	661	80,404	16,387	3,661	9,619	483	14,001	9,025	3,347	4
Kentucky	93,697	23	292	37,750	20,664	800	5,050	268	8,695	6,608	20,005	90
Louisiana	62,578	2	167	13,112	11,365	2,739	7,461	497	18,553	13,935	8,667	10
Maine	54,467	86	13	8,808	32,415	902	4,729	160	4,719	2,320	2,388	247
Maryland	100,747	13	40	16,770	54,903	4,061	7,378	609	11,055	5,870	5,797	121
Massachusetts	158,731	43	19	4,779	105,847	2,690	16,347	960	16,462	6,183	11,525	59
Michigan	204,948	52	405	17,159	109,016	6,057	22,733	1,400	29,151	18,233	18,514	461
Minnesota	107,283	137	228	14,674	44,763	6,871	12,454	699	22,651	16,444	4,721	85
Mississippi	98,517	5	28	55,690	13,891	719	4,549	160	11,568	7,421	11,784	123
Missouri	274,764	10	174	94,804	103,286	7,853	24,407	2,231	24,952	12,849	17,017	30
Montana	33,259	93	3,379	17,618	2,533	2,010	2,228	92	3,256	2,085	1,991	59
Nebraska	77,786	2	118	48,924	7,592	3,161	6,887	397	7,360	3,674	3,331	14
Nevada	31,516	17	4,212	9,739	2,179	1,577	4,413	225	7,532	4,258	1,536	86
New Hampshire	20,830	8	17	2,156	11,841	483	2,243	95	3,031	1,563	907	49
New Jersey	181,532	21	135	5,840	99,131	3,510	13,386	1,175	43,420	34,589	14,883	31
New Mexico	30,790	0	873	17,980	940	5,205	960	39	3,218	2,171	1,526	49
New York	763,380	80	250	80,025	276,718	21,126	75,217	12,871	261,026	177,899	33,819	2,248
North Carolina	193,775	5	246	116,324	21,453	1,223	11,826	359	26,175	20,763	21,980	184
North Dakota	19,990	6	177	3,301	2,752	1,132	3,796	186	6,745	4,900	1,891	4
Ohio	423,865	21	788	27,177	207,691	16,262	57,380	2,818	88,605	64,231	22,973	150
Oklahoma	79,639	167	299	34,160	8,606	3,380	7,266	470	14,843	10,954	10,412	36
Oregon	124,568	146	545	23,869	56,215	4,053	11,803	672	14,765	9,498	12,412	88
Pennsylvania	324,328	69	5,011	61,517	129,587	7,695	27,579	1,782	62,393	46,804	28,546	149
Rhode Island	50,168	4	15	3,145	37,717	437	2,706	233	2,887	1,828	2,989	35
South Carolina	65,424	3	15	27,407	8,515	1,155	4,618	147	14,195	11,561	9,846	23
South Dakota	28,850	18	87	17,964	1,456	462	2,174	72	3,107	1,867	3,489	21
Tennessee	88,860	1	245	18,250	28,574	3,500	7,438	321	21,909	17,840	8,578	44
Texas	484,211	301	921	229,235	100,382	12,769	41,875	1,405	58,579	31,369	38,481	263
Utah	55,249	85	1,328	20,982	10,595	2,886	5,737	341	5,170	1,416	7,910	215
Vermont	7,830	8	42	1,234	3,482	165	645	30	1,700	1,064	522	2
Virginia	97,074	10	191	32,516	23,643	1,877	8,261	363	16,370	12,303	13,811	32
Washington	177,237	168	884	32,427	72,010	9,119	27,652	1,402	18,730	9,790	13,556	989
West Virginia	47,994	5	2,271	6,523	11,504	1,872	3,660	239	10,856	8,715	10,972	92
Wisconsin	146,094	233	89	20,286	68,371	4,948	16,381	646	24,166	14,303	10,835	139
Wyoming	22,803	9	470	14,491	1,600	1,442	1,298	29	2,420	1,522	1,019	25

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 34,809 placements; distribution not available.

unemployment is one during which the claimant has had odd jobs with earnings in an amount which makes him eligible only for a reduced benefit payment. A period of partial unemployment is one during which the claimant earned wages from his regular employer but, because of lack of work, his earnings were so small as to make him eligible for a full or reduced benefit payment.

Workers who have earned wages in covered employment in one State and become unemployed

after moving to another State may file claims for benefits under the interstate benefit-payment plan. The State in which the worker files his claim is known as the agent State, while the State to which the claim is forwarded for payment is known as the liable State. Eligibility for benefits is determined by the liable State, and, if the claimant has satisfied all the eligibility requirements of this State, benefit checks are mailed directly to him and are continued until he becomes reemployed.

Table 107.—Employment service: Nonagricultural placements, by quarter, State, race, and sex, 1942<sup>1</sup>

Quarter and State	Total	Race		Sex		Percent of total
		White	Nonwhite	Men	Women	
		White	Nonwhite	Men	Women	
Total	6,904,811	5,591,451	1,313,360	4,666,877	2,237,934	81.0 67.6
January-March	1,280,060	1,002,141	277,919	771,594	508,466	78.3 60.3
April-June	1,783,235	1,409,830	373,405	1,206,305	576,930	79.1 67.6
July-September	1,935,552	1,591,437	344,115	1,397,976	537,576	82.2 72.2
October-December	1,905,964	1,588,043	317,921	1,291,002	614,962	83.3 67.7
Alabama	76,821	45,547	31,274	56,995	19,826	59.3 74.2
Alaska	9,073	8,251	822	8,130	943,99	9.9 89.6
Arizona	41,979	31,791	10,188	30,154	11,525	75.7 71.8
Arkansas	165,338	112,413	52,925	130,419	34,919	68.0 78.9
California	742,636	705,219	37,417	496,338	246,298	95.0 66.8
Colorado	69,031	67,948	1,083	54,135	14,896	98.4 78.4
Connecticut	167,802	98,017	9,785	62,424	45,378	90.9 57.9
Delaware	20,016	9,173	10,843	8,878	11,138	48.5 84.4
Dist. of Columbia	61,039	17,214	43,825	27,638	33,404	28.2 45.3
Florida	92,776	49,997	42,779	69,914	22,862	53.9 75.4
Georgia	89,117	41,314	47,803	60,267	28,820	46.4 67.7
Hawaii	10,655	1,880	8,766	9,201	1,454	17.7 86.4
Idaho	53,787	53,556	231	46,822	6,965	99.6 68.7
Illinois	246,429	219,555	26,874	158,502	87,927	89.1 64.3
Indiana	171,580	154,349	17,231	98,947	72,633	90.0 57.7
Iowa	79,379	77,622	1,757	56,807	22,572	97.8 71.6
Kansas	128,569	120,466	8,103	112,090	16,479	93.7 87.2
Kentucky	93,697	79,015	14,682	73,796	19,901	84.3 78.8
Louisiana	62,578	27,897	34,681	39,298	23,280	44.6 62.8
Maine	54,467	54,271	196	40,670	13,797	99.6 74.7
Maryland	100,747	61,221	39,526	67,672	33,075	60.8 67.2
Massachusetts	158,731	154,627	4,104	82,587	76,144	97.4 52.0
Michigan	204,948	187,065	17,883	146,297	58,651	91.3 71.4
Minnesota	107,283	106,544	739	73,354	33,929	99.3 68.4
Mississippi	98,517	53,744	44,773	82,098	16,419	54.6 83.3
Missouri	274,764	245,353	29,411	203,696	71,068	89.3 74.1
Montana	33,239	32,717	542	29,232	4,027	98.4 87.9
Nebraska	77,786	74,943	2,843	68,134	9,632	96.3 87.6
Nevada	31,516	29,898	1,618	26,812	5,704	94.9 81.9
New Hampshire	20,830	20,760	70	13,822	7,005	99.7 76.6
New Jersey	181,532	133,394	48,138	87,096	94,436	73.5 48.0
New Mexico	30,790	27,915	2,875	27,572	3,218	90.7 89.5
New York	763,380	562,805	200,575	373,638	389,742	73.7 48.9
North Carolina	199,775	84,842	114,933	164,642	35,133	42.5 82.4
North Dakota	19,990	19,826	164	12,282	7,708	99.2 61.4
Ohio	423,865	349,289	74,576	262,948	160,917	82.4 62.0
Oklahoma	79,639	68,211	11,428	60,407	19,238	95.7 75.9
Oregon	124,568	122,580	1,988	94,094	30,474	98.4 75.5
Pennsylvania	324,328	273,911	50,417	196,781	127,547	84.5 60.7
Rhode Island	50,168	48,981	1,187	30,390	19,778	97.6 60.6
South Carolina	65,424	26,312	39,112	49,785	15,639	40.2 76.1
South Dakota	28,850	28,041	809	24,939	3,911	97.2 86.4
Tennessee	88,860	50,335	38,525	52,878	35,982	56.6 59.5
Texas	484,211	364,342	119,869	388,045	96,166	75.2 80.1
Utah	55,249	53,196	2,053	42,600	12,649	96.3 77.1
Vermont	7,830	7,804	26	4,895	2,935	99.7 62.5
Virginia	97,074	43,441	53,633	70,686	26,388	44.8 72.8
Washington	177,237	176,096	1,141	139,619	37,618	99.4 78.8
West Virginia	47,994	41,626	6,368	31,794	16,200	86.7 66.2
Wisconsin	146,094	143,745	2,349	97,731	48,363	98.4 66.9
Wyoming	22,803	22,383	420	19,896	2,907	98.2 87.3

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 34,809 placements; distribution not available.

Table 108.—Employment service: Nonagricultural placements, by quarter, State, and major occupational group, 1942<sup>1</sup>

Quarter and State	Total	Professional and managerial	Clerical and sales	Service	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled and other
Total	6,904,811	67,072	641,059	1,348,131	926,604	957,040	2,964,905
January-March	1,280,060	12,638	157,790	390,734	136,839	180,634	401,425
April-June	1,783,235	14,404	166,472	447,352	240,027	225,031	686,949
July-September	1,935,552	20,559	149,897	265,671	298,485	260,529	940,411
October-Dec.	1,905,964	16,471	166,900	244,374	251,253	290,846	936,120
Alabama	76,821	413	5,663	13,308	7,500	11,495	38,442
Alaska	9,073	100	557	1,324	1,437	1,336	4,319
Arizona	41,979	522	3,633	12,722	5,349	3,368	16,335
Arkansas	165,338	1,036	8,898	22,562	25,092	11,427	96,323
California	742,636	12,885	110,868	126,161	78,176	80,379	334,167
Colorado	69,031	1,152	5,961	11,863	11,149	4,879	34,027
Connecticut	107,802	997	12,520	19,224	8,449	28,394	38,218
Delaware	20,016	101	1,244	8,249	1,354	2,375	6,690
Dist. of Col.	61,039	219	6,997	37,580	2,082	2,244	11,917
Florida	92,776	1,094	7,481	21,302	17,474	9,070	36,355
Georgia	89,117	611	6,723	18,757	7,418	9,437	46,171
Hawaii	10,655	41	851	1,290	1,269	1,112	6,092
Idaho	53,787	285	1,504	6,218	14,297	3,262	28,221
Illinois	246,429	2,614	27,524	47,088	31,658	35,038	101,605
Indiana	171,580	2,152	19,863	29,178	17,364	31,592	71,431
Iowa	79,379	789	6,560	13,586	14,658	10,930	32,856
Kansas	128,569	1,041	6,477	15,188	31,027	26,008	54,828
Kentucky	93,697	582	5,584	10,143	29,482	7,360	40,546
Louisiana	62,578	480	6,278	20,261	7,973	5,275	22,311
Maine	54,467	257	3,249	6,146	6,415	8,306	30,094
Maryland	100,747	475	8,790	13,161	11,551	16,749	50,021
Massachusetts	158,731	1,467	16,823	21,062	17,575	31,751	70,053
Michigan	204,948	194,948	19,869	32,514	30,814	43,312	76,617
Minnesota	107,283	638	7,579	25,395	10,897	11,051	51,723
Mississippi	98,517	346	4,916	12,845	24,658	12,671	43,081
Missouri	274,764	2,560	25,366	30,504	57,135	60,597	98,602
Montana	33,259	372	1,559	3,815	8,897	4,930	13,686
Nebraska	77,786	1,048	4,462	7,444	13,158	9,966	41,708
Nevada	31,516	122	1,997	8,400	4,756	1,806	14,335
New Hampshire	20,830	61	1,765	3,439	1,514	5,104	8,947
New Jersey	181,532	1,779	18,925	48,360	17,468	31,058	63,942
New Mexico	30,790	265	841	3,192	4,219	3,220	19,053
New York	763,380	9,717	82,825	264,339	78,825	129,213	198,461
North Carolina	199,775	698	9,735	28,028	37,221	17,267	106,526
North Dakota	19,990	342	1,967	6,966	1,613	1,630	7,472
Ohio	423,865	3,369	39,879	103,666	33,022	48,779	195,150
Oklahoma	79,639	527	6,286	15,254	11,166	6,512	39,690
Oregon	124,568	2,218	11,580	18,083	18,233	16,617	57,837
Pennsylvania	324,328	2,373	28,809	66,977	41,431	46,274	138,464
Rhode Island	50,168	256	5,659	3,433	4,775	12,282	23,763
South Carolina	65,424	172	3,303	15,739	8,756	7,727	29,727
South Dakota	28,850	952	1,601	3,416	5,157	3,654	14,070
Tennessee	88,860	477	6,705	23,173	7,660	15,482	35,363
Texas	484,211	2,329	35,886	63,183	92,656	59,735	230,422
Utah	55,249	617	5,690	4,933	7,300	4,361	32,348
Vermont	7,830	48	585	1,831	984	1,329	3,053
Virginia	97,074	400	5,764	19,809	7,028	12,843	51,230
Washington	177,237	1,049	13,750	17,781	18,051	26,236	100,370
West Virginia	47,994	347	3,982	11,388	4,051	3,890	24,336
Wisconsin	146,094	2,754	14,416	24,637	20,537	21,347	62,503
Wyoming	22,803	101	1,260	2,614	5,367	2,457	11,004

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 34,809 placements; distribution not available.

or has exhausted all wage credits. Although the data on number of weeks of unemployment compensated on interstate claims are cross-classified by agent and by liable State, they should not be used for an analysis of population movements, since they apply only to workers who have earned sufficient wages in covered employment in a State where they formerly worked and have been unemployed in a different State long enough to draw benefits. The data, of course, do not reflect migration of farm workers to war-industry areas or new entrants into the labor market who have changed their place of residence in seeking work.

Two measures for determining the extent to which a particular State law provides adequate benefits for its unemployed workers are the amount of the weekly benefit payment and the duration of benefits. Table 122 shows for each State a distribution of 1942 payments by size of the weekly check, from which it is possible to make comparisons from State to State of the weekly benefits paid to claimants. Increases in

**Table 109.—Employment service: Nonagricultural placements, by major occupational group, race, and sex, 1942<sup>1</sup>**

Major occupational group	Total	Race		Sex	
		White	Non-white	Men	Women
Number					
Total	6,904,811	5,591,451	1,313,360	4,666,877	2,237,934
Professional and managerial	67,072	66,172	900	50,329	16,743
Clerical and sales	641,059	631,768	9,291	205,005	436,054
Service	1,348,131	756,118	592,013	479,178	868,933
Skilled	926,604	902,518	24,086	852,183	74,421
Semiskilled	957,040	886,330	70,710	598,012	359,028
Unskilled and other	2,964,905	2,348,545	616,360	2,482,170	482,735
Percentage distribution by occupational group					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and managerial	1.0	1.2	.1	1.1	.8
Clerical and sales	9.3	11.3	.7	4.4	19.5
Service	19.5	13.5	45.1	10.3	38.8
Skilled	13.4	16.1	1.8	18.2	3.3
Semiskilled	13.9	15.9	5.4	12.8	16.0
Unskilled and other	42.9	42.0	46.9	53.2	21.6
Percentage distribution by race and sex					
Total	100.0	81.0	19.0	67.6	32.4
Professional and managerial	100.0	98.7	1.3	75.0	25.0
Clerical and sales	100.0	98.6	1.4	32.0	68.0
Service	100.0	56.1	43.9	35.5	64.5
Skilled	100.0	97.4	2.6	92.0	8.0
Semiskilled	100.0	92.6	7.4	62.5	37.5
Unskilled and other	100.0	79.2	20.8	83.7	16.3

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 34,809 placements; distribution not available.

**Table 110.—Unemployment compensation: Average monthly employment of covered workers and distribution of net increase, by industry division, 1940 and 1941**

[Amounts in thousands]

Industry division	Average monthly employment		Percentage increase	Net increase	
	1940	1941		Number	Percentage distribution
Total <sup>1</sup>	23,096	26,815	16	3,719	100
Mining	903	951	5	48	1
Construction	1,058	1,605	52	547	15
Manufacturing	10,717	12,933	21	2,276	61
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	1,675	1,795	7	120	3
Wholesale and retail trade	5,711	6,227	9	516	14
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,121	1,175	5	54	1
Service	1,815	1,991	10	176	5

<sup>1</sup> Includes miscellaneous industry division, which showed a decrease.

the percentage of payments made at the higher benefit rates may be due to either greater base-period earnings among covered workers or amendments to State laws liberalizing the benefit formula, or both. In using the duration data for purposes of measuring adequacy, the most significant figures are those which show the actual duration for claimants who have exhausted their benefit rights, since presumably these individuals are in need of and would have received benefits for a longer period of time if the benefit formula were more "liberal." In both cases the data are tabulated in the form of distributions to permit the application of varying criteria of adequacy in analysis of the data.

*Financial data.*—The Federal Unemployment Tax Act requires each subject employer to pay annually to the Federal Government 3 percent of the wages he has paid in covered employment. Since January 1940, taxes are paid only on the

**Table 111.—Unemployment compensation: Percentage distribution of average monthly employment of covered workers and of total wages in covered employment, by industry division, 1940 and 1941**

Industry division	Employment		Wages	
	1940	1941	1940	1941
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.6
Construction	4.6	6.0	4.5	6.4
Manufacturing	46.4	48.5	47.4	51.1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	7.2	6.7	8.1	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade	24.7	23.2	23.0	20.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.9	4.4	6.0	5.0
Service	7.9	7.4	6.8	6.0
Miscellaneous	.4	.3	.3	.2

first \$3,000 in wages paid to any one worker. However, if the employer has paid contributions under a State unemployment compensation law,

he may credit such contributions toward the Federal tax up to a maximum of 90 percent of the Federal tax. He may also obtain "additional

**Table 112.—Unemployment compensation: Workers with wage credits, average monthly employment of covered workers, and total wages in covered employment,<sup>1</sup> by State, 1939-41**

State	Statutory size-of-firm inclusion <sup>2</sup> (number of workers)	Workers with wage credits <sup>3</sup>			Average monthly employment			Wages (in thousands)		
		1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941
		430,086,000	431,947,000	437,200,000	21,377,528	23,096,162	26,814,844	\$20,069,447	\$32,449,899	\$42,145,453
Alabama	8 or more	377,300	448,600	608,900	260,567	285,869	365,653	239,012	254,866	428,440
Alaska	do	23,700	23,700	32,500	10,188	12,776	17,915	18,663	23,102	39,140
Arizona	3 or more	109,700	112,700	137,000	57,822	60,308	68,844	73,731	78,667	101,891
Arkansas	1 or more <sup>6</sup>	237,600	271,800	334,100	139,294	145,179	176,596	115,762	124,406	164,219
California	4 or more	2,080,000	2,191,000	2,740,000	1,264,431	1,380,688	1,672,183	1,998,470	2,238,118	2,973,452
Colorado	8 or more	219,800	224,900	276,000	129,555	133,464	149,115	167,012	177,512	215,677
Connecticut	5 or more	667,100	755,400	900,000	439,796	494,890	607,463	626,944	749,230	1,084,330
Delaware	1 or more	114,800	127,400	131,000	60,080	67,585	77,192	84,401	104,172	131,092
District of Columbia	do	255,800	292,100	320,000	162,021	176,810	201,925	216,864	245,417	289,761
Florida	8 or more	412,600	508,300	588,900	234,270	252,173	292,502	224,692	253,720	330,587
Georgia	do	523,500	570,500	745,000	331,324	360,637	434,344	304,030	334,670	470,155
Hawaii	1 or more	145,800	135,000	174,000	73,176	67,059	88,856	70,524	75,003	121,621
Idaho	do	119,200	121,800	129,000	59,935	63,413	69,553	67,320	73,092	85,765
Illinois	6 or more <sup>8</sup>	2,398,000	2,479,500	2,927,700	1,604,221	1,799,494	2,045,774	2,441,940	2,774,285	3,457,599
Indiana	8 or more	787,900	901,100	1,117,300	547,897	609,636	744,775	753,384	869,883	1,240,665
Iowa	do	356,400	394,800	464,300	228,651	236,076	263,870	273,455	291,161	368,193
Kansas	do	238,000	254,000	250,000	143,136	149,000	176,690	168,387	178,916	238,649
Kentucky	4 or more <sup>9</sup>	399,300	427,700	506,000	245,735	265,874	298,736	272,019	304,223	382,530
Louisiana	do <sup>10</sup>	434,600	547,200	577,200	266,858	289,450	336,018	288,563	319,276	412,408
Maine	8 or more	214,200	221,200	250,100	136,908	143,521	172,662	144,359	156,553	214,835
Maryland	4 or more	533,900	570,000	747,300	349,312	395,347	481,347	431,900	508,613	715,812
Massachusetts	do	1,419,600	1,446,000	1,662,700	1,007,562	1,113,842	1,264,599	1,387,978	1,529,649	1,972,050
Michigan	8 or more	1,472,000	1,556,000	1,757,500	1,007,628	1,123,919	1,325,514	1,587,439	1,908,505	2,575,042
Minnesota	1 or more <sup>11</sup>	541,000	528,100	600,900	391,568	373,283	400,613	495,019	501,655	586,840
Mississippi	8 or more	225,700	245,300	306,200	106,763	116,820	144,173	87,219	104,193	145,190
Missouri	do	745,000	804,100	1,017,700	527,478	554,111	656,763	686,265	734,694	970,653
Montana	1 or more <sup>12</sup>	115,600	131,900	129,800	68,300	73,843	77,133	90,317	101,074	109,860
Nebraska	8 or more	172,900	177,000	196,000	101,922	104,054	111,571	122,788	128,672	147,329
Nevada	1 or more <sup>12</sup>	46,700	48,400	56,200	22,205	24,430	28,140	31,020	35,297	43,396
New Hampshire	4 or more	150,000	159,000	180,000	101,248	104,443	119,347	109,148	116,680	151,557
New Jersey	8 or more	1,273,000	1,402,100	1,640,000	886,043	973,966	1,127,483	1,267,497	1,491,746	1,950,882
New Mexico	2 or more <sup>14</sup>	85,900	95,800	117,200	42,422	48,840	53,577	47,382	52,868	63,668
New York	4 or more	4,450,000	4,700,000	5,300,000	3,148,613	3,131,071	3,654,882	5,001,208	5,324,391	6,384,971
North Carolina	8 or more	644,700	714,100	859,300	444,200	467,197	549,170	396,524	437,137	575,686
North Dakota	do	50,500	50,700	62,700	26,174	27,381	29,733	29,711	31,789	36,295
Ohio	3 or more	1,964,100	2,118,100	2,610,000	1,396,951	1,507,496	1,789,319	2,028,295	2,302,139	3,106,872
Oklahoma	8 or more	281,000	308,900	367,500	181,623	184,634	207,415	233,977	242,592	285,651
Oregon	4 or more <sup>15</sup>	275,500	313,200	372,300	154,063	192,128	232,395	230,770	255,677	355,567
Pennsylvania	1 or more	3,053,600	3,185,600	3,820,600	2,192,067	2,378,716	2,675,146	2,869,606	3,228,821	4,150,113
Rhode Island	4 or more	294,000	288,000	352,600	193,455	204,624	249,848	234,141	254,210	366,222
South Carolina	8 or more	322,000	346,500	444,900	204,187	220,672	267,621	162,618	187,013	260,994
South Dakota	do	56,900	58,300	66,200	32,768	34,589	36,389	37,826	40,646	44,585
Tennessee	do	452,100	489,400	646,200	292,123	317,675	388,261	297,381	337,815	467,533
Texas	do	1,000,600	1,185,300	1,351,900	652,704	672,466	796,706	781,084	832,577	1,064,597
Utah	1 or more <sup>16</sup>	124,800	130,300	156,000	72,701	80,348	90,869	90,411	102,090	126,061
Vermont	8 or more	78,100	79,500	96,200	46,268	48,432	55,070	53,619	60,601	77,508
Virginia	do	540,200	597,000	810,600	324,529	357,778	447,368	345,040	397,430	590,875
Washington	1 or more <sup>17</sup>	407,900	452,500	622,500	264,331	294,323	391,426	370,574	414,352	615,122
West Virginia	8 or more	411,500	418,800	484,000	267,802	293,323	327,215	348,602	392,544	502,963
Wisconsin	6 or more <sup>18</sup>	644,100	682,800	790,000	437,334	461,510	536,945	623,135	685,399	889,729
Wyoming	1 or more <sup>19</sup>	58,000	61,300	71,500	34,009	34,996	38,140	41,421	42,758	50,782

<sup>1</sup> Represents average of workers in covered employment on last pay roll of each type (weekly, semimonthly, etc.) in each month and total wages in covered employment for all pay periods ended in year. Excludes railroads and other groups subject, as of July 1, 1939, to Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

<sup>2</sup> Represents number of workers employer must have for specified period to be subject to State law.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated number of different workers in each State who have earned wages in covered employment during some period of year.

<sup>4</sup> Represents estimated total adjusted for duplication of individuals employed in more than 1 State during year. Unduplicated total for 1939, 1940, and 1941 was reduced 6, 7, and 9 percent, respectively. For basis of estimates of duplication, see Merriam, Ida C., and Bliss, Elizabeth T., "Effects of Migration on Unemployment Benefit Rights," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 4, No. 9 (September 1941), pp. 3-11.

<sup>5</sup> Total includes, for New York, estimated nontaxable wages (wages in excess of \$3,000 to an individual from 1 employer).

<sup>6</sup> For 1939-40, 1 or more workers in each of 20 different weeks; effective Jan. 1, 1941, 1 or more in each of 10 different weeks.

<sup>7</sup> And total wages of \$78 or more in a quarter.

<sup>8</sup> Coverage changed from 8 or more workers to 6 or more, effective Jan. 1, 1940.

<sup>9</sup> Wages of at least \$50 to each of at least 4 workers in each of 3 quarters; or 8 or more workers in 20 weeks of calendar year.

<sup>10</sup> For 1939-40, or 12 or more in 10 weeks.

<sup>11</sup> Except employers of less than 8 workers located outside corporate limits of city, village, or borough of 10,000 or more population, effective Jan. 1, 1940.

<sup>12</sup> For 1939-40, and total annual wages of \$500 or more; effective Jan. 1, 1941, or total annual wages of \$500 or more.

<sup>13</sup> And total wages of \$225 or more in a quarter.

<sup>14</sup> For January-June 1939, 4 or more workers in each of 20 different weeks of calendar year; effective July 1, 1939, 2 or more workers in 13 weeks of calendar year, or total wages of \$450 or more in a quarter.

<sup>15</sup> And total wages of \$500 or more in a quarter.

<sup>16</sup> For January-June 1939, 4 or more workers; effective July 1, 1939, total wages of \$140 or more in a quarter.

<sup>17</sup> Coverage changed from 8 or more workers in 20 weeks to 1 or more at any time, effective July 1, 1941.

<sup>18</sup> 8 or more workers in current year or 6 or more in preceding year, or, if employer's records do not permit accurate count of workers, total annual wages of \$6,000 or more in preceding calendar year.

<sup>19</sup> And total wages of \$150 or more in a quarter.

credit" toward the Federal tax for reductions in contributions to the State fund because of the operation of an experience-rating scheme which meets the requirements of the Federal act.

All State unemployment compensation laws are financed by requiring subject employers to pay contributions on the wages of covered workers, and, in addition, four States<sup>7</sup> require contribu-

<sup>7</sup> Alabama, California, New Jersey, Rhode Island; Kentucky discontinued employee contributions effective July 1, 1942.

tions from workers. The standard tax rate, which applies to all employers except those whose rates are changed by the experience-rating provisions, is 2.7 percent in all States but Michigan, where it is 3.0 percent. Under experience rating, individual employer contribution rates may be varied from the standard rate on the basis of the employer's experience with the risk of unemployment.

The data presented under the heading "contributions collected" include both employer and

Table 113.—*Unemployment compensation: Employment of covered workers, by State and month, 1941*<sup>1</sup>  
[Workers in thousands]

State	Average monthly employment			Janu-	Febru-	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-	Octo-	Novem-	Decem-	Per-	
	Num-	Per-	cent-														cent-
	ber	cent-	age	cent-	age	cent-	age	cent-	age	cent-	age	cent-	age	cent-	age	age	age
Total <sup>3</sup>	26,814.8	100.0	+16.1	24,561.7	24,755.4	25,348.4	25,730.4	26,487.8	27,065.2	27,550.8	28,073.8	28,310.3	28,092.8	28,044.3	27,757.2	+13.5	
Alabama	365.7	1.4	+26.6	317.7	319.6	327.8	327.2	350.8	364.0	377.0	393.7	402.6	403.3	401.3	402.8	+29.1	
Alaska	17.9	.1	+40.2	9.0	9.4	10.5	15.3	20.1	24.2	27.1	27.6	22.3	18.8	16.0	14.6	+61.5	
Arizona	68.8	.3	+14.2	67.2	66.2	68.1	67.8	68.7	68.4	68.7	69.7	70.0	69.7	70.1	71.6	+9.9	
Arkansas	176.6	.7	+20.8	162.9	157.6	156.6	154.9	159.3	165.2	174.8	186.9	194.5	199.5	201.5	205.4	+32.2	
California	1,672.2	6.2	+21.1	1,474.7	1,473.5	1,535.7	1,585.6	1,623.2	1,677.2	1,733.9	1,792.6	1,799.2	1,804.4	1,800.9	1,765.2	+22.8	
Colorado	149.1	.6	+11.7	130.8	130.5	135.3	136.9	147.8	154.2	159.4	161.3	160.1	158.8	157.9	156.3	+12.1	
Connecticut	607.5	2.3	+22.7	544.4	552.4	570.6	585.8	603.3	618.7	627.0	631.3	637.9	640.9	642.8	634.9	+17.3	
Delaware	77.2	.3	+14.2	69.2	69.9	72.3	74.5	77.8	79.2	79.9	83.3	83.4	79.2	78.8	78.7	+14.6	
Dist. of Columbia	201.9	.8	+14.2	182.5	184.4	189.4	200.7	202.4	205.1	204.0	206.2	210.2	210.6	213.1	214.6	+13.6	
Florida	292.5	1.1	+10.0	317.3	308.3	299.3	287.2	270.6	264.2	273.3	277.2	282.7	298.5	308.7	322.8	+6.7	
Georgia	434.3	1.6	+20.4	406.6	414.6	413.9	415.9	421.6	425.5	439.5	454.5	465.0	461.7	455.1	438.2	+13.2	
Hawaii	88.9	.3	+32.5	77.4	77.5	80.0	81.5	84.5	95.2	100.3	96.8	92.0	92.5	95.0	93.6	+35.3	
Idaho	69.6	.3	+9.7	58.8	58.9	62.6	65.3	69.2	71.9	72.7	76.9	78.0	76.2	73.7	70.3	+8.6	
Illinois	2,045.8	7.6	+13.7	1,879.3	1,886.4	1,938.4	1,984.3	2,036.4	2,072.6	2,099.0	2,129.7	2,144.9	2,132.4	2,132.7	2,113.0	+12.0	
Indiana	744.8	2.8	+22.2	654.4	665.9	699.5	725.9	755.5	770.4	775.9	792.9	797.0	777.2	766.7	749.8	+14.7	
Iowa	263.9	1.0	+11.8	233.0	234.2	240.6	250.8	261.7	266.6	272.8	279.9	283.6	281.8	282.9	275.5	+15.0	
Kansas	176.7	.7	+18.6	158.4	158.4	163.0	168.2	175.3	179.8	184.3	186.1	185.4	183.3	187.3	190.8	+22.7	
Kentucky	298.7	1.1	+12.4	287.9	285.8	286.2	263.6	294.3	298.1	304.3	313.8	317.6	312.0	309.0	312.4	+12.0	
Louisiana	336.0	1.3	+16.1	334.0	329.6	322.2	322.2	325.6	322.4	333.4	349.4	346.5	349.4	351.4	346.1	+5.2	
Maine	172.7	.6	+20.3	150.3	153.5	157.1	161.8	170.3	175.1	179.4	183.7	184.5	188.1	185.3	182.7	+22.7	
Maryland	481.3	1.8	+21.8	442.8	444.9	454.5	465.1	473.8	484.7	494.5	504.4	509.7	500.5	504.4	496.8	+13.0	
Massachusetts	1,264.6	4.7	+13.5	1,190.0	1,188.3	1,212.7	1,237.4	1,260.8	1,284.1	1,295.4	1,306.6	1,306.3	1,304.5	1,305.6	1,306.5	+8.6	
Michigan	1,325.5	4.9	+17.9	1,237.8	1,254.0	1,293.1	1,307.5	1,334.4	1,359.1	1,342.3	1,330.5	1,361.3	1,375.3	1,391.5	1,321.1	+5.8	
Minnesota	400.6	1.5	+7.3	359.7	356.1	361.1	384.0	396.7	410.5	416.1	429.0	428.6	423.1	422.2	415.3	+9.2	
Mississippi	144.2	.5	+23.4	126.9	126.9	132.0	135.0	137.6	140.8	154.1	157.2	157.4	156.9	155.8	149.5	+17.2	
Missouri	656.8	2.4	+18.5	589.2	606.6	628.2	642.6	645.9	664.9	666.7	679.2	694.9	676.0	677.7	710.9	+23.2	
Montana	77.1	.3	+4.5	69.8	68.7	70.4	73.7	75.4	77.8	81.9	82.8	83.0	82.5	80.3	79.5	+2.5	
Nebraska	111.6	.4	+7.2	99.8	100.4	103.9	109.0	113.0	115.6	115.5	117.8	116.3	117.3	115.9	114.3	+10.4	
Nevada	28.1	.1	+15.2	23.1	23.4	24.9	25.8	28.5	28.3	29.5	30.5	30.4	29.7	30.0	30.6	31.3	+27.4
New Hampshire	119.3	.4	+14.3	108.1	108.1	110.0	113.2	118.7	123.3	129.0	129.8	127.3	123.3	120.1	121.2	+13.6	
New Jersey	1,127.5	4.2	+15.8	1,016.5	1,041.4	1,067.1	1,085.0	1,112.8	1,140.9	1,165.5	1,183.7	1,190.5	1,183.7	1,179.7	1,163.1	+13.0	
New Mexico	53.6	.2	+9.7	47.0	49.6	49.5	52.0	55.2	57.6	57.7	58.8	56.9	54.5	52.7	51.4	+6.8	
New York	3,654.9	13.6	+10.3	3,397.6	3,431.3	3,508.4	3,586.3	3,631.1	3,682.3	3,718.9	3,787.4	3,822.4	3,805.0	3,778.4	3,709.0	+9.5	
North Carolina	549.2	2.0	+17.5	523.1	566.5	550.9	538.2	535.9	538.5	541.2	573.1	578.3	533.9	547.5	543.0	+7.4	
North Dakota	29.7	.1	+8.6	26.7	25.5	26.3	27.9	29.7	31.1	31.5	32.1	31.8	31.5	31.8	30.9	+6.2	
Ohio	1,789.3	6.7	+18.7	1,608.3	1,632.9	1,693.1	1,736.1	1,791.3	1,832.0	1,842.6	1,871.6	1,887.2	1,867.1	1,866.5	1,842.2	+14.5	
Oklahoma	207.4	.8	+12.3	188.8	187.5	194.9	196.6	202.1	205.4	210.5	216.5	218.7	215.1	223.4	217.6	+17.6	
Oregon	232.4	.9	+21.0	193.1	196.0	207.3	216.3	226.0	236.8	251.5	265.7	263.4	253.1	243.1	236.3	+19.4	
Pennsylvania	2,675.1	10.0	+12.5	2,470.1	2,494.6	2,559.8	2,564.0	2,650.2	2,724.6	2,740.0	2,763.5	2,792.3	2,771.0	2,776.9	2,764.8	+10.7	
Rhode Island	249.8	.9	+22.1	224.2	230.8	236.5	246.9	253.1	257.6	262.3	269.2	254.9	254.3	257.4	251.4	+14.0	
South Carolina	267.6	1.0	+21.3	260.8	258.7	262.0	256.5	261.4	266.2	271.0	279.7	279.9	275.4	271.5	268.4	+10.4	
South Dakota	36.4	.1	+5.2	33.3	32.7	33.4	34.6	36.9	38.0	38.5	38.4	38.1	37.7	37.5	37.6	+0.8	
Tennessee	388.3	1.4	+22.2	351.3	360.5	364.5	365.3	382.8	390.2	400.3	407.4	410.3	410.5	410.1	406.0	+21.2	
Texas	796.7	3.0	+18.5	761.7	745.5	739.3	753.5	770.2	784.2	816.5	838.3	844.2	832.3	834.0	840.7	+16.3	
Utah	90.9	.3	+13.1	77.3	77.1	80.4	83.2	86.2	90.3	94.5	99.7	103.2	101.0	99.7	97.9	+16.5	
Vermont	55.1	.2	+13.7	49.2	49.8	50.3	52.3	54.9	56.5	57.6	58.6	58.3	58.6	57.6	57.1	+14.5	
Virginia	447.4	1.7	+25.0	436.9	423.1	427.8	425.1	440.7	449.9	460.4	466.2	469.0	462.5	456.4	450.3	+12.4	
Washington <sup>4</sup>	391.4	1.5	+33.0	307.6	312.6	324.8	339.1	341.9	356.7	444.2	460.5	462.2	449.2	448.3	450.0	+48.0	
West Virginia	327.2	1.2	+11.6	303.7	306.2	314.1	249.6	324.2	339.8	344.1	345.1	342.4	348.2	345.2	349.3	+9.9	
Wisconsin	536.9	2.0	+16.3	484.8	483.7	498.2	518.2	531.0	557.9	562.3	565.6	573.8	561.1	558.4	548.5	+13.4	
Wyoming	38.1	.1	+9.0	36.6	34.9	33.9	35.0	36.9	40.3	42.1	42.6	42.3	39.2	38.0	35.9	-1.6	

<sup>1</sup> Represents workers in covered employment on last pay roll of each type (weekly, semimonthly, etc.) in month. See table 112 for statutory size-of-firm inclusion.

<sup>2</sup> Reflects in varying degrees differences between years in coverage provisions of State laws.

<sup>3</sup> Totals are sums of unrounded figures, therefore may differ slightly from sums of rounded figures. Percents based on unrounded data.

<sup>4</sup> Effective July 1, 1941, coverage changed from 8 or more workers in 20 weeks to 1 or more at any time.

employee contributions paid to the State fund but exclude any employer contributions paid to the Federal Government. In States where experience-rating provisions have resulted in reduced rates for a substantial number of employers, total contributions may decrease from one year to another despite increases in taxable wages.

One simple measure which summarizes the financial operations of a State system during a given period is the ratio of benefits paid to contributions collected during the period. This ratio represents the amount of benefits paid for

each dollar of contributions received. During a period of expanding employment such as that which occurred during 1942 the ratio decreases and results in an increase in the total amount of funds available for benefits. A ratio of greater than 1.0 for a State indicates that it has been necessary for the State to draw from its reserve fund in order to meet benefit obligations. In using these data for comparisons among States and between years within a State, however, the following factors should be taken into consideration: employee contribution rates, changes in tax rates due to

Table 114.—Unemployment compensation: Total wages in covered employment, by State and quarter, 1941<sup>1</sup>

[Amounts in thousands]

State	Total			January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December
	Amount	Percentage distribution	Percentage change from 1940 <sup>2</sup>				
Total.....	\$42,145,453	100.0	+29.9	\$8,954,521	\$9,993,203	\$10,860,639	\$12,337,090
Alabama.....	428,449	1.0	+50.4	81,801	96,008	115,928	134,712
Alaska.....	39,140	.1	+69.4	4,618	9,885	14,858	9,779
Arizona.....	101,891	.2	+29.5	22,762	24,907	25,067	29,155
Arkansas.....	164,219	.4	+32.0	33,898	34,979	41,141	54,201
California.....	2,973,482	7.1	+32.9	614,901	692,059	782,655	883,867
Colorado.....	215,677	.5	+21.5	44,012	50,475	59,068	62,122
Connecticut.....	1,084,330	2.6	+34.7	220,254	253,728	280,047	330,301
Delaware.....	131,092	.3	+25.8	26,407	34,961	32,659	37,065
District of Columbia.....	259,761	.7	+18.1	63,122	69,705	72,493	84,441
Florida.....	330,587	.8	+25.4	85,389	75,644	76,665	92,889
Georgia.....	470,155	1.1	+40.5	102,947	109,246	118,905	139,057
Hawaii.....	121,621	.3	+62.2	23,124	27,248	34,388	36,861
Idaho.....	55,765	.2	+17.3	17,400	20,617	23,270	24,478
Illinois.....	3,457,599	8.2	+24.6	729,987	826,882	886,190	1,014,540
Indiana.....	1,240,665	2.9	+42.6	252,820	305,232	328,378	354,235
Iowa.....	368,193	.9	+26.5	73,737	85,973	96,259	112,224
Kansas.....	238,649	.6	+33.4	50,313	55,771	61,551	71,014
Kentucky.....	382,530	.9	+25.7	84,958	87,740	100,769	109,063
Louisiana.....	412,408	1.0	+29.2	97,281	96,698	99,296	119,133
Maine.....	214,835	.5	+37.2	43,160	49,851	55,904	64,920
Maryland.....	715,812	1.7	+40.7	150,339	168,392	184,765	212,316
Massachusetts.....	1,972,050	4.7	+28.9	426,090	471,214	499,634	575,112
Michigan.....	2,575,042	6.1	+34.9	561,844	623,813	631,141	758,244
Minnesota.....	586,840	1.4	+17.0	122,056	138,355	152,462	173,937
Mississippi.....	145,190	.3	+39.3	28,534	32,082	39,918	44,656
Missouri.....	970,653	2.3	+32.1	202,935	222,606	247,096	298,016
Montana.....	109,860	.3	+8.7	23,613	26,006	28,947	31,294
Nebraska.....	147,329	.3	+14.5	30,882	35,244	38,405	42,798
Nevada.....	43,396	.1	+22.9	8,694	10,177	11,472	13,053
New Hampshire.....	151,557	.4	+29.9	31,485	36,032	40,658	43,382
New Jersey.....	1,960,882	4.7	+31.4	409,659	466,540	509,035	575,648
New Mexico.....	63,668	.1	+20.4	13,404	15,295	17,765	17,204
New York.....	6,384,971	15.1	+19.9	1,413,905	1,532,946	1,621,098	1,817,022
North Carolina.....	575,686	1.4	+31.7	129,058	138,845	142,340	165,443
North Dakota.....	36,295	.1	+14.2	7,374	8,649	9,674	10,598
Ohio.....	3,106,872	7.4	+35.0	638,905	750,034	805,901	912,029
Oklahoma.....	255,651	.7	+17.7	61,454	66,389	72,715	85,093
Oregon.....	355,567	.8	+39.1	68,874	82,539	98,555	105,559
Pennsylvania.....	4,150,113	9.8	+28.5	875,095	990,102	1,079,060	1,205,856
Rhode Island.....	366,222	.9	+44.1	77,429	90,306	94,135	104,352
South Carolina.....	260,994	.6	+39.6	58,080	61,285	67,030	74,599
South Dakota.....	44,585	.1	+9.7	9,571	10,832	11,657	12,525
Tennessee.....	467,533	1.1	+38.4	99,075	107,338	119,256	141,834
Texas.....	1,064,597	2.5	+27.9	239,034	245,071	269,686	310,806
Utah.....	126,061	.3	+23.5	25,110	28,215	33,386	39,350
Vermont.....	77,508	.2	+27.9	15,945	18,497	20,274	22,792
Virginia.....	590,875	1.4	+48.7	132,457	139,038	150,504	168,846
Washington <sup>3</sup> .....	615,122	1.5	+48.5	118,082	131,627	174,178	191,235
West Virginia.....	502,963	1.2	+28.1	105,112	113,298	141,266	143,287
Wisconsin.....	889,729	2.1	+29.8	186,010	213,240	228,177	262,302
Wyoming.....	50,782	.1	+18.8	11,462	11,587	13,888	13,845

<sup>1</sup> Represents total wages in covered employment for all pay periods ended in year or quarter. See table 112 for statutory size-of-firm inclusion.

<sup>2</sup> Reflects in varying degrees differences between years in coverage provisions of State laws.

<sup>3</sup> Effective July 1, 1941, coverage changed from 8 or more workers in 20 weeks to 1 or more at any time.

experience rating, differences in benefit formulas, and the varying risks of unemployment among the States.

**Appeals.**—All State laws give their workers and employers who may disagree with benefit determinations an opportunity for a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal. These lower appeals bodies

are composed of one referee or a board consisting of a salaried referee and one representative each of employers and employees, or some combination or variant of these two types. Most States permit appeal from the lower tribunal to a higher tribunal, either the head of the agency itself or an independent board of review. If any party remains

**Table 115.—Unemployment compensation: Average monthly employment of covered workers, by State and industry division, 1941<sup>1</sup>**

State	Total	Mining		Construction		Manufacturing		Transportation, <sup>2</sup> communication, and other public utilities		Wholesale and retail trade		Finance, insurance, and real estate		Service		Miscellaneous <sup>3</sup>			
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total		
		Percentage change from 1940		+16.1		+5.4		+51.7		+21.2		+7.2		+9.0		+4.9		+9.7	
Total, 1939	21,377,525	812,867	3.8	960,261	4.5	9,731,686	45.5	1,611,461	7.5	5,374,260	25.2	1,048,703	4.9	1,723,240	8.1	115,050	0.5		
Total, 1940	23,096,162	902,820	3.9	1,057,919	4.6	10,717,334	46.4	1,674,534	7.2	5,711,432	24.7	1,120,821	4.9	1,815,516	7.9	95,786	.4		
Total, 1941	26,814,844	951,213	3.5	1,608,022	6.0	12,993,043	48.5	1,794,471	6.7	6,226,447	23.2	1,175,370	4.4	1,991,410	7.4	77,868	.3		
Alabama	365,653	34,520	9.4	29,992	8.2	195,824	53.6	19,944	5.5	60,752	16.6	7,085	1.9	17,302	4.7	234	.1		
Alaska	17,915	3,450	19.3	4,410	24.6	5,308	29.6	2,027	11.3	1,962	11.0	84	.5	580	3.2	94	.5		
Arizona	68,844	14,577	21.2	6,585	9.6	8,658	12.6	6,233	9.0	22,577	32.8	2,095	3.0	7,698	11.2	421	.6		
Arkansas	176,596	7,915	4.5	16,310	9.2	62,041	35.1	12,388	7.0	53,712	30.4	5,616	3.2	17,113	9.7	1,501	.9		
California	1,672,183	39,228	2.3	123,444	7.4	579,799	34.7	130,626	7.8	507,845	30.4	88,667	5.3	192,700	11.5	9,874	.6		
Colorado	149,115	14,849	9.9	9,971	6.7	40,489	27.2	13,871	9.3	49,274	33.0	6,412	4.3	13,996	9.4	253	.2		
Connecticut	607,463	675	.1	25,218	4.2	414,753	68.3	22,783	3.7	88,119	14.5	27,069	4.5	23,567	3.9	4,979	.8		
Delaware	77,192	454	.6	6,339	8.2	40,542	52.5	4,019	5.2	16,739	21.7	3,645	4.7	5,053	6.6	401	.5		
Dist. of Columbia	201,925	0	0	24,856	12.3	14,693	7.3	20,504	10.2	84,701	41.9	19,196	9.5	37,751	18.7	224	.1		
Florida	232,502	4,402	1.5	40,502	13.9	75,043	25.7	29,737	10.2	93,955	32.1	10,675	3.6	36,830	12.6	1,358	.4		
Georgia	434,344	2,326	.5	39,752	9.2	230,658	53.1	26,697	6.2	93,509	21.5	12,177	2.8	27,477	6.3	1,748	.4		
Hawaii	88,856	150	1.0	20,040	22.5	27,000	30.4	8,853	10.0	22,930	25.9	2,105	2.4	7,622	8.6	96	.1		
Idaho	69,553	7,509	10.8	3,639	5.2	14,905	21.4	5,519	7.9	28,292	40.7	1,994	2.9	6,960	10.0	735	1.1		
Illinois	2,045,774	49,819	2.4	85,343	4.2	1,013,136	49.5	144,376	7.1	495,920	24.3	99,110	4.8	155,135	7.6	2,935	.1		
Indiana	744,775	14,123	1.9	41,947	5.6	471,276	63.3	38,682	5.2	127,212	17.1	18,476	2.5	32,680	4.4	379	(4)		
Iowa	263,870	4,767	1.8	21,649	8.2	105,227	39.9	20,345	7.7	79,813	30.2	11,798	4.5	18,364	7.0	1,907	.7		
Kansas	176,690	15,188	8.6	13,763	7.8	61,337	34.7	18,213	10.3	51,287	29.0	6,198	3.5	10,521	6.0	183	.1		
Kentucky	298,736	62,048	20.8	18,438	6.2	101,846	34.1	17,911	6.0	70,607	23.6	8,520	2.8	18,566	6.2	800	.3		
Louisiana	336,018	17,740	5.3	37,446	11.1	11,181	33.7	35,342	10.5	92,968	27.7	10,937	3.3	27,975	8.3	429	.1		
Maine	172,662	366	.2	9,551	5.5	51,311	66.8	8,187	4.8	28,371	16.4	3,529	2.1	7,133	4.1	214	.1		
Maryland	481,347	4,054	.8	50,208	10.4	233,772	48.6	38,673	8.0	102,399	21.3	22,913	4.8	28,254	5.9	1,074	.2		
Massachusetts	1,264,599	968	.1	49,327	3.9	700,921	55.4	74,687	5.9	296,128	23.4	64,323	5.1	75,777	6.0	2,468	.2		
Michigan	1,325,514	17,584	1.3	35,387	2.7	868,369	65.5	64,886	4.9	232,531	17.6	34,517	2.6	66,556	5.0	5,684	.4		
Minnesota	400,613	11,849	3.0	25,389	6.3	130,863	32.7	28,843	7.2	139,606	34.8	23,059	5.8	39,805	9.9	1,249	.3		
Mississippi	144,173	1,747	1.2	18,344	12.7	73,430	51.0	9,270	6.4	29,524	20.5	2,633	1.8	9,093	6.3	132	.1		
Missouri	656,763	10,220	1.6	51,331	7.8	280,262	42.7	51,357	7.8	182,578	27.8	30,195	4.6	49,291	7.5	1,529	.2		
Montana	77,133	14,713	19.1	4,653	6.0	15,126	19.6	5,785	7.5	26,289	34.1	2,028	3.4	7,841	10.2	98	.1		
Nebraska	111,571	672	.6	6,473	5.8	31,298	28.1	12,090	10.8	43,007	38.5	7,481	6.7	10,351	9.3	199	.2		
Nevada	28,140	7,288	25.9	4,317	15.3	1,341	4.8	1,730	6.1	8,970	31.9	613	2.2	3,822	13.6	59	.2		
New Hampshire	119,347	416	.4	7,670	6.4	76,361	64.0	5,154	4.3	20,353	17.1	2,762	2.3	6,484	5.4	147	.1		
New Jersey	1,127,483	4,172	.4	45,870	4.1	732,229	64.9	72,648	6.4	164,407	14.6	42,358	3.8	60,769	5.4	5,030	.4		
New Mexico	53,577	9,977	18.6	7,281	13.6	5,070	9.5	4,323	8.1	18,716	34.9	1,580	2.9	6,250	11.7	380	.7		
New York	3,654,882	9,538	.3	140,633	3.8	1,645,070	45.0	273,694	7.5	895,924	24.5	302,718	8.3	381,401	10.4	5,904	.2		
North Carolina	549,170	3,005	.5	47,458	8.6	361,184	65.8	20,342	3.7	84,310	15.4	10,900	2.0	21,652	4.0	316	(4)		
North Dakota	29,733	815	2.7	1,949	6.5	4,545	15.3	3,328	11.2	15,450	52.0	1,284	4.3	2,305	7.8	57	.2		
Ohio	1,759,319	31,387	1.7	85,212	4.8	1,023,453	57.2	97,469	5.4	391,351	21.9	56,364	3.2	101,349	5.7	2,734	.1		
Oklahoma	207,415	35,571	17.3	13,447	6.5	45,737	23.5	20,862	10.0	60,958	29.4	8,242	4.0	16,827	8.1	2,471	1.2		
Oregon	232,395	2,103	.9	15,328	6.6	109,502	47.1	19,056	8.2	58,961	25.4	7,404	3.2	18,588	8.0	1,453	.6		
Pennsylvania	2,675,146	229,201	8.6	104,106	3.9	1,350,727	50.5	146,151	5.5	553,556	20.7	100,542	3.7	180,106	6.7	10,717	.4		
Rhode Island	249,848	353	.2	20,074	8.0	159,129	63.7	10,828	4.3	41,430	16.6	6,774	2.7	10,829	4.3	431	.2		
South Carolina	267,621	1,509	.6	29,266	10.9	170,664	63.8	9,532	3.6	42,644	15.9	2,958	1.1	10,608	4.0	440	.1		
South Dakota	36,389	3,066	8.4	2,177	6.0	7,941	21.8	3,330	9.2	15,657	43.0	1,609	4.4	2,550	7.0	59	.2		
Tennessee	388,261	16,022	4.1	34,873	9.0	195,213	50.3	19,623	5.1	87,399	22.5	10,311	2.6	24,131	6.2	889	.2		
Texas	736,706	66,458	8.3	91,128	11.4	218,726	27.5	87,174	11.0	234,441	29.4	28,465	3.6	68,526	8.6	1,788	.2		
Utah	90,869	12,012	13.2	9,281	10.2	19,792	21.8	6,659	7.3	30,200	33.2	3,859	4.3	8,995	9.9	71	.1		
Vermont	55,070	1,239	2.2	2,523	4.6	32,651	59.3	3,282	6.0	10,942	19.9	1,658	3.0	2,589	4.7	186	.3		
Virginia	447,368	23,263	5.2	61,346	13.7	199,237	44.5	27,254	6.1	96,438	21.5	13,248	3.0	25,931	5.8	651	.2		
Washington	391,426	4,676	1.2	29,564	7.6	163,231	41.7	31,768	8.1	107,335	27.4	15,956	4.1	36,857	9.4	2,039	.5		
West Virginia	327,215	122,918	37.6	10,804	3.3	114,682	35.1	20,430	6.2	42,069	12.9	4,717	1.4	11,464	3.5	131	(4)		
Wisconsin	536,945	2,261	.4	16,064	3.0	324,058	60.4	33,791	6.3	110,055	20.5	16,963	3.1	32,895	6.1	855	.2		
Wyoming	38,140	7,747	20.3	4,394	11.5	4,432	11.6	4,185	11.0	12,184	31.9	948	2.5	4,191	11.0	59	.2		

<sup>1</sup> Represents average of workers in covered employment on last pay roll of each type (weekly, semimonthly, etc.) in each month. See table 112 for statutory size-of-firm inclusion.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes railroads and other groups subject, as of July 1, 1939, to Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

<sup>3</sup> Includes agriculture, forestry, and fishery, and establishments not elsewhere classified.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

unconvinced by the decision of the higher appeal tribunal, he may carry his appeal to the courts.

On certain issues, especially labor disputes, many State laws empower the deputy of the agency to refer facts directly to the lower or higher appeal authority, which then makes an initial determina-

tion. The tabulations shown in this volume, however, deal only with review cases, which arise when a lower appeal authority reviews deputy determinations or amended determinations prepared by an adjustment section, or when a higher authority reviews decisions of the deputy or the

Table 116.—Unemployment compensation: Total wages in covered employment, by State and industry division, 1941<sup>1</sup>

[Amounts in thousands]

State	Total	Mining		Construction		Manufacturing		Transportation, <sup>2</sup> communication, and other public utilities		Wholesale and retail trade		Finance, insurance, and real estate		Service		Miscellaneous <sup>3</sup>	
		Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
Total, 1939	\$29,069,447	\$1,120,981	3.9	\$1,262,491	4.3	\$13,205,042	45.4	\$2,478,062	8.5	\$6,903,465	23.7	\$1,882,901	6.5	\$2,079,540	7.2	\$136,965	0.5
Total, 1940	32,449,899	1,267,524	3.9	1,447,441	4.5	15,392,025	47.4	2,612,419	8.1	7,462,352	23.0	1,059,983	6.0	2,203,108	6.8	105,047	0.3
Total, 1941	42,145,453	1,519,389	3.6	2,697,140	6.4	21,537,485	51.1	2,935,443	7.0	8,719,238	20.7	2,113,718	5.0	2,531,719	6.0	91,321	0.2
Percentage change from 1940	+29.9	+19.9	.....	+86.3	.....	+39.9	.....	+12.4	.....	+16.8	.....	+7.8	.....	+14.9	.....	-18.1	.....
Alabama	428,449	41,180	9.6	39,711	9.3	229,478	53.6	24,896	5.8	65,913	15.4	11,644	2.7	15,452	3.6	175	(9)
Alaska	39,140	8,835	22.6	15,755	40.3	8,405	21.5	1,860	4.7	3,085	7.9	215	.5	830	2.1	155	.4
Arizona	101,891	26,875	26.4	11,202	11.0	12,807	12.5	8,898	8.7	29,137	28.6	3,961	3.9	8,545	8.4	466	.5
Arkansas	164,219	9,589	5.8	17,890	10.9	53,171	32.4	12,195	7.6	48,662	26.6	8,355	6.1	12,993	7.9	1,144	.7
California	2,973,482	78,737	2.7	237,903	8.0	1,088,525	36.6	235,701	8.0	787,252	26.5	162,795	5.5	366,329	12.3	13,210	.4
Colorado	215,677	23,674	11.0	19,532	9.0	64,187	29.8	21,139	9.8	62,357	28.9	10,939	5.1	13,654	6.3	195	.1
Connecticut	1,084,330	1,163	1.1	46,602	4.3	763,272	70.4	42,004	4.0	133,143	12.3	56,660	5.2	31,626	2.9	7,960	.8
Delaware	131,092	680	.5	9,037	6.9	82,068	62.6	5,670	4.3	20,606	15.7	6,756	5.2	5,622	4.3	653	.5
Dist. of Columbia	289,761	0	0	35,320	12.2	27,546	9.5	34,819	12.0	115,322	39.8	27,080	9.4	49,446	17.1	228	(4)
Florida	330,587	4,631	1.4	52,603	15.9	80,287	24.3	33,935	10.3	105,032	31.8	16,732	5.1	36,224	10.6	1,143	.3
Georgia	470,155	2,121	.5	49,618	10.6	224,691	47.8	35,932	7.6	111,008	23.6	20,689	4.4	25,126	5.3	970	.2
Hawaii	121,621	254	2.2	32,804	27.0	29,813	24.5	16,085	13.2	30,468	25.1	4,152	3.4	7,968	6.5	77	.1
Idaho	85,765	13,234	15.4	4,222	4.9	20,311	23.7	7,149	8.3	31,102	36.3	2,953	3.5	5,770	6.7	1,024	1.2
Illinois	3,457,599	80,739	2.3	183,400	5.3	1,774,538	51.3	257,451	7.5	757,068	21.9	181,021	5.2	220,326	6.4	3,056	.1
Indiana	1,240,665	21,791	1.8	87,650	7.1	835,943	67.4	59,606	4.8	165,420	13.3	33,734	2.7	36,102	2.9	419	(4)
Iowa	368,193	5,507	1.5	40,444	11.0	167,979	42.9	28,096	7.7	96,574	26.2	20,318	5.5	17,322	4.7	1,953	.5
Kansas	238,649	22,955	9.6	20,874	8.8	93,621	39.2	25,811	10.8	56,239	23.6	10,122	4.2	8,851	3.7	176	.1
Kentucky	382,530	79,077	20.7	25,299	6.6	139,465	36.5	24,641	6.4	80,607	21.1	14,451	3.8	18,138	4.7	822	.2
Louisiana	412,408	32,332	7.8	58,024	14.1	131,573	31.9	42,472	10.3	101,591	24.6	18,806	4.6	27,276	6.6	334	.1
Maine	214,835	354	.2	13,428	6.3	140,906	65.6	11,859	5.5	35,245	16.4	6,451	3.0	6,354	2.9	238	.1
Maryland	715,812	5,504	.8	80,776	11.3	378,194	52.8	55,400	7.7	127,360	17.8	37,722	5.3	29,702	4.1	1,154	.2
Massachusetts	1,972,050	1,660	.1	88,216	4.5	1,116,517	56.6	127,533	6.5	427,092	21.6	118,039	6.0	90,193	4.6	2,800	.1
Michigan	2,575,042	31,050	1.2	64,853	2.5	1,849,712	71.8	113,901	4.4	350,962	13.6	64,050	2.5	92,104	3.6	8,380	.4
Minnesota	586,840	22,943	3.9	37,159	6.3	215,561	36.7	44,900	7.7	183,110	31.2	37,500	6.4	44,415	7.6	1,252	.2
Mississippi	145,190	2,399	1.7	25,120	17.3	64,207	44.2	9,971	6.9	31,837	21.9	4,302	3.0	7,257	5.0	97	(4)
Missouri	970,653	13,389	1.4	107,987	11.1	142,633	42.5	81,266	8.4	251,127	25.9	50,049	5.2	52,811	4.1	1,391	.1
Montana	109,860	26,334	24.0	6,146	5.6	24,244	22.1	9,239	8.4	32,509	29.6	3,960	3.6	7,311	6.7	87	(4)
Nebraska	147,329	709	.5	10,015	6.8	44,538	30.2	17,209	11.7	51,618	35.0	13,502	9.2	9,517	6.5	221	.1
Nevada	43,396	13,611	31.4	6,165	14.2	2,281	5.3	2,797	6.5	12,281	28.3	966	2.2	5,224	12.0	71	.1
New Hampshire	151,557	572	.4	9,893	6.5	99,088	65.4	7,653	5.0	23,334	15.4	5,018	3.3	5,858	3.9	141	.1
New Jersey	1,960,882	7,519	.4	94,073	4.8	1,312,319	66.9	130,246	6.7	259,131	13.2	77,050	3.9	73,568	3.8	6,976	.3
New Mexico	63,668	16,606	.1	9,092	14.3	5,424	8.5	5,122	8.7	19,306	30.3	2,170	3.4	5,206	8.2	352	.5
New York	6,384,971	19,841	.3	261,556	4.1	2,840,319	44.5	526,095	8.2	1,542,324	24.2	580,179	9.1	606,661	9.5	7,996	.1
North Carolina	575,686	2,869	.5	54,673	9.5	359,874	62.5	26,318	4.7	94,180	16.4	18,549	3.2	18,350	3.2	273	(4)
North Dakota	36,295	1,086	3.0	2,161	6.0	5,927	16.3	4,305	11.9	18,544	51.1	2,104	5.8	2,109	5.8	59	.1
Ohio	3,106,872	47,185	1.5	150,877	5.1	1,969,683	63.4	163,267	5.3	54,327	17.4	102,532	3.3	121,055	3.9	2,946	.1
Oklahoma	285,651	64,425	22.6	16,483	5.7	71,198	24.9	30,864	10.8	71,757	25.1	12,871	4.5	16,334	5.7	1,719	.6
Oregon	355,567	3,276	.9	25,426	7.2	175,651	49.4	31,458	8.8	88,602	24.1	12,329	3.5	20,357	5.7	1,458	.4
Pennsylvania	4,150,113	353,047	8.5	160,873	3.9	2,315,874	55.7	241,826	5.9	721,060	17.4	170,989	4.1	173,736	4.2	12,708	.3
Rhode Island	366,222	517	.1	37,461	10.2	230,271	62.9	18,212	5.0	54,049	14.8	13,173	3.6	12,091	3.3	448	.1
South Carolina	260,994	1,471	.6	31,736	12.2	161,552	61.9	10,445	4.0	42,318	16.2	4,785	1.8	8,382	3.2	305	.1
South Dakota	44,585	5,783	13.0	2,382	5.3	10,611	23.8	4,145	9.3	16,831	37.8	2,573	5.8	2,198	4.9	62	.1
Tennessee	467,533	19,521	4.2	53,615	11.5	229,774	49.1	25,184	5.4	101,816	21.8	16,294	3.5	20,801	4.4	528	.1
Texas	1,064,597	127,494	12.0	128,721	12.1	294,973	27.7	118,214	11.1	283,296	26.6	45,248	4.3	65,452	6.1	1,199	.1
Utah	126,061	21,608	17.2	15,364	12.2	27,617	21.9	9,793	7.8	36,684	29.1	6,219	4.9	8,708	6.9	68	(4)
Vermont	77,508	2,086	2.7	3,092	4.0	48,665	62.8	4,528	5.8	13,512	17.4	3,233	4.2	2,156	2.8	236	.3
Virginia	590,875	32,524	5.5	99,981	16.9	256,184	43.3	37,650	6.4	117,592	19.9	22,351	3.8	24,061	4.1	522	.1
Washington	615,122	8,205	1.3	51,205	8.3	285,466	46.4	49,443	8.0	152,438	24.8	26,725	4.4	39,373	6.4	2,267	.4
West Virginia	502,963	195,041	38.8	18,486	3.7	181,655	36.1	32,032	6.4	54,605	10.8	8,520	1.7	12,543	2.5	131	(4)
Wisconsin	889,729	3,671	.4	27,614	3.1	581,938	65.4	54,192	6.1	153,356	17.2	31,258	3.5	36,680	4.1	1,020	.2
Wyoming	50,782	13,715	27.0	5,621	11.1	6,999	13.8	5,906	11.6	13,419	26.4	1,514	3.0	3,552	7.0	56	.1

<sup>1</sup> Represents total wages in covered employment for all pay periods ended in year. See table 112 for statutory size-of-firm inclusion.  
<sup>2</sup> Excludes railroads and other groups subject, as of July 1, 1939, to Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

<sup>3</sup> Includes agriculture, forestry, and fishery, and establishments not elsewhere classified.  
<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 117.—Unemployment compensation: Employment of covered workers, by industry and month, 1941<sup>1</sup>

[Workers in thousands]

Industrial classification <sup>2</sup>	Average monthly employment				January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	Number	Percent of total	Percent of industry division	Percentage change from 1940 <sup>3</sup>												
Total	26,814.8	100.0		+16.1	24,561.7	24,755.4	25,348.4	25,730.4	26,487.8	27,065.2	27,550.8	28,073.8	28,310.3	28,092.8	28,044.3	27,757.2
Mining	951.2	3.5	100.0	+5.4	936.3	930.8	943.9	715.8	934.5	955.8	984.3	1,001.9	1,010.5	1,004.0	996.6	1,000.2
10	131.9	.5	13.9	+10.8	122.2	122.3	125.0	130.2	133.3	136.0	137.7	137.7	136.3	135.0	133.5	132.8
11	92.3	.3	9.7	+1.9	95.2	94.3	93.7	91.0	90.2	90.8	90.9	92.1	91.6	93.0	92.8	92.1
12	447.6	1.7	47.0	+3.2	467.4	466.0	495.4	221.9	428.5	439.6	459.4	473.1	485.4	485.8	485.4	492.9
13	188.0	.7	19.8	+4.0	176.0	172.8	178.1	182.8	188.6	193.9	197.2	195.0	195.5	192.0	199.9	191.8
14	91.4	.3	9.6	+16.1	75.5	75.4	81.7	89.9	93.9	95.5	99.1	101.0	101.7	98.2	94.9	90.6
Construction	1,605.0	6.0	100.0	+51.7	1,410.6	1,375.7	1,345.0	1,461.7	1,553.9	1,618.0	1,776.6	1,829.9	1,847.0	1,786.1	1,698.8	1,556.4
15	747.8	2.8	46.6	+89.7	764.3	703.0	634.2	557.0	668.1	701.0	798.9	828.7	841.7	814.7	791.2	751.6
16	386.7	1.4	24.1	+35.2	253.7	257.9	286.6	349.8	402.7	422.4	464.5	477.9	478.5	453.8	414.6	347.9
17	470.5	1.8	29.3	+24.6	392.6	384.8	404.2	454.9	483.1	494.8	513.2	523.8	518.2	493.0	456.9	
Manufacturing	12,993.0	48.5	100.0	+21.2	11,671.1	11,909.7	12,224.6	12,475.3	12,755.1	13,128.8	13,388.1	13,681.8	13,795.6	13,747.6	13,695.6	13,442.2
Durable, total	6,932.4	25.9	53.4	+31.0	6,066.7	6,205.5	6,407.7	6,572.7	6,776.9	6,993.2	7,160.8	7,262.0	7,384.1	7,447.7	7,453.9	7,421.6
24	587.9	2.2	4.5	+21.9	533.8	536.2	546.8	553.1	576.8	596.3	625.1	641.4	630.6	618.3	606.8	589.4
25	450.3	1.7	3.5	+14.1	413.2	421.4	432.2	438.3	451.4	460.6	467.5	470.3	473.2	465.2	460.6	449.8
32	426.8	1.6	3.3	+18.3	375.5	380.6	394.8	415.4	428.6	439.0	447.6	454.7	456.9	452.9	444.4	431.5
33 <sup>4</sup>	1,643.8	6.1	12.7	+23.6	1,486.2	1,517.8	1,557.8	1,586.2	1,625.7	1,664.6	1,692.4	1,715.5	1,725.7	1,722.7	1,718.6	1,712.0
34	674.1	2.5	5.2	+125.6	452.0	476.5	509.3	541.3	574.3	630.6	685.0	737.5	789.1	843.2	891.2	959.0
35	404.9	1.5	3.1	+26.1	371.8	380.5	388.9	393.7	400.0	406.7	413.0	419.6	421.8	425.4	420.0	416.5
36	604.3	2.3	4.7	+33.7	504.6	523.4	545.6	565.5	590.7	614.0	633.5	644.6	654.2	657.6	658.5	659.3
37	1,076.5	4.0	8.3	+37.6	938.1	952.1	987.1	1,029.1	1,058.6	1,091.8	1,117.0	1,128.7	1,140.1	1,145.6	1,156.1	1,174.2
38	656.4	2.5	5.0	+20.8	634.1	646.5	662.6	664.6	673.6	679.8	686.5	691.6	691.6	686.5	680.8	
39	409.2	1.5	3.1	+24.5	374.0	370.5	382.6	390.0	397.2	409.8	423.2	433.7	441.1	442.3	438.1	424.1
Nondurable, total	6,060.6	22.6	46.6	+11.7	5,604.1	5,704.2	5,816.9	5,898.1	5,978.2	6,135.6	6,227.3	6,419.8	6,412.5	6,299.9	6,209.7	6,020.6
20	1,292.8	4.8	9.9	+7.4	1,125.1	1,119.8	1,144.8	1,193.4	1,248.1	1,342.8	1,392.9	1,506.3	1,472.5	1,333.1	1,324.1	1,260.1
21	101.8	.4	.8	-1.1	100.7	109.2	99.0	97.9	97.4	99.5	99.9	106.8	107.6	106.1	104.8	102.3
22	1,379.9	5.2	10.6	+13.1	1,312.1	1,330.7	1,356.3	1,369.4	1,385.9	1,406.8	1,406.9	1,406.6	1,403.0	1,404.3	1,402.7	1,379.8
23	1,026.1	3.8	7.9	+14.0	952.6	1,008.7	1,031.4	1,029.2	1,023.3	1,014.5	1,038.1	1,089.8	1,090.5	1,054.5	1,025.1	955.2
26	372.2	1.4	2.9	+12.6	347.1	350.4	356.9	363.4	371.7	381.9	386.7	392.9	396.8	395.1	394.6	389.1
27	546.2	2.1	4.2	+3.0	542.0	541.3	544.9	543.9	548.2	543.1	543.6	549.9	554.6	556.0	547.2	
28	569.3	2.1	4.4	+24.1	508.4	519.7	536.4	547.4	545.2	557.5	566.6	582.2	600.5	616.5	622.7	628.6
29	167.4	.6	1.3	+11.4	157.1	157.8	159.4	162.8	166.6	171.3	172.8	174.7	173.5	171.7	171.7	169.1
30	188.6	.7	1.4	+21.8	173.3	175.6	180.0	183.4	189.6	194.7	195.9	196.7	195.5	195.9	195.6	186.4
41	413.1	1.5	3.2	+11.6	385.7	400.9	408.3	407.3	407.6	423.5	429.3	424.4	421.7	417.9	412.4	402.8
Transportation, etc.	1,794.5	6.7	100.0	+7.2	1,690.5	1,693.6	1,723.9	1,756.9	1,788.9	1,814.6	1,840.2	1,853.5	1,861.7	1,852.7	1,828.0	1,829.1
41	146.5	.5	8.2	+5.5	144.2	143.3	144.1	144.5	146.0	147.0	147.8	148.3	149.2	148.2	148.2	
42	395.8	1.5	22.1	+18.4	351.2	353.3	366.9	381.0	394.0	400.7	409.6	417.4	429.3	423.3	414.2	408.3
43	151.3	.6	8.4	+12.6	144.8	144.5	145.4	145.7	146.5	149.1	152.0	153.9	156.6	157.7	159.2	161.6
44	56.3	.2	3.1	+3.3	55.4	55.0	56.9	58.1	59.2	58.2	57.4	57.1	55.8	56.9	54.2	51.6
45	127.7	.5	7.1	-3.4	120.9	124.1	127.3	127.9	131.3	129.6	131.1	130.2	127.2	131.1	120.0	123.7
46	442.9	1.6	24.7	+9.9	415.2	417.2	423.5	431.2	434.9	446.4	452.9	457.1	457.3	453.1	466.3	
47	452.9	1.7	25.2	+2.6	439.7	437.2	440.2	447.1	452.8	461.4	466.6	467.0	463.6	458.1	451.9	449.1
49	.21	.1	1.2	+4.9	19.1	19.0	21.4	22.4	22.2	22.8	22.5	21.6	21.1	20.7	20.3	
Trade	6,226.4	23.2	100.0	+9.0	5,775.5	5,763.3	5,972.7	6,039.5	6,177.2	6,247.0	6,230.6	6,362.9	6,446.8	6,404.7	6,561.4	6,681.5
50	842.9	3.1	13.5	+9.0	805.6	802.8	813.3	823.8	833.7	854.5	854.3	870.3	873.6	870.7	866.0	854.9
51	786.3	2.9	12.6	+6.9	752.2	748.8	759.4	772.1	780.6	793.3	791.4	809.5	809.8	810.4	806.6	801.6
53	1,095.1	4.1	17.6	+10.5	927.9	923.3	996.1	1,035.3	1,046.6	1,053.6	1,029.5	1,082.9	1,139.1	1,159.4	1,143.9	
54	675.6	2.5	10.9	+7.9	643.5	646.5	636.5	664.8	674.7	683.1	683.8	689.6	691.0	687.0	688.7	694.1
55	419.4	1.6	6.7	+10.5	406.6	409.3	420.0	431.7	438.7	441.0	439.9	443.9	442.0	404.5	397.8	388.9
56	382.3	1.4	6.2	+8.4	330.7	329.7	358.4	394.5	387.2	379.0	343.1	368.5	406.6	407.0	419.0	434.1
57	634.4	2.4	10.2	+8.7	612.3	608.6	615.1	617.7	622.7	631.5	641.4	648.0	650.2	644.4	652.5	667.9
75	700.9	2.6	11.3	+14.9	646.1	647.3	602.9	680.8	703.4	718.4	725.5	737.6	737.9	720.0	720.7	712.9
75	189.0	.7	3.0	+13.3	178.8	178.2	182.1	184.5	188.1	191.8	196.5	195.4	191.9	192.9	191.2	
50	500.5	1.9	8.0	+1.7	472.0	468.8	478.4	488.3	501.5	511.6	520.7	524.8	529.0	509.4	507.2	502.0
Finance, etc.	1,175.4	4.4	100.0	+4.9	1,147.6	1,143.8	1,153.9	1,170.9	1,179.7	1,200.4	1,200.4	1,200.4	1,191.5	1,182.1	1,172.9	1,173.1
60	266.1	1.0	22.7	+10.9	258.9	258.9	259.9	261.7	263.2	268.9	271.3	271.1	269.6	269.3	268.7	271.9
61	53.0	.2	4.5	-13.7	56.1	55.0	54.2	53.4	52.3	52.8	53.7	52.1	51.6	51.3	51.6	
62	93.3	.3	7.9	+9.3	89.7	89.9	91.2	93.0	94.4	95.8	96.5	96.2	94.7	93.5	92.1	92.0
63	360.7	1.4	30.7	+3.1	356.7	356.9	358.4	358.7	360.1	363.5	364.8	366.0	364.6	359.2	359.1	360.7
64	49.4	.2	4.2	+5.0	48.1	48.0	48.3	48.2	48.6	49.2	50.4	50.6	50.4	50.2	49.9	50.2
65	309.5	1.2	26.3	+5.5	295.6	292.6	298.5	311.9	315.5	316.6	320.5	318.7	316.2	314.8	309.0	303.9
66	33.4	.1	2.8	+2.2	32.4	32.4	33.2	33.9	33.7	34.1	34.2	33.9	33.5	33.3	32.9	
67	10.0	.9	-9.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.9
Service	1,991.4	7.4	100.0	+9.7	1,866.4	1,876.3	1,919.2	1,980.6	2,024.1	2,036.5	2,051.4	2,061.4	2,065.7	2,023.0	2,000.8	1,991.4
70	382.5	1.4	19.2	+4.9	300.6	306.3	365.7	375.1	385.6	400.8	417.3	419.8	394.9	370.0	366.5	369.0
72	543.5	2.0	27.3	+11.8	504.4	506.6	521.0	542.7	556.5	562.9	562.6	563.5	560.6	550.6	545.8	541.0
73	267.7	1.0	13.4	+8.2	259.5	260.2	265.7	268.7	268.6	266.9	269.6	272.				

table 118.—Unemployment compensation: Total wages in covered employment, by industry and quarter, 1941<sup>1</sup>  
[Amounts in thousands]

Industrial classification	Total			January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December
	Amount	Percent of total	Percent of industry division				
Total.....	\$42,145,453	100.0	-----	\$8,954,521	\$9,993,203	\$10,860,639	\$12,337,090
Hining.....							
10 Metal mining.....	1,519,389	3.6	100.0	340,002	331,420	416,549	431,418
237,480	.6	15.6	50,720	50,219	61,993	65,548	
135,324	.3	8.9	34,036	29,641	36,410	35,243	
12 Bituminous and other soft-coal mining.....	673,910	1.6	44.4	156,049	128,181	192,535	196,845
13 Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	344,304	.8	22.7	76,053	83,497	89,845	94,909
14 Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	125,371	.3	8.4	23,150	30,882	35,466	38,873
construction.....	2,697,140	6.4	100.0	523,916	607,713	745,520	819,691
15 Building construction—general contractors.....	1,289,867	3.1	47.8	283,291	273,593	339,802	393,121
16 General contractors, other than building.....	609,385	1.4	22.6	93,553	145,476	184,239	186,117
17 Construction—special trade contractors.....	797,948	1.9	29.6	147,072	188,644	221,779	240,453
Manufacturing.....	21,537,485	51.1	100.0	4,430,600	5,114,787	5,581,254	6,410,814
Durable, total.....	12,797,863	30.4	59.5	2,551,402	3,025,682	3,319,417	3,906,362
24 Lumber and timber basic products.....	613,073	1.4	2.9	126,301	144,070	167,252	175,441
25 Furniture and finished lumber products.....	590,017	1.4	2.7	121,751	141,216	152,952	174,098
26 Stone, clay, and glass products.....	664,638	1.6	3.1	133,315	160,524	174,927	195,872
33 Iron and steel and their products.....	3,161,803	7.5	14.7	641,327	761,675	830,582	928,219
34 Transportation equipment (except automobiles).....	1,455,008	3.5	6.8	225,657	296,468	394,789	538,064
35 Nonferrous metals and their products.....	739,964	1.7	3.4	155,799	176,460	189,491	218,214
36 Electrical machinery.....	1,161,620	2.8	5.4	229,041	280,723	304,449	347,407
37 Machinery (except electrical).....	2,313,453	6.5	10.8	453,031	548,890	595,699	715,833
38 Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	1,468,306	3.5	6.8	335,511	367,591	342,543	422,361
39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	629,981	1.5	2.9	129,339	148,056	161,733	190,553
Nondurable, total.....	8,739,622	20.7	40.5	1,879,198	2,050,105	2,266,867	2,504,452
20 Food and kindred products.....	1,902,853	4.5	8.8	390,476	445,087	522,460	544,830
21 Tobacco manufactures.....	114,422	.3	.5	25,793	27,678	29,255	31,690
22 Textile-mill products.....	1,599,798	3.8	7.4	342,546	387,669	405,426	464,137
23 Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	1,187,766	2.8	5.5	265,831	289,456	313,445	319,034
26 Paper and allied products.....	620,578	1.5	2.9	129,028	144,906	159,405	187,149
27 Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1,032,575	2.4	4.8	243,418	250,432	251,776	286,949
28 Chemicals and allied products.....	1,081,623	2.6	5.0	223,382	254,915	273,481	329,845
29 Products of petroleum and coal.....	354,651	.8	1.6	75,578	84,608	92,522	101,943
30 Rubber products.....	335,548	.8	1.6	71,689	82,357	87,544	93,958
31 Leather and leather products.....	509,808	1.2	2.4	111,451	121,907	131,553	144,837
transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	2,935,443	7.0	100.0	659,759	716,505	759,414	799,765
41 Street, suburban, and interurban railways, and city and suburban bus lines.....	264,343	.6	9.0	61,108	63,652	68,936	70,647
42 Trucking and/or warehousing for hire.....	566,729	1.4	19.3	119,419	136,494	147,974	162,842
43 Other transportation, except water transportation.....	225,089	.6	7.7	49,872	52,941	57,912	64,364
44 Water transportation.....	92,031	.2	3.1	20,770	22,814	22,925	25,522
45 Services allied to transportation, not elsewhere classified.....	179,496	.4	6.1	39,064	44,225	45,457	50,750
46 Communication: Telephone, telegraph, and related services.....	731,764	1.8	24.9	167,940	180,446	189,571	193,807
48 Utilities: Electric and gas.....	846,895	2.0	28.9	195,051	208,687	219,042	224,115
49 Local utilities and local public services, not elsewhere classified.....	29,096	.1	1.0	6,535	7,246	7,597	7,718
Wholesale and retail trade.....	8,719,238	20.7	100.0	1,910,939	2,071,241	2,166,196	2,570,862
50 Full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	1,530,597	3.6	17.6	324,639	350,805	370,663	454,490
51 Wholesale distributors, other than full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	1,666,039	4.0	19.1	365,412	394,661	418,219	457,747
53 Retail general merchandise.....	1,105,574	2.6	12.7	237,770	255,522	267,316	344,966
54 Retail food (includes liquor stores).....	785,627	1.9	9.0	179,285	189,754	200,741	215,847
55 Retail automotive.....	607,260	1.7	8.0	154,062	181,516	174,216	187,466
56 Retail apparel and accessories.....	457,278	1.1	5.2	101,478	110,964	106,934	137,902
57 Retail trade, not elsewhere classified.....	868,165	2.1	10.0	195,803	204,623	216,673	251,066
71 Eating and drinking places.....	599,694	1.4	6.9	134,013	144,419	155,974	165,288
75 Filling stations, garages, and automobile repair services.....	229,845	.5	2.6	51,131	55,270	59,366	64,078
52 Other wholesale and retail trade.....	779,159	1.8	8.9	167,346	183,707	196,094	232,012
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2,113,718	5.6	100.0	500,277	513,591	521,248	578,602
60 Banks and trust companies.....	524,394	1.3	24.8	124,993	126,714	128,764	143,923
61 Security dealers and investment banking.....	135,402	.3	6.4	32,169	31,702	32,895	38,636
62 Finance agencies, not elsewhere classified.....	160,688	.4	7.6	36,959	39,075	39,584	45,070
63 Insurance carriers.....	723,505	1.7	34.2	175,828	177,469	178,653	191,555
64 Insurance agents and brokers.....	101,667	.2	4.8	23,393	23,647	24,056	30,571
65 Real estate dealers, agents, and brokers.....	375,565	.9	17.8	85,619	92,568	94,933	102,440
66 Real estate, insurance, loans, and brokers: Any combination.....	56,726	.1	2.7	12,659	13,837	13,876	16,354
67 Holding companies (except real estate holding companies).....	35,771	.1	1.7	8,657	8,579	8,482	10,053
service	2,531,719	6.0	100.0	572,332	616,081	645,829	697,477
70 Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places.....	336,187	.8	13.3	77,615	81,178	91,841	85,553
72 Personal services.....	551,187	1.3	21.8	122,586	137,906	141,134	149,471
73 Business services, not elsewhere classified.....	488,391	1.2	19.3	113,052	116,782	118,583	139,974
74 Employment agencies and commercial and trade schools.....	38,282	.1	1.5	7,715	8,656	9,551	12,030
76 Miscellaneous repair services and hand trades.....	81,152	.2	3.2	15,503	18,750	21,178	25,721
78 Motion pictures.....	358,901	.8	14.2	83,062	87,087	89,519	99,233
79 Amusement and recreation and related services, not elsewhere classified.....	208,112	.5	8.2	44,677	53,180	56,364	53,891
80 Medical and other health services.....	87,400	.2	3.4	20,166	20,731	22,109	24,394
81 Law offices and related services.....	68,169	.2	2.7	16,213	16,301	16,239	19,416
82 Educational institutions and agencies.....	20,395	(3)	.8	5,516	5,193	3,971	5,715
83 Other professional and social-service agencies and institutions.....	101,205	.2	4.0	20,444	22,546	26,558	31,657
86 Nonprofit membership organizations.....	152,576	.4	6.0	36,640	37,150	38,078	40,708
90 Domestic service <sup>4</sup> .....	32,413	.1	1.3	7,919	8,327	8,196	7,971
94 Regular government agencies <sup>5</sup> .....	7,349	(3)	.3	1,224	2,174	2,208	1,743
Miscellaneous <sup>6</sup> .....	91,321	.2	100.0	16,696	21,865	24,299	28,461

<sup>1</sup> Represents total wages in covered employment for all pay periods ended a year or quarter.<sup>2</sup> Includes major industry group 19 (ordnance and accessories).<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.<sup>4</sup> New York accounts for all but 0.09 percent of total.<sup>5</sup> Wisconsin accounts for all but 9.40 percent of total.<sup>6</sup> Includes agriculture, forestry, and fishery, and establishments not elsewhere classified.

lower appeal authority. Two types of tabulations are provided: one showing for each of the two levels of appeals authority a distribution of the relative number of cases by issue involved, the other showing for the lower and higher appeals bodies the outcome and source of the appeal. In the latter tabulation, the cases appealed by the claimant are distributed in two groups: (1) modi-

fied in claimant's favor, and (2) not modified in claimant's favor. The fact that a claimant's appeal resulted in no modification in his favor does not necessarily mean that the employer has "won" the case, since in many such cases (especially in States without experience rating) the employer has no interest in the case and therefore is not concerned with the outcome.

Table 119.—*Unemployment compensation: Initial claims received in local offices, by State and month, 1942*

State	Total			January	Februa-	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-	Octo-	Novem-	Decem-
	Number	Per-	Per-												
Total, 1939	9,764,758			1,238,064	687,777	656,440	1,062,674	823,488	841,018	978,015	708,954	566,386	680,767	701,413	819,762
Total, 1940	11,140,012			1,200,079	819,180	1,002,912	1,452,525	1,003,458	947,325	1,130,037	729,997	635,043	721,293	680,500	817,660
Total, 1941	8,526,993			953,088	565,428	664,031	1,189,534	606,372	553,669	753,721	515,828	496,194	619,004	610,071	1,000,053
Total, 1942	6,323,368	-26.0	100.0	1,067,347	620,358	594,271	751,836	582,587	688,235	557,349	384,860	291,457	270,270	242,079	272,719
Alabama	73,446	-20.5	1.2	12,242	6,078	5,122	5,815	5,398	5,447	9,007	6,662	4,505	4,735	4,317	4,118
Alaska	601	-69.2	(1)	220	88	51	43	11	7	5	10	101	25	15	25
Arizona	15,649	-35.8	.2	3,848	2,072	1,771	1,890	1,144	990	937	591	639	602	518	647
Arkansas	35,206	-48.6	.6	5,966	3,902	3,676	2,744	1,797	2,536	6,694	3,684	1,168	842	908	1,289
California	520,889	-30.5	8.2	107,971	72,046	59,145	67,078	42,732	38,182	37,968	26,091	18,607	16,346	17,168	17,555
Colorado	21,148	-43.1	.3	4,229	2,572	1,745	5,627	1,393	1,053	1,064	779	674	578	655	779
Connecticut	87,285	-18.6	1.4	13,386	7,347	6,617	13,794	7,156	10,777	8,754	6,080	4,932	3,312	2,618	2,512
Delaware	12,471	-30.7	.2	3,696	2,123	1,229	1,217	1,011	894	927	463	220	253	185	253
District of Columbia	11,825	-48.3	.2	3,047	1,336	1,051	1,061	873	966	1,036	705	478	386	311	375
Florida	85,838	-29.0	1.4	13,636	8,841	7,670	8,704	6,444	7,282	11,664	5,581	3,814	5,293	3,043	3,866
Georgia	77,312	-15.9	1.2	12,544	7,723	6,204	7,049	5,056	5,331	6,616	7,292	5,855	5,457	4,336	3,849
Hawaii	2,791	-46.9	(1)	620	424	639	366	120	162	62	54	97	54	91	102
Idaho	13,796	-50.9	.2	5,552	2,457	1,752	1,495	751	334	655	138	68	49	138	377
Illinois	760,051	-4	12.0	83,359	49,957	67,561	129,360	76,691	76,274	70,262	55,794	40,903	34,864	33,800	41,226
Indiana	119,643	(1)	1.9	31,307	12,551	9,967	14,183	10,084	8,864	9,144	5,396	4,110	4,076	4,050	5,911
Iowa	55,235	-26.3	.9	16,276	8,088	5,317	6,888	3,922	2,994	2,812	1,965	1,640	1,668	1,249	2,416
Kansas	39,839	-27.1	.6	10,067	5,827	4,638	4,791	3,190	2,498	2,287	1,624	1,494	1,077	920	1,426
Kentucky	64,665	-19.5	1.0	11,879	8,248	6,410	11,478	4,670	3,973	4,202	3,248	2,364	2,353	2,197	2,197
Louisiana	106,595	-25.6	1.7	19,243	10,580	9,324	13,706	8,083	7,989	11,242	8,746	5,546	4,963	3,420	3,753
Maine	33,816	-40.1	.5	3,940	2,337	5,801	7,253	2,988	3,243	1,877	1,456	1,065	829	1,415	1,612
Maryland	56,081	-38.3	.9	7,436	5,404	15,607	8,142	4,419	4,666	4,111	2,053	1,258	1,125	802	1,058
Massachusetts	292,464	-35.6	4.2	33,984	20,958	19,069	47,827	29,064	27,627	23,342	18,115	13,594	9,872	5,711	10,441
Michigan	413,066	-32.9	6.5	95,925	70,637	42,845	39,564	31,157	33,931	35,473	15,498	10,757	13,603	9,199	14,474
Minnesota	102,299	-30.5	1.6	27,841	13,805	10,096	11,003	6,730	6,478	6,490	4,086	2,887	2,556	4,168	6,159
Mississippi	44,088	-26.8	.7	10,001	5,420	5,345	5,627	3,930	2,895	2,903	2,346	1,248	923	1,354	2,066
Missouri	149,439	-2.4	2.4	25,607	14,576	11,488	14,674	9,551	9,224	12,266	10,722	11,801	10,514	8,824	9,892
Montana	13,114	-50.7	.2	5,342	1,839	1,568	1,428	803	494	469	301	175	151	180	364
Nebraska	21,543	-36.7	.3	7,298	3,209	2,347	2,240	1,237	968	988	782	623	475	409	967
Nevada	4,157	-56.4	.1	1,515	643	491	405	204	184	182	110	153	86	68	116
New Hampshire	24,115	-13.8	.4	2,553	1,326	4,840	2,482	2,429	2,666	1,804	1,945	1,426	935	881	828
New Jersey	333,742	-21.6	5.3	63,246	31,769	25,236	32,057	30,046	36,043	34,282	21,678	17,141	16,603	12,346	13,295
New Mexico	9,757	-29.0	.2	2,994	1,480	1,345	1,380	717	478	424	243	218	170	148	160
New York	1,469,615	-14.6	23.2	143,079	84,294	114,108	122,764	178,629	283,895	141,296	97,095	85,009	80,819	72,628	65,999
North Carolina	93,750	-31.0	1.5	23,565	9,316	6,504	6,923	5,248	6,906	13,749	7,315	3,744	3,965	3,922	4,242
North Dakota	6,833	-38.9	.1	2,588	1,201	679	833	426	262	206	94	55	93	124	242
Ohio	192,356	-39.7	3.0	48,353	22,998	19,167	19,663	14,803	15,385	16,238	11,286	6,683	6,470	5,337	5,973
Oklahoma	56,342	-25.3	.9	11,646	7,493	6,256	8,560	4,064	3,430	3,871	2,613	1,784	2,267	1,869	2,489
Oregon	38,740	-50.5	.6	17,233	6,340	4,159	2,793	1,760	1,673	805	530	300	269	643	2,235
Pennsylvania	238,939	-46.5	3.8	47,857	27,762	24,837	22,135	20,427	22,413	21,378	15,532	9,407	8,249	7,921	11,021
Rhode Island	89,043	-10.7	1.4	8,904	6,650	15,018	16,984	7,906	7,725	6,710	5,854	4,907	3,384	2,550	2,451
South Carolina	58,509	-15.5	.9	12,014	3,722	4,669	5,694	5,704	4,001	5,617	4,303	3,191	3,309	3,135	3,210
South Dakota	5,077	-41.1	.1	878	541	1,895	664	318	171	99	102	51	63	86	209
Tennessee	92,024	-11.6	1.5	16,220	9,755	8,009	11,267	6,884	6,958	9,132	7,128	4,444	4,347	3,912	3,968
Texas	139,713	-41.3	2.2	26,200	18,983	17,957	17,940	12,722	10,590	10,146	7,699	5,015	3,829	3,606	5,026
Utah	12,772	-50.6	.2	3,731	2,177	1,721	1,102	655	693	1,374	252	294	275	251	247
Vermont	7,862	-35.8	.1	1,885	1,097	923	764	720	454	413	390	275	352	236	353
Virginia	45,263	-34.4	.1	4,321	2,371	1,342	15,439	4,230	3,903	3,570	2,350	1,855	2,343	1,533	1,986
Washington	73,460	-62.0	1.2	27,436	12,071	10,022	7,608	3,797	3,521	2,473	1,060	628	686	1,221	2,937
West Virginia	51,657	-63.0	.8	6,631	4,391	3,091	12,022	4,354	4,628	5,833	2,877	1,657	2,684	1,793	1,636
Wisconsin	72,828	-34.6	1.2	15,660	12,214	7,208	6,721	5,490	5,902	4,272	4,029	2,469	2,120	2,714	4,029
Wyoming	6,559	-53.1	.1	2,346	1,119	736	589	319	275	218	113	68	53	45	678

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.<sup>2</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.<sup>3</sup> Excludes all claims for partial unemployment.

Table 120.—Unemployment compensation: Continued claims received in local offices, by State and month, 1942

State	Total continued claims		Continued claims													
	Number	Percent- age change from 1941	Total and part- total un- em- ploy- ment	Partial un- em- ploy- ment	January	Februa- ry	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
Total:																
1939 <sup>1</sup>	56,533,762				4,362,068	4,664,028	4,946,670	5,125,739	6,078,138	5,328,551	5,161,056	5,337,701	3,970,405	3,534,211	3,819,861	4,204,374
1940	66,676,573				6,037,089	5,790,795	5,604,807	6,508,659	7,231,111	6,484,177	7,279,416	5,772,702	4,239,850	3,996,252	3,619,927	4,020,858
1941	42,341,845				4,896,646	4,028,497	3,701,542	4,285,148	3,904,287	3,516,671	3,584,941	2,993,208	2,628,859	2,554,128	2,602,623	3,645,295
1942	33,761,563	-20.3	86.1	6.2	4,581,024	4,104,465	3,929,511	3,505,226	2,952,588	3,131,752	3,197,040	2,549,829	1,992,452	1,515,943	1,134,512	1,106,951
Ala.	487,898	-23.4	79.4	.8	55,638	51,312	47,111	36,658	33,085	36,406	44,868	48,176	42,127	31,574	27,931	32,482
Alaska	3,262	-62.4	11.2	0	725	781	531	322	154	86	57	67	407	265	120	111
Ariz.	73,372	-37.1	53.5	(?)	12,741	11,446	10,300	8,664	6,384	5,039	4,527	3,805	2,727	3,000	2,466	2,273
Ark.	205,775	-53.6	60.6	1.0	29,500	25,509	26,260	22,776	16,617	13,108	16,804	21,891	13,899	7,236	5,478	6,707
Calif.	2,871,594	-34.3	97.3	7.5	442,248	439,522	442,120	377,011	284,431	235,010	201,659	159,507	108,924	65,267	53,494	62,401
Colo.	113,457	-54.4	39.9	1.2	19,646	17,611	15,097	13,500	11,918	10,116	8,928	5,589	3,516	2,518	2,019	2,969
Conn.	321,559	-11.2	32.4	3.3	43,908	32,900	30,190	26,311	28,990	37,941	41,694	30,223	24,363	12,727	6,825	5,457
Del.	62,045	-20.6	41.4	6.0	9,263	11,631	12,237	6,997	4,463	4,418	4,703	3,095	1,975	1,356	903	1,004
D. C.	101,779	-50.9	31.5	3	15,516	13,021	9,928	7,874	7,932	8,213	7,476	6,388	4,394	3,364	3,097	
Fla.	576,849	-27.8	96.0	1.9	73,097	64,778	65,680	54,102	49,000	46,523	53,577	46,776	40,401	35,036	25,670	22,119
Ga.	632,575	+3.7	83.7	1.6	82,372	76,029	72,712	64,523	55,281	52,784	54,621	47,046	40,532	32,492	27,301	26,882
Hawaii	17,816	-46.5	6.4	3.9	1,952	1,852	4,159	3,835	2,413	1,545	673	310	441	156	185	205
Idaho	91,293	-46.9	70.7	.1	22,329	19,654	11,622	5,200	2,672	2,408	2,058	1,148	416	361	361	829
Ill.	3,076,477	+11.6	93.8	11.3	290,641	216,493	200,786	267,221	347,677	405,482	399,013	307,697	226,542	157,432	120,288	137,205
Ind.	887,276	+20.9	74.2	5.2	136,440	135,111	150,061	99,067	81,512	68,472	61,008	47,176	32,424	25,466	22,557	27,982
Iowa	290,869	-31.2	60.5	2.1	51,130	55,294	49,968	34,980	25,808	20,418	16,160	11,568	8,152	6,480	4,872	6,099
Kans.	237,106	-21.2	91.2	3.6	37,079	38,138	40,987	30,426	22,857	17,612	13,419	9,861	7,740	6,067	4,976	5,944
Ky. <sup>2</sup>	310,818	+21.0	64.4	2.9	36,154	36,740	39,258	34,486	31,784	24,938	34,053	27,107	21,199	19,451	18,629	17,019
La.	688,832	-30.8	115.5	3.8	99,481	90,289	88,089	77,731	62,645	57,653	51,721	40,354	40,202	29,135	20,907	21,625
Maine	162,582	-36.0	56.2	8.8	21,672	13,544	12,393	22,562	18,680	17,138	14,234	11,301	8,220	6,290	7,104	9,444
Md.	367,439	-34.2	41.0	8.1	42,235	35,525	35,535	49,286	48,055	38,640	37,870	28,717	17,245	12,181	10,509	11,641
Mass.	1,296,739	-40.3	73.2	4.8	163,966	134,072	122,828	129,396	135,106	160,359	141,701	116,872	83,672	45,285	33,579	29,903
Mich.	2,025,009	+56.8	143.4	6.0	385,344	445,865	472,284	387,580	266,451	175,321	155,276	123,507	81,386	55,869	37,135	38,721
Minn.	507,608	-29.4	94.8	4.7	104,318	107,313	110,623	76,747	45,455	38,459	31,526	23,481	18,067	12,928	11,424	17,267
Miss.	244,550	-18.8	76.1	3.8	39,305	35,269	38,024	33,037	26,853	19,427	13,923	11,903	8,421	5,425	5,365	7,508
Mo.	970,294	+5.1	87.5	7.8	112,592	110,094	119,697	105,449	92,612	84,102	74,456	68,411	61,083	55,819	38,587	47,392
Mont.	96,555	-48.1	74.4	(?)	19,871	20,455	19,959	13,172	7,922	5,214	3,767	2,226	1,276	743	821	1,029
Nebr.	127,685	-31.6	62.2	3.0	27,738	27,377	25,236	14,614	8,520	5,458	5,302	3,984	3,083	2,362	1,761	2,220
Nev.	25,806	-61.1	44.8	1.1	5,838	5,324	4,408	2,976	1,886	1,340	1,159	695	573	624	493	490
N. H.	108,943	-39.4	52.6	7.9	12,493	9,699	13,440	13,271	11,313	13,012	8,273	8,131	6,988	4,827	4,069	3,427
N. J.	1,630,741	-10.6	84.6	14.8	262,825	199,893	168,453	128,512	117,274	151,602	160,841	130,530	102,311	81,026	65,630	61,754
N. Mex.	70,098	-39.2	59.3	.6	11,756	12,490	13,500	11,260	7,437	4,686	3,195	2,011	1,313	956	709	755
N. Y.	6,073,624	-18.9	114.6	(?)	625,893	464,673	391,097	439,565	334,741	657,362	835,889	656,396	573,964	479,324	323,058	286,662
N. C.	507,588	-31.2	54.5	4.5	82,984	50,334	55,014	49,595	41,892	38,178	48,755	38,623	32,264	24,752	16,921	19,276
N. Dak.	47,986	-32.9	72.2	4.3	9,265	10,787	9,493	7,329	3,938	2,363	1,767	1,013	565	349	410	707
Ohio	1,504,034	-15.0	54.0	3.6	236,027	229,416	206,047	162,864	130,850	121,957	121,382	101,595	71,935	50,182	35,305	36,474
Oklahoma	352,809	-15.1	95.5	.5	41,920	47,708	38,722	52,512	43,993	35,476	25,251	22,275	16,215	10,250	7,406	8,080
Oreg.	185,748	-48.5	47.1	2.8	54,975	49,255	32,446	16,242	8,832	7,196	4,702	3,245	1,459	1,260	1,956	4,180
Pa.	1,895,964	-45.2	49.6	(?)	312,359	254,213	249,690	175,838	136,533	160,645	157,756	124,965	95,252	81,486	68,621	78,606
R. I.	445,958	+6.3	118.2	8.3	31,847	28,208	64,327	63,821	59,839	58,405	35,227	29,417	22,370	12,440	11,849	
S. C.	307,915	-9.1	67.1	2.1	51,179	40,320	35,912	30,161	26,188	21,508	23,447	21,004	17,167	14,220	12,721	13,998
S. Dak.	33,671	-46.3	49.8	1.1	6,596	5,849	5,841	5,198	3,945	2,373	1,417	484	366	353	535	714
Tenn.	743,317	-30.0	113.2	1.8	84,349	89,549	87,138	79,148	71,276	62,652	64,618	59,080	48,417	35,347	29,787	31,956
Tex. <sup>3</sup>	760,006	-38.2	56.6	.2	107,734	101,486	106,668	97,550	83,244	67,079	55,736	45,961	32,150	24,022	18,172	20,204
Utah	75,570	-43.0	47.4	1.1	17,655	16,152	14,218	8,707	4,814	3,749	3,685	2,426	1,473	988	845	844
Vt.	42,976	-34.5	42.7	2.0	6,844	6,561	6,696	5,024	3,572	2,697	2,438	2,222	1,789	1,647	1,716	1,770
Va.	331,535	-29.5	39.7	1.2	37,493	28,132	24,989	33,164	45,710	44,924	43,025	24,449	17,908	13,450	9,077	9,214
Wash.	292,276	-55.9	43.5	3.5	85,074	68,917	54,526	31,865	15,889	11,407	7,889	5,080	2,752	1,937	2,121	4,819
W. Va.	272,143	-46.3	43.6	12.6	27,853	24,697	22,987	26,932	29,033	31,316	37,768	20,880	12,352	17,181	11,901	9,243
Wis.	453,321	-8	52.6	4.7	84,368	72,663	68,620	47,568	35,983	36,807	29,549	23,519	17,739	11,802	10,798	13,905
Wyo.	30,057	-47.7	39.0	3.0	6,886	7,287	6,598	3,255	2,023	1,221	902	654	422	250	190	369

<sup>1</sup> Excludes New York for January–March 1939; data not available.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.<sup>3</sup> Claims filed for biweekly benefit periods through June 1942, and weekly thereafter.<sup>4</sup> State law does not provide for filing of claims for partial or part-total unemployment.<sup>5</sup> Claims for partial and part-total unemployment, for which payments were instituted in December 1942, are included in total and part-total.<sup>6</sup> Part-total included in partial.<sup>7</sup> Claims filed for biweekly instead of weekly benefit periods.

Table 121.—*Unemployment compensation: Estimated number of beneficiaries and amount of benefit payments for all, total, and partial unemployment, by State, 1942*

State	Estimated number of beneficiaries <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)	Amount of benefit payments <sup>2</sup> for specified types of unemployment			
		All		Partial	
		Total	Amount	Percent of all unemployment	Percent
Total	3,276.5	\$345,514,909	\$327,661,636	\$10,709,245	3.1
Alabama	30.1	3,297,643	3,155,952	19,869	.6
Alaska	1.3	148,426	144,378	0	0
Arizona	4.9	477,572	463,978	209	(3)
Arkansas	17.1	992,827	954,191	18,166	1.8
California	209.1	37,502,107	34,289,216	1,661,993	4.4
Colorado	9.3	826,306	780,189	21,020	2.5
Connecticut	37.8	3,233,928	3,037,664	190,626	5.9
Delaware	6.9	511,493	460,816	43,736	8.6
Dist. of Columbia	6.8	1,157,990	1,111,280	8,895	.8
Florida	50.0	4,718,007	4,451,811	53,131	1.1
Georgia	39.3	4,408,385	4,282,976	58,871	1.3
Hawaii	1.9	158,654	127,598	29,193	18.4
Idaho	7.5	831,991	800,270	573	.1
Illinois	321.7	38,181,225	34,138,585	2,408,890	6.3
Indiana	85.6	9,647,015	9,080,787	302,809	3.1
Iowa	27.9	2,065,272	1,916,486	41,436	2.0
Kansas	17.6	1,816,673	1,688,239	52,134	2.9
Kentucky	29.7	2,530,878	2,364,167	67,715	2.7
Louisiana	49.3	5,161,813	4,904,020	121,405	2.4
Maine	16.9	1,189,700	1,004,071	139,789	11.7
Maryland	30.2	3,845,736	3,406,690	427,203	11.1
Massachusetts	112.2	11,333,353	11,393,454	373,504	3.2
Michigan	191.4	40,987,638	40,002,514	599,094	1.5
Minnesota	44.9	5,636,502	5,156,350	204,095	3.6
Mississippi	17.5	1,582,631	1,498,712	51,995	3.3
Missouri	67.6	8,140,005	7,701,265	345,940	4.2
Montana	9.8	1,226,446	1,226,446	(6)	—
Nebraska	9.3	972,848	895,528	37,360	3.8
Nevada	1.8	274,082	260,583	5,012	1.8
New Hampshire	10.9	793,207	733,538	62,245	7.8
New Jersey	163.7	17,878,883	16,290,008	1,537,286	8.6
New Mexico	5.4	501,967	483,990	3,972	.8
New York	472.3	65,640,436	65,572,802	(6)	—
North Carolina	41.7	2,997,498	2,860,839	114,079	3.8
North Dakota	3.2	367,318	330,880	18,878	5.1
Ohio	109.1	14,408,108	13,647,992	495,768	3.4
Oklahoma	24.2	2,795,343	2,598,376	14,059	.5
Oregon	25.0	4,177,296	4,160,078	63,175	3.8
Pennsylvania	164.1	15,090,859	15,090,859	(6)	—
Rhode Island	46.1	4,741,689	4,566,990	(7)	—
South Carolina	22.6	1,858,482	1,776,604	37,680	2.0
South Dakota	2.7	219,424	203,724	3,667	1.7
Tennessee	53.1	5,603,896	5,426,831	58,137	1.0
Texas	54.6	4,058,785	3,777,541	8,468	.2
Utah	5.5	996,272	931,048	15,518	1.6
Vermont	3.4	316,415	302,291	7,880	2.5
Virginia	32.5	2,738,117	2,646,547	42,172	1.5
Washington	25.8	2,565,656	2,261,692	176,484	6.0
West Virginia	32.1	2,313,718	1,807,112	504,536	21.8
Wisconsin	(3)	4,133,440	3,733,883	247,125	6.0
Wyoming	3.2	353,934	316,695	13,453	3.8

<sup>1</sup> Represents number of first payments made during year.

<sup>2</sup> Unadjusted for voided benefit checks.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes Wisconsin; data not comparable.

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$104,172 resulting from review of 1938-41 seasonal claims in Oregon.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>6</sup> Benefit payments for partial unemployment not provided by State law.

<sup>7</sup> Not available.

Table 122.—*Unemployment compensation: Percentage distribution of weeks of total unemployment compensated, by amount of benefit payment, for each State, 1942*

State	Number of weeks compensated	Percent of weeks compensated <sup>1</sup> in amounts of—			
		Less than \$5.00	\$5.00-9.99	\$10.00-14.99	\$15.00 or more
Total, 1939	37,248,599	4.9	40.3	29.0	25.8
Total, 1940	46,257,981	4.7	39.0	29.2	27.1
Total, 1941	29,359,117	2.9	36.0	30.6	30.5
Total, 1942 <sup>2</sup>	25,882,527	1.3	25.2	29.7	43.8
Alabama	341,827	10.3	45.8	24.9	19.0
Alaska	10,181	—	8.4	12.8	78.8
Arizona	33,245	—	28.2	23.9	42.9
Arkansas	125,128	20.0	53.0	17.6	9.4
California	2,285,932	—	40.0	60.0	—
Colorado	73,580	41.5	30.3	28.2	—
Connecticut	239,146	—	30.2	35.8	34.0
Delaware	49,610	—	57.3	26.6	16.1
District of Columbia	85,712	.1	23.5	35.7	40.7
Florida	418,046	.1	42.4	32.9	24.6
Georgia	465,525	9.9	54.8	17.6	17.7
Hawaii	11,453	—	47.5	23.6	25.9
Idaho	65,471	—	23.0	48.1	28.9
Illinois	2,400,834	—	12.3	31.9	55.8
Indiana	707,077	.2	18.1	32.8	48.9
Iowa	185,133	.6	41.4	27.7	30.3
Kansas	157,747	—	37.7	31.0	31.3
Kentucky	282,726	8.6	60.2	23.7	7.5
Louisiana	495,207	6.6	50.9	17.7	24.8
Maine	115,755	(3)	68.6	24.6	6.8
Maryland	262,391	—	21.2	31.1	47.7
Massachusetts	1,023,808	—	35.3	33.1	31.6
Michigan	2,424,906	—	4.9	18.1	77.0
Minnesota	416,385	—	22.2	36.8	41.0
Mississippi	166,467	10.2	51.6	18.8	19.4
Missouri	623,505	3.4	30.6	24.2	41.8
Montana	109,024	—	34.9	31.6	33.5
Nebraska	83,954	—	38.1	36.4	25.5
Nevada	19,501	—	9.0	28.1	62.9
New Hampshire	79,436	—	55.5	35.3	9.2
New Jersey	1,206,427	—	18.9	32.1	49.0
New Mexico	51,244	11.2	45.3	21.9	21.6
New York	5,062,791	—	23.6	32.2	44.2
North Carolina	408,049	18.8	65.5	13.1	2.6
North Dakota	31,370	—	41.8	30.7	27.5
Ohio	1,097,639	.5	21.4	36.4	41.7
Oklahoma	215,073	.1	28.8	28.5	42.6
Oregon <sup>2</sup>	117,460	—	.3	23.3	76.4
Pennsylvania	1,276,789	—	32.5	31.3	36.2
Rhode Island	367,733	—	20.2	41.5	38.3
South Carolina	213,333	14.0	56.5	16.6	12.9
South Dakota	22,648	.1	68.6	21.3	10.0
Tennessee	570,985	.1	57.5	24.2	18.2
Texas	428,148	—	60.1	18.9	—
Utah	65,123	—	20.2	29.6	50.2
Vermont	29,714	.1	49.9	28.2	21.8
Virginia	282,588	6.5	51.2	23.5	18.8
Washington	175,907	—	16.6	27.3	56.1
West Virginia	169,383	—	49.0	31.2	19.8
Wisconsin	301,238	—	24.3	30.3	45.4
Wyoming	22,568	—	19.0	23.3	57.7

<sup>1</sup> Excludes residual payments for less than weekly benefit amount except for some such payments in Alaska, Nevada, and Texas in 1940. Distribution for 1939 based on number of benefit payments in week ended nearest 15th of each month.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 8,598 benefit payments resulting from review of 1938-41 seasonal claims in Oregon.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 123.—Unemployment compensation: Amount of benefit payments,<sup>1</sup> by State and month, 1942

[Amounts in thousands]

State	Total <sup>2</sup>		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	Amount	Percentage change from 1941												
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	\$345,515	-0.1	\$41,056	\$39,884	\$43,035	\$36,292	\$31,686	\$30,224	\$32,624	\$28,242	\$22,378	\$16,888	\$11,563	\$11,539
Alabama.....	3,298	+3.7	230	288	313	256	224	245	288	345	334	249	215	259
Alaska.....	148	-49.6	28	22	33	22	19	8	5	5	2	3	1	1
Arizona.....	478	-45.6	91	84	71	59	45	32	30	23	14	11	9	10
Arkansas.....	993	-55.8	131	110	130	114	70	52	62	119	95	45	32	33
California.....	37,502	-27.9	5,429	5,093	6,209	4,955	4,109	3,174	2,409	2,156	1,566	939	655	719
Colorado.....	826	-62.9	150	136	124	60	102	87	73	39	22	15	9	9
Connecticut.....	3,234	+24.3	333	341	324	170	323	388	455	365	246	144	71	73
Delaware.....	511	-4.5	66	96	106	58	36	38	40	28	17	10	7	8
District of Columbia.....	1,158	-45.6	139	162	157	119	91	89	93	86	78	56	43	45
Florida.....	4,718	-15.0	551	475	542	450	420	413	414	422	341	319	204	167
Georgia.....	4,408	+42.7	489	488	552	441	412	345	353	337	303	261	206	222
Hawaii.....	159	-7	12	13	30	29	21	17	10	8	7	5	4	3
Idaho.....	832	-43.4	165	193	206	146	56	26	11	13	8	3	1	4
Illinois.....	38,181	+34.3	3,269	2,670	2,474	2,590	4,365	5,186	5,054	4,181	3,137	2,110	1,441	1,704
Indiana.....	9,647	+64.4	1,355	1,561	1,836	1,097	897	725	622	497	314	242	217	284
Iowa.....	2,065	-19.0	238	386	441	268	193	164	113	82	58	43	36	43
Kansas.....	1,817	-2.6	268	318	335	246	175	132	94	73	55	44	36	41
Kentucky.....	2,531	-4.5	291	286	331	265	268	228	227	177	140	113	99	106
Louisiana.....	5,162	-28.0	696	611	671	555	509	432	354	348	338	274	176	198
Maine.....	1,190	-23.2	142	97	86	117	155	134	125	91	71	52	51	68
Maryland.....	3,846	-21.3	405	331	341	466	493	453	438	322	205	144	111	137
Massachusetts.....	11,833	-32.9	1,465	1,214	1,040	1,018	1,242	1,275	1,552	1,051	820	522	294	311
Michigan.....	40,988	+167.0	5,307	6,125	7,645	6,941	4,563	2,899	2,191	2,018	1,411	890	541	457
Minnesota.....	5,637	-20.7	766	1,013	1,136	825	457	381	299	215	183	111	93	158
Mississippi.....	1,583	-7.6	214	229	260	226	186	135	88	74	55	40	31	42
Missouri.....	8,140	+50.9	747	879	1,114	910	809	741	608	538	546	446	361	441
Montana.....	1,226	-52.0	189	280	300	197	101	66	37	23	13	7	6	8
Nebraska.....	973	-25.3	157	229	244	124	66	38	33	24	22	13	10	13
Nevada.....	274	-66.8	57	58	59	37	20	13	10	6	5	3	2	3
New Hampshire.....	799	-26.1	94	77	80	110	84	91	62	52	54	38	28	28
New Jersey.....	17,879	+17.5	2,620	2,395	1,896	1,413	1,193	1,639	1,571	1,078	1,232	906	668	667
New Mexico.....	502	-35.8	72	93	99	80	60	35	25	16	10	5	3	4
New York.....	65,640	-2.9	5,982	4,766	4,275	4,756	3,520	4,701	9,171	8,094	6,994	6,147	4,014	3,222
North Carolina.....	2,997	-14.9	436	359	344	293	267	216	229	248	196	181	113	114
North Dakota.....	367	-28.3	60	73	83	65	33	18	14	7	4	3	2	5
Ohio.....	14,408	+18.4	1,921	2,064	2,251	1,638	1,386	1,216	1,099	993	725	473	320	324
Oklahoma.....	2,795	+6.5	290	341	415	376	354	313	226	175	130	77	48	50
Oregon.....	3,178	-28.5	227	526	389	203	122	59	43	37	13	12	12	32
Pennsylvania.....	15,091	-35.9	2,124	1,769	2,118	1,401	1,060	1,122	1,308	1,226	1,002	755	585	623
Rhode Island.....	4,742	+31.9	305	269	268	512	705	676	676	410	347	267	153	154
South Carolina.....	1,858	+9.7	237	241	307	197	167	141	135	119	97	78	66	75
South Dakota.....	219	-34.5	43	42	37	28	27	16	9	5	3	2	3	3
Tennessee.....	5,604	+19.5	638	619	727	592	535	469	451	416	390	295	222	250
Texas.....	4,050	-28.7	515	514	593	523	476	392	299	242	191	137	82	95
Utah.....	996	-32.1	212	217	193	126	68	48	34	30	22	18	14	14
Vermont.....	316	-30.9	41	49	56	43	27	19	18	14	14	11	10	14
Virginia.....	2,738	-7.8	254	205	191	174	403	402	387	266	177	120	77	82
Washington.....	2,566	-52.9	597	599	574	333	153	99	72	50	23	20	14	30
West Virginia.....	2,314	-22.9	216	205	209	128	243	281	331	244	173	126	86	72
Wisconsin.....	4,133	+40.7	672	584	709	500	356	345	250	219	173	101	78	116
Wyoming.....	354	-45.7	69	90	107	42	20	8	6	4	3	2	1	2

<sup>1</sup> Unadjusted for voided benefit checks.<sup>2</sup> Totals are sums of unrounded figures, therefore may differ slightly from sums of rounded figures. Percents based on unrounded data.<sup>3</sup> Includes \$104,000 resulting from review of 1938-41 seasonal claims in Oregon, not distributed by month.

Table 124.—*Unemployment compensation: Weeks of unemployment compensated and amount of benefits paid on interstate claims<sup>1</sup> received as liable and as agent State,<sup>2</sup> by State, 1942*

State	Weeks of unemployment compensated on interstate claims received as—						Amount of benefits paid on interstate claims received as—			
	Liable State			Agent State			Liable State			Agent State
	Number	Percentage change from 1941	Percent of all weeks compensated	Ratio (percent) of liable to agent State	Number	Percentage change from 1941	Amount	Percent of all benefits paid	Ratio (percent) of liable to agent State	
Total.....	1,600,399	-11.2	5.7	100.0	3 1,600,399	-11.2	\$20,778,184	6.0	100.0	4 \$20,778,184
Alabama.....	29,228	-3.4	8.1	73.7	39,640	+3.1	302,407	9.2	69.5	434,809
Alaska.....	6,537	-46.8	61.9	(9)	285	-80.2	94,737	63.8	(9)	3,660
Arizona.....	8,274	-59.1	20.3	36.8	22,466	-3.3	101,435	21.2	32.4	312,790
Arkansas.....	12,405	-58.4	9.4	26.6	46,644	+8.8	100,361	10.1	15.6	642,603
California.....	208,382	-5.2	8.0	196.8	105,891	-45.3	3,218,389	8.6	240.3	1,339,412
Colorado.....	10,867	-65.5	13.7	56.3	19,312	-18.3	118,089	14.3	44.7	263,991
Connecticut.....	26,000	+14.2	9.8	130.3	19,961	-24.4	351,992	10.9	140.2	251,024
Delaware.....	5,465	-11.9	9.5	167.8	3,257	-31.5	59,282	11.6	159.1	37,272
District of Columbia.....	18,449	-25.8	20.6	154.9	11,910	-37.5	252,112	21.8	169.9	148,356
Florida.....	41,112	-2.1	9.0	50.5	81,442	-13.9	474,523	10.1	45.4	1,044,022
Georgia.....	41,082	+28.8	8.5	108.2	37,965	+9.6	433,080	9.8	101.5	426,871
Hawaii.....	2,747	+82.2	15.6	349.9	785	-76.2	43,091	27.2	431.4	9,988
Idaho.....	8,861	-56.2	12.8	80.2	11,050	-35.2	114,370	13.7	75.1	152,356
Illinois.....	151,878	+12.3	5.3	233.6	65,005	+10.1	2,169,075	5.7	249.0	871,110
Indiana.....	62,370	+90.3	7.9	172.3	36,207	+0.3	855,154	8.9	177.5	481,772
Iowa.....	13,754	-6.8	6.6	73.0	18,850	-4.8	163,185	7.9	62.9	239,601
Kansas.....	27,625	-2.5	15.7	73.3	37,704	-1.4	316,385	17.4	66.5	475,994
Kentucky.....	16,556	-27.8	5.2	21.9	75,760	+81.4	141,730	5.6	13.6	1,042,809
Louisiana.....	25,044	-23.3	5.5	98.9	29,257	-2.3	361,578	7.0	104.1	347,209
Maine.....	7,416	-34.5	5.3	107.5	6,900	-38.7	72,513	6.1	87.6	82,812
Maryland.....	22,997	-7.1	7.2	129.4	17,775	-25.9	321,985	8.4	155.1	207,645
Massachusetts.....	32,618	-41.7	3.0	79.2	41,190	-23.2	386,852	3.3	77.8	497,501
Michigan.....	85,428	+71.3	3.3	195.3	43,732	-11.2	1,394,733	3.4	250.2	536,107
Minnesota.....	16,203	-31.2	3.4	67.6	23,953	-8.0	202,889	3.6	61.1	331,507
Mississippi.....	17,265	-5.8	9.5	55.1	31,342	+24.9	172,076	10.9	44.6	385,909
Missouri.....	51,474	+15.5	7.4	69.2	74,394	+10.8	601,910	7.4	59.4	1,012,587
Montana.....	14,016	-60.6	12.9	229.8	6,099	-44.9	161,456	13.2	188.7	85,547
Nebraska.....	9,755	-41.3	10.4	76.0	12,842	-9.5	106,058	10.9	61.5	172,510
Nevada.....	7,167	-65.1	34.2	101.3	7,078	-31.5	97,541	35.6	95.6	101,982
New Hampshire.....	11,699	-32.9	12.7	136.3	8,585	-26.0	104,362	13.1	100.4	103,989
New Jersey.....	42,381	+4.0	3.0	71.6	59,186	-10.7	600,035	3.4	76.0	789,408
New Mexico.....	9,423	-49.2	17.6	116.0	8,121	-32.2	104,503	20.8	99.7	104,835
New York.....	211,930	-9.5	4.2	291.5	72,702	-23.1	2,776,549	4.2	275.4	1,008,353
North Carolina.....	25,216	-8.6	5.7	98.6	25,575	+22.1	203,450	6.8	68.7	296,123
North Dakota.....	4,090	-41.4	11.4	76.0	5,382	-29.1	43,923	12.0	62.4	70,374
Ohio.....	53,587	+9.9	4.4	133.8	40,044	-8.5	705,032	4.9	135.7	520,154
Oklahoma.....	21,945	-26.6	9.1	30.8	71,341	+10.7	273,157	9.8	27.6	988,244
Oregon.....	14,663	-26.2	10.7	64.6	22,683	-51.6	199,806	11.2	61.3	325,819
Pennsylvania.....	33,652	-40.9	2.6	48.2	69,777	-6.2	417,157	2.8	45.5	916,732
Rhode Island.....	15,892	+2.7	4.0	106.1	14,974	-13.7	213,703	4.5	123.0	173,766
South Carolina.....	10,636	+14.5	4.6	41.0	25,926	+40.9	107,281	5.8	37.0	289,633
South Dakota.....	2,768	-36.9	11.1	45.5	5,707	-19.7	26,599	12.1	35.6	74,759
Tennessee.....	44,733	+4.4	7.5	76.4	58,574	+43.1	478,658	8.5	64.1	746,207
Texas.....	29,998	-30.3	6.3	46.5	64,447	-9.2	310,855	7.7	36.6	849,393
Utah.....	6,123	-49.8	8.6	49.5	12,376	-17.9	86,331	8.7	47.8	180,584
Vermont.....	2,828	-48.2	8.8	74.0	3,624	-19.2	30,039	9.5	63.4	47,391
Virginia.....	34,507	+23.4	11.6	140.4	24,583	-27.4	412,634	15.1	147.5	279,677
Washington.....	14,092	-59.1	6.8	44.6	31,584	-51.8	184,348	7.2	43.4	424,293
West Virginia.....	13,029	-43.1	5.8	57.3	22,746	+34.5	140,406	6.1	46.7	300,855
Wisconsin.....	5,600	-6.0	1.6	27.7	20,247	-7.1	71,121	1.7	24.9	285,448
Wyoming.....	6,732	-42.6	25.3	207.5	3,244	-37.4	95,747	27.9	241.1	40,954

<sup>1</sup> Includes claims for partial unemployment for a number of States although such payments not provided in interstate benefit-payment plan.<sup>2</sup> Liable State is one to which a claim has been forwarded by agent State for disposition.<sup>3</sup> Includes 75 weeks compensated by Washington as liable State; distribution by agent State not available.<sup>4</sup> Includes \$837 in benefits paid by Washington as liable State; distribution by agent State not available.<sup>5</sup> More than 2,000 percent.

Table 125.—Unemployment compensation: Weeks of unemployment compensated on interstate claims,<sup>1</sup> by liable and agent State,<sup>2</sup> 1942

Liable State	Total	Agent State															
		Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Dist. of Col.	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa
Total	3,1,600,399	39,640	285	22,466	46,644	105,891	19,312	19,961	3,257	11,910	81,442	37,965	785	11,050	65,005	36,207	18,850
Alabama	29,228	—	0	49	576	528	82	13	1	38	3,113	5,035	0	2	641	429	45
Alaska	6,537	0	—	35	17	1,134	58	1	0	0	2	3	0	103	30	25	19
Arizona	8,274	67	0	—	584	2,637	275	5	0	2	19	0	0	22	147	123	36
Arkansas	12,405	192	0	122	—	1,102	81	1	0	23	182	99	0	7	842	197	20
California	208,382	1,498	149	10,873	15,706	—	7,089	258	35	530	2,189	988	534	3,155	7,723	2,108	3,511
Colorado	10,867	31	0	362	279	2,790	—	11	2	14	104	65	0	98	486	51	226
Connecticut	26,000	93	0	129	37	668	59	—	76	136	1,236	240	0	12	190	100	27
Delaware	5,465	18	0	12	24	56	13	13	—	10	406	64	0	0	24	36	6
District of Columbia	18,449	283	1	110	49	469	121	92	98	—	1,584	440	16	18	566	52	18
Florida	41,112	3,678	1	114	504	1,002	106	292	34	191	—	8,704	0	13	1,183	786	138
Georgia	41,052	11,332	0	66	236	564	6	46	11	99	5,830	—	0	12	283	276	38
Hawaii	2,747	9	0	17	0	1,921	3	0	0	16	76	30	—	27	44	5	5
Idaho	8,861	15	5	66	109	953	79	0	0	4	20	0	0	—	53	15	43
Illinois	151,578	1,258	25	2,199	3,647	17,481	1,642	228	145	245	7,580	1,214	4	152	—	13,675	6,428
Indiana	62,370	382	0	196	835	1,280	125	9	31	58	912	184	0	26	9,546	—	356
Iowa	13,754	5	0	90	177	1,033	195	0	0	5	68	23	0	16	3,636	224	—
Kansas	27,025	50	0	226	856	2,677	869	6	0	18	113	84	0	122	590	263	390
Kentucky	16,556	616	18	142	353	437	37	29	10	63	423	250	106	284	1,067	2,431	71
Louisiana	28,944	1,007	0	139	3,164	1,043	67	4	1	41	930	561	10	20	800	222	74
Maine	7,416	7	0	0	10	170	0	426	7	8	339	69	0	0	59	20	1
Maryland	22,997	151	0	58	120	321	78	84	665	1,914	968	408	0	7	269	119	20
Massachusetts	32,618	93	5	118	13	1,353	19	2,014	54	169	2,700	135	0	8	593	155	36
Michigan	85,428	1,268	0	770	3,919	4,628	328	93	27	159	3,758	1,306	0	29	8,761	5,319	715
Minnesota	16,203	62	8	108	164	3,616	164	11	11	69	236	59	9	71	1,409	235	939
Mississippi	17,265	2,766	0	38	1,183	202	11	0	6	17	471	308	0	7	770	117	8
Missouri	51,474	370	1	366	3,955	5,337	934	14	8	128	542	270	9	92	7,533	773	1,743
Montana	14,016	16	1	117	38	1,957	351	0	0	0	38	0	0	1,112	149	30	162
Nebraska	9,755	3	0	101	204	2,087	627	0	0	16	28	6	0	130	386	86	1,493
Nevada	7,167	35	6	181	62	3,076	147	15	0	0	8	16	0	330	74	39	23
New Hampshire	11,699	111	0	16	0	65	17	237	5	10	467	44	0	0	65	27	0
New Jersey	42,381	454	0	193	91	1,890	76	948	475	436	4,641	1,203	3	2	665	191	35
New Mexico	9,423	43	0	1,360	320	1,515	994	0	0	0	38	0	0	32	153	23	27
New York	211,930	2,175	5	1,300	715	16,167	835	13,200	790	4,020	29,766	5,374	31	75	6,468	1,368	522
North Carolina	25,216	821	2	36	134	187	48	21	59	512	1,099	2,507	0	19	194	139	7
North Dakota	4,090	0	0	26	10	555	23	0	0	0	46	0	0	64	58	8	115
Ohio	53,557	980	1	518	358	3,148	252	105	26	131	3,152	772	1	25	2,104	3,527	133
Oklahoma	21,945	198	0	466	2,115	4,311	378	4	0	37	81	180	0	33	595	230	91
Oregon	14,663	15	4	105	336	3,464	181	9	0	0	23	30	16	1,684	61	28	78
Pennsylvania	33,652	222	1	56	118	893	82	455	487	263	2,127	475	0	3	839	297	141
Rhode Island	15,892	91	1	54	18	383	10	980	17	36	1,053	344	0	13	88	66	33
South Carolina	10,636	407	0	0	99	91	1	10	1	212	664	2,644	0	0	117	44	73
South Dakota	2,768	0	0	3	3	486	73	16	0	0	17	14	0	30	150	53	270
Tennessee	44,733	7,488	2	61	2,257	1,290	101	31	5	112	1,434	2,471	26	46	2,619	1,184	59
Texas	29,998	456	4	712	2,656	3,756	382	16	4	44	666	360	12	52	764	342	184
Utah	6,123	14	1	359	0	2,735	490	21	0	2	5	1	0	617	84	21	28
Vermont	2,828	0	0	0	0	33	1	151	0	11	125	37	0	0	27	7	0
Virginia	34,507	748	0	90	58	211	7	44	133	1,968	1,583	743	2	5	366	193	14
Washington	14,032	20	34	85	371	2,759	192	0	3	8	26	21	0	2,188	226	65	122
West Virginia	13,029	172	10	106	87	131	35	23	17	81	358	133	0	31	383	204	10
Wisconsin	5,600	20	0	30	4	374	58	23	13	23	113	25	0	23	1,131	257	212
Wyoming	6,732	0	0	86	73	925	1,510	2	0	1	21	7	0	0	233	84	22

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 125.—*Unemployment compensation: Weeks of unemployment compensated on interstate claims,<sup>1</sup> by liable and agent State,<sup>2</sup> 1942—Continued*

Liable State	Agent State																	
	Kan-sas	Ken-tucky	Lou-i-siana	Maine	Mary-land	Mas-sachu-setts	Mich-i-gan	Min-neso-ta	Mis-sis-sippi	Mis-souri	Mon-tana	Ne-braska	Ne-vada	New-Hamp-shire	New-Jersey	New-Mex-ico	New-York <sup>3</sup>	
	Total	37,704	75,760	29,257	6,900	17,775	41,190	43,732	23,953	31,342	74,394	6,099	12,842	7,078	8,585	59,186	8,121	72,702
Alabama	120	807	1,516	1	79	73	974	48	4,242	402	2	20	0	0	72	51	577	
Alaska	29	7	0	0	16	0	40	421	4	68	112	64	13	0	0	13	2	
Arizona	148	110	96	10	5	28	57	45	104	337	20	14	78	0	7	706	44	
Arkansas	296	155	1,375	12	11	14	532	59	572	1,634	1	42	17	0	45	66	80	
California	7,047	1,403	2,256	166	249	911	2,658	5,177	947	20,218	1,592	4,176	5,291	86	1,231	2,903	6,937	
Colorado	729	160	79	0	28	69	56	104	34	1,078	48	521	105	1	9	339	74	
Connecticut	19	83	100	439	171	3,712	218	17	568	38	1	12	4	277	1,194	11	10,905	
Delaware	0	27	42	4	1,165	60	25	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	522	0	370	
District of Columbia	114	214	83	13	1,935	259	309	86	68	206	1	12	37	37	668	56	2,786	
Florida	140	846	772	278	312	1,371	1,213	225	732	595	4	61	11	239	1,953	26	5,743	
Georgia	18	606	752	17	165	147	„017	81	809	197	1	46	0	41	282	21	785	
Hawaii	20	11	6	16	14	29	0	25	2	38	15	11	2	0	0	0	119	
Idaho	82	16	6	0	0	0	27	99	11	98	350	97	47	0	0	26	10	
Illinois	2,929	4,495	3,206	96	505	821	11,630	4,708	1,361	13,878	140	1,053	96	60	840	344	4,851	
Indiana	472	29,689	299	17	81	73	3,013	528	813	1,806	31	124	0	5	94	55	515	
Iowa	524	26	34	0	5	1	177	1,624	15	2,108	15	1,345	0	1	59	19	44	
Kansas	101	165	0	13	14	157	107	82	10,361	49	1,016	39	0	0	34	109	21	
Kentucky	65	138	12	197	38	1,419	208	427	589	5	2	10	6	101	24	344	344	
Louisiana	257	188	7	19	39	264	62	7,464	660	0	60	3	0	111	384	469	469	
Maine	10	8	13	—	28	2,912	34	0	281	6	0	8	10	1,506	107	0	540	
Maryland	78	214	124	20	—	323	296	111	63	252	0	141	18	0	986	1	3,356	
Massachusetts	44	59	45	2,082	227	—	330	66	21	126	34	1	15	3,492	961	16	6,377	
Michigan	931	11,626	835	67	173	389	—	1,929	757	5,147	127	272	10	43	418	74	2,641	
Minnesota	225	36	41	0	30	57	640	—	55	548	277	250	68	0	73	54	291	
Mississippi	26	192	6,361	0	0	18	291	10	—	608	1	20	3	0	0	38	84	
Missouri	15,570	859	454	32	108	112	1,451	485	365	—	55	732	41	0	130	219	583	
Montana	193	28	52	0	4	24	105	1,385	28	366	—	302	209	1	18	35	14	
Nebraska	765	18	48	0	9	34	83	246	1	1,326	32	6	0	8	36	98	98	
Nevada	135	8	1	9	5	3	35	57	13	155	56	43	0	0	0	42	54	
New Hampshire	0	11	27	823	34	7,935	61	0	44	9	0	0	0	—	110	0	610	
New Jersey	153	371	552	117	1,223	986	720	98	375	400	13	86	19	205	—	19	7,741	
New Mexico	352	0	77	0	0	0	39	25	44	254	12	79	76	0	10	—	14	
New York	847	1,475	2,121	1,541	4,703	11,880	5,428	969	1,599	1,854	113	408	236	1,509	36,355	273	—	
North Carolina	29	398	271	17	1,567	214	303	21	224	116	19	14	0	22	599	16	854	
North Dakota	29	6	0	3	0	7	44	1,551	0	54	313	58	18	0	0	2	0	
Ohio	220	12,161	311	20	289	178	3,756	365	356	870	63	138	4	22	532	100	1,883	
Oklahoma	3,231	121	452	0	16	29	316	55	138	2,514	37	185	17	0	0	390	126	
Oregon	177	26	41	19	0	11	43	269	63	724	310	232	84	0	11	51	34	
Pennsylvania	35	250	282	103	1,324	478	942	111	124	141	19	23	3	53	10,058	12	6,198	
Rhode Island	7	24	67	494	190	6,750	106	12	544	87	6	29	5	409	488	7	2,342	
South Carolina	42	99	167	15	204	52	120	50	379	154	0	5	0	10	195	22	512	
South Dakota	92	7	11	0	0	8	47	638	0	111	30	120	0	0	13	0	0	
Tennessee	70	4,661	835	99	378	80	2,743	28	6,548	1,750	28	10	36	33	126	37	453	
Texas	1,004	248	4,445	10	38	44	270	134	560	1,158	62	86	46	16	44	1,266	226	
Utah	21	3	1	0	0	1	39	80	1	244	70	44	289	1	22	102	66	
Vermont	14	20	9	136	11	749	0	4	87	0	1	0	0	461	34	0	587	
Virginia	3	2,382	486	74	1,736	175	311	40	251	308	12	45	25	18	504	15	1,737	
Washington	114	40	48	0	0	8	103	332	9	342	700	257	28	9	7	23	141	
West Virginia	62	1,418	82	83	492	43	464	12	47	90	20	9	1	17	135	61	349	
Wisconsin	23	39	49	48	16	31	809	1,142	7	177	40	74	3	5	20	8	115	
Wyoming	193	8	21	0	0	0	17	124	3	189	1,262	495	55	0	0	49	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 125.—Unemployment compensation: Weeks of unemployment compensated on interstate claims,<sup>1</sup> by liable and agent State,<sup>2</sup> 1942—Continued

Liable State	Agent State																	
	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming
Total	25,575	8,382	40,044	71,341	22,683	69,777	14,974	25,926	5,707	58,674	64,447	12,376	3,824	24,583	31,584	22,746	20,247	3,244
Alabama	456	0	757	467	13	347	12	441	13	5,655	1,142	3	1	220	0	151	13	1
Alaska	0	67	16	17	479	47	0	0	65	10	75	33	0	0	3,403	4	83	22
Arizona	0	7	74	1,060	75	38	4	11	1	44	961	147	4	13	53	0	29	6
Arkansas	58	5	69	1,694	12	63	7	36	0	856	1,553	7	0	55	100	11	47	50
California	513	1,435	2,754	29,045	12,155	1,903	295	268	1,415	3,179	16,591	7,264	62	615	8,542	654	1,433	710
Colorado	21	6	41	623	187	51	10	48	13	63	711	471	0	16	241	32	50	324
Connecticut	160	17	247	154	3	2,052	1,521	171	20	92	224	0	270	182	3	55	20	37
Delaware	92	0	19	7	1	1,833	85	54	0	112	38	0	0	207	9	26	72	0
District of Columbia	1,060	43	492	154	42	1,677	24	520	0	591	197	44	37	2,193	43	450	16	35
Florida	1,081	6	1,271	185	84	1,889	160	1,123	36	1,687	973	18	156	641	36	233	250	10
Georgia	1,671	0	791	267	13	566	4	7,444	19	5,195	706	12	14	421	15	31	29	10
Hawaii	21	0	1	40	27	1	1	13	5	20	53	1	0	18	40	6	21	18
Idaho	15	39	7	90	751	0	0	20	29	17	59	622	8	0	4,891	1	48	33
Illinois	667	277	3,530	9,432	490	1,808	161	579	455	7,387	8,077	168	49	539	1,052	711	9,367	263
Indiana	108	88	3,104	842	51	474	0	80	39	3,853	709	31	7	197	53	233	912	29
Iowa	0	67	133	416	75	79	0	0	320	51	308	18	0	15	153	62	557	31
Kansas	9	3	77	6,275	245	64	7	26	82	157	1,668	95	5	29	216	12	38	85
Kentucky	231	26	1,754	302	20	279	208	106	0	2,105	375	4	0	370	7	808	39	0
Louisiana	318	0	134	1,281	28	128	2	106	0	754	7,866	27	0	72	52	47	46	13
Maine	55	0	0	183	15	32	183	12	0	5	183	0	116	25	0	12	16	0
Maryland	1,026	19	719	54	10	4,417	72	443	8	712	148	0	22	2,000	67	2,081	3	1
Massachusetts	216	0	478	92	0	887	7,848	206	7	34	190	33	935	253	21	57	88	2
Michigan	912	210	6,704	1,583	151	2,978	78	332	178	10,199	1,428	32	27	538	297	955	2,228	49
Minnesota	31	980	212	164	233	120	10	41	855	21	460	34	0	33	738	11	2,416	28
Mississippi	141	4	184	191	21	104	11	107	75	1,554	1,239	0	10	57	1	5	0	5
Missouri	159	49	391	2,252	213	256	30	121	176	1,296	2,080	87	11	158	313	86	309	216
Montana	6	1,192	38	148	765	27	0	1	531	22	209	386	14	10	3,257	8	122	545
Nebraska	8	6	24	410	256	10	0	25	205	33	383	70	0	13	175	0	46	214
Nevada	0	5	33	154	293	25	0	0	15	23	92	1,697	0	1	151	0	29	21
New Hampshire	29	0	27	10	0	28	277	88	0	27	14	0	509	22	3	37	0	0
New Jersey	1,140	6	850	366	70	11,316	231	1,143	48	506	651	33	130	924	252	299	35	0
New Mexico	5	0	32	1,157	80	1	0	0	16	70	2,396	66	0	0	52	9	25	27
New York	3,959	44	5,587	1,237	258	25,100	3,360	4,692	193	1,705	3,688	161	1,206	3,842	591	1,337	781	67
North Carolina	1	270	102	3	1,138	47	5,249	1	1,419	217	9	32	5,844	32	332	51	0	0
North Dakota	1	44	21	206	9	3	5	194	0	42	9	0	0	483	0	93	10	
Ohio	405	12	384	119	5,696	58	99	31	3,113	1,035	59	31	578	149	5,016	275	26	
Oklahoma	30	0	146	94	39	13	19	19	10	194	4,817	34	0	34	92	46	9	22
Oregon	59	222	44	419	13	0	15	138	40	164	199	0	29	5,089	6	29	68	
Pennsylvania	444	6	3,078	111	46	59	249	30	303	344	0	16	614	71	1,519	142	5	
Rhode Island	73	2	138	30	6	270	112	0	30	144	6	52	178	19	9	39	0	
South Carolina	2,920	1	82	110	0	195	13	-----	18	441	80	0	0	267	23	92	5	0
South Dakota	0	102	2	70	100	0	0	0	2	65	30	0	0	95	0	58	52	
Tennessee	1,428	11	1,483	546	13	306	51	929	26	-----	1,180	10	4	1,232	41	279	75	18
Texas	56	26	144	8,454	168	72	0	112	16	402	52	16	76	144	130	12	48	
Vermont	37	7	12	10	0	39	70	21	0	52	0	0	25	0	47	0	3	
Virginia	5,504	22	765	99	0	1,677	41	707	24	4,104	309	8	40	47	6,887	86	0	
Washington	84	299	49	245	4,373	23	0	27	98	62	158	184	0	0	0	104	30	
West Virginia	427	11	3,078	111	23	1,668	11	101	0	276	96	1	38	1,954	13	55	0	
Wisconsin	0	36	156	63	27	131	7	15	33	54	68	1	2	43	52	0	0	
Wyoming	5	23	0	120	191	1	0	0	238	38	119	220	0	0	256	0	36	-----

<sup>1</sup> Includes claims for partial unemployment for a number of States although such payments not provided in interstate benefit-payment plan.

<sup>2</sup> Liable State is one to which a claim has been forwarded by agent State for disposition.

Table 126.—*Unemployment compensation: Weeks compensated and benefits paid<sup>1</sup> for total and partial unemployment, by industry division and selected major industry group, 1941*

Industry division and major industry group	Total unemployment				Partial unemployment <sup>2</sup>				Percentage distribution of average monthly covered employment	
	Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	Percentage distribution		Weeks compensated	Benefits paid	Percentage distribution			
			Weeks compensated	Benefits paid			Weeks compensated	Benefits paid		
Total	29,359,117	\$324,755,992	100.0	100.0	1,728,153	\$11,956,997	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Mining	1,755,409	21,719,892	6.0	6.7	123,064	1,025,747	7.1	8.6	3.5	
Construction	3,303,013	39,944,687	11.3	12.3	55,291	442,565	3.2	3.7	6.0	
Manufacturing	12,440,413	133,829,880	42.4	41.2	1,046,953	6,804,239	60.6	57.0	45.5	
Food and kindred products	1,823,816	19,417,533	6.2	6.0	166,479	1,209,081	9.6	10.1	4.8	
Textile-mill products	1,727,782	15,344,661	5.9	4.7	108,674	582,552	6.3	4.9	5.2	
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	2,333,982	25,165,517	7.9	7.7	321,096	2,190,630	18.6	18.3	3.8	
Lumber and timber basic products	778,576	8,110,048	2.7	2.5	23,345	170,698	1.4	1.4	2.2	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	472,830	5,659,959	1.6	1.7	25,511	193,263	1.5	1.6	2.1	
Iron and steel and their products	677,302	8,153,938	2.3	2.5	36,766	255,102	2.1	2.1	6.1	
Machinery (except electrical)	310,141	3,917,567	1.1	1.2	9,063	60,790	.5	.5	4.0	
Automobiles and automobile equipment	693,292	10,264,762	2.4	3.2	65,910	430,934	3.8	3.6	2.5	
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities <sup>3</sup>	1,287,499	14,816,798	4.4	4.6	76,601	585,009	4.4	4.9	6.7	
Wholesale and retail trade	6,558,431	69,681,787	22.3	21.5	312,464	2,251,105	18.1	18.8	23.2	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	883,424	10,654,451	3.0	3.3	12,873	96,753	.7	.8	4.4	
Service	2,728,209	29,943,360	9.3	9.2	85,681	635,886	5.0	5.3	7.4	
Miscellaneous <sup>4</sup>	402,719	4,174,137	1.3	1.2	15,226	112,693	.9	.9	.3	

<sup>1</sup> Unadjusted for voided benefit checks.<sup>2</sup> Based on 45 States. Excludes Florida, Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio, Rhode Island, and South Dakota; data not available.<sup>3</sup> Excludes interstate railroads. See footnote 4.<sup>4</sup> Includes agriculture, forestry, and fishery, establishments not elsewhere classified, establishments with industry unknown, and some interstate railroads now covered by Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.Table 127.—*Unemployment compensation: Distribution of beneficiaries by exhaustion of benefits, for each weekly benefit amount, 48 States,<sup>1</sup> benefit years ended in 1941*

Weekly benefit amount	Total beneficiaries	Beneficiaries exhausting benefits, with actual duration of—						Beneficiaries not exhausting benefits
		Total	Less than 4 weeks	4-7 weeks	8-11 weeks	12-15 weeks	16 weeks or more	
Number								
Total	4,651,927	2,250,713	109,149	322,138	322,729	903,700	592,997	2,401,214
Less than \$5.00	207,193	117,176	11,172	18,771	14,050	17,794	55,389	90,017
5.00-9.99	1,757,584	976,075	72,441	192,382	165,614	349,853	195,782	781,509
10.00-14.99	1,337,022	659,101	19,651	78,206	90,104	200,942	180,198	677,921
15.00 or more	1,350,128	493,361	5,882	32,779	52,961	245,111	161,623	851,767
As percent of all beneficiaries								
Total	100.0	48.4	2.3	6.9	6.9	19.5	12.8	51.6
Less than \$5.00	4.4	2.5	.2	.4	.3	.4	1.2	1.9
5.00-9.99	37.8	21.0	1.6	4.1	3.6	7.5	4.2	16.8
10.00-14.99	28.8	14.2	.4	1.7	1.9	6.3	3.9	14.6
15.00 or more	29.0	10.7	.1	.7	1.1	5.3	3.5	18.3

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Alaska, District of Columbia, and Massachusetts; data not available.

Table 128.—Unemployment compensation: Number of beneficiaries, percentage distribution by exhaustion of benefits, average actual duration of benefits of beneficiaries not exhausting benefits, and average potential duration of all eligible claimants, by State, benefit years ended in 1941

State	Total beneficiaries		Percentage distribution of total beneficiaries						Average actual duration for beneficiaries not exhausting benefits (weeks)	Average potential duration for all eligible claimants (weeks)		
	Number	Benefit years ended in—	Exhausting benefits, with actual duration of—									
			Total	Less than 4 weeks	4-7 weeks	8-11 weeks	12-15 weeks	16 weeks or more				
Alabama	52,952	1941	46.0	(1)	(1)	5.1	10.0	30.9	54.0	8.2	18.2	
Alaska <sup>1</sup>												
Arizona	12,994	1941	53.0	5.6	12.4	8.9	26.1	—	47.0	6.4	(2)	
Arkansas	40,712	do	349.2	—	3.9	11.4	9.1	24.8	350.8	37.8	14.1	
California	353,224	do	48.4	—	—	2.3	6.7	40.4	51.6	8.7	17.5	
Colorado	27,093	do	47.5	—	—	7.6	12.5	27.4	62.5	7.3	16.0	
Connecticut	76,247	Year ended June 1941	47.5	2.4	21.9	10.4	12.8	—	52.5	4.8	9.8	
Delaware	11,731	1941	59.9	.7	31.5	14.7	13.0	—	40.1	4.7	9.3	
District of Columbia <sup>2</sup>												
Florida	57,300	1941	60.0	—	6.1	17.7	19.2	17.0	40.0	7.3	13.5	
Georgia	72,317	do	51.7	7.4	11.6	7.9	6.0	18.8	48.3	6.0	11.8	
Hawaii	3,723	do	17.9	—	—	3.7	3.2	11.0	82.1	6.1	14.7	
Idaho	15,223	do	32.2	—	—	3	10.1	9.8	12.0	67.8	8.8	14.5
Illinois	359,362	Year ended March 1941	40.4	—	7.4	12.7	9.8	10.5	59.6	5.8	13.3	
Indiana	67,846	1941	39.3	.3	10.5	11.6	16.3	.6	60.7	5.1	(2)	
Iowa	48,740	do	57.1	8.0	22.6	11.4	15.1	—	42.9	5.9	10.5	
Kansas	29,828	do	62.8	11.4	25.5	14.5	9.6	1.8	37.2	5.1	8.9	
Kentucky	54,861	do	41.7	.5	.5	.5	4.4	35.8	58.3	6.6	15.5	
Louisiana	79,826	do	59.4	2.0	20.0	13.9	10.0	13.5	40.6	7.7	12.5	
Maine	52,242	Year ended March 1941	28.0	—	(1)	(1)	.9	27.1	72.0	6.5	16.0	
Maryland	68,601	do	42.0	—	1.4	12.9	10.6	17.1	58.0	6.3	14.3	
Massachusetts <sup>2</sup>												
Michigan	285,760	1941	20.0	(1)	(1)	4.7	6.8	8.5	80.0	4.5	15.0	
Minnesota	81,533	do	55.9	—	.4	10.8	16.4	28.3	44.1	7.6	14.8	
Mississippi	38,309	do	453.1	.6	11.2	9.0	32.3	—	46.9	6.3	14.0	
Missouri	141,876	do	51.6	5.4	13.6	8.3	24.3	—	48.4	5.1	(2)	
Montana	26,694	do	60.0	—	—	—	—	60.0	40.0	8.7	16.0	
Nebraska	17,406	do	49.2	—	—	8.7	14.0	26.5	50.8	7.7	14.9	
Nevada	7,463	do	51.2	—	7.8	15.0	9.7	19.2	48.8	7.8	14.3	
New Hampshire	34,329	Year ended February 1941	36.8	—	11.1	13.5	9.7	2.5	63.2	5.0	12.0	
New Jersey	203,963	1941	58.2	4.6	23.5	12.9	12.0	5.2	41.8	5.9	10.3	
New Mexico	11,057	do	47.9	—	—	6.2	13.7	28.0	52.1	7.6	15.0	
New York	836,237	Year ended March 1941	54.7	—	—	—	54.7	—	45.3	6.6	13.0	
North Carolina	105,805	1941	42.5	—	—	—	—	42.5	57.5	5.8	16.0	
North Dakota	5,925	do	54.8	.3	.9	7.8	18.6	—	27.2	45.2	8.8	
Ohio	205,779	do	43.6	—	—	—	—	33.2	56.4	6.9	16.0	
Oklahoma	47,281	do	69.7	14.6	28.2	13.8	7.6	5.5	30.3	5.3	8.8	
Oregon	31,940	do	39.8	5.8	18.6	11.1	2.9	1.4	60.2	4.0	9.6	
Pennsylvania	463,922	do	57.5	11.3	12.1	8.4	25.7	—	42.5	5.7	10.1	
Rhode Island	87,665	Year ended March 1941	53.7	.4	21.3	19.4	11.5	1.1	46.3	4.7	10.4	
South Carolina	32,574	1941	39.5	(1)	.1	1.0	4.6	33.8	60.5	6.1	15.8	
South Dakota	5,180	Year ended March 1941	45.8	—	—	—	—	45.8	54.2	7.2	14.0	
Tennessee	77,159	1941	45.7	—	—	—	—	45.7	54.3	7.0	16.0	
Texas	140,378	do	66.1	4.0	23.9	15.8	10.2	12.2	33.9	6.3	10.8	
Utah	14,500	Year ended July 6, 1941	49.9	—	—	26.1	10.3	13.5	50.1	6.1	12.9	
Vermont	9,066	1941	43.9	—	—	10.5	33.4	—	56.1	5.8	13.3	
Virginia	72,144	Year ended March 1941	44.1	—	4.4	14.5	10.0	15.2	55.9	4.9	14.0	
Washington	79,601	1941	48.2	—	5.4	16.0	9.6	17.2	51.8	6.6	13.8	
West Virginia	46,126	Year ended March 1941	48.5	—	—	—	48.5	—	51.5	6.4	14.0	
Wisconsin	47,300	1941	43.1	15.3	11.4	8.1	3.0	5.3	56.9	3.7	(2)	
Wyoming	10,133	do	19.6	—	2.9	9.4	7.3	—	80.4	5.3	12.0	

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.  
<sup>2</sup> Data not available.

<sup>3</sup> Based on data for January-June 1941.

<sup>4</sup> Includes claimants who filed claims prior to effective date of amendment providing for flat duration.

<sup>5</sup> Represents disqualified claimants, who exhausted benefits in 13 weeks.

Table 129.—Unemployment compensation: First payments issued, exhaustions of benefit rights, and ratio of exhaustions to first payments, by State, 1942

State	First payments		Exhaustions of benefit rights		Ratio (percent) of exhaustions to first payments	
	Number	Percent- age change from 1941	Number	Percent- age change from 1941	1941	1942
Total	12,765,727	1-18.2	2,077,699	2-30.2	3 46.3	4 40.2
Alabama	30,117	-13.0	9,803	-36.4	44.5	32.5
Alaska	1,317	-52.7	215	-69.7	25.5	16.3
Arizona	4,857	-48.8	3,136	-48.2	(*)	(*)
Arkansas	17,063	-54.7	8,619	-44.8	41.5	50.5
California	209,076	-27.0	84,681	-36.1	46.3	40.5
Colorado	9,279	-52.6	3,594	-62.4	48.9	38.7
Connecticut	37,835	+4.1	8,620	-37.1	37.7	22.8
Delaware	6,921	-18.4	3,164	-30.5	53.6	45.7
Dist. of Columbia	6,832	-46.1	3,064	-50.4	48.7	44.8
Florida	50,020	-9.1	24,576	-20.1	55.9	49.1
Georgia	39,290	-1.5	19,703	-21.8	(*)	50.1
Hawaii	1,880	-33.5	546	-62.3	51.3	29.0
Idaho	7,543	-36.8	3,173	-58.3	63.7	42.1
Illinois	321,721	+17.6	81,781	-18.4	36.6	25.4
Indiana	68,589	+26.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Iowa	27,882	-18.9	13,446	-25.7	52.6	48.2
Kansas	17,631	-31.6	7,479	-41.8	49.9	42.4
Kentucky	29,717	-1.8	11,532	-28.6	53.3	38.8
Louisiana	49,310	-35.1	32,531	-33.6	64.4	66.0
Maine	16,906	-33.1	4,545	-41.8	30.9	26.9
Maryland	39,211	-20.9	13,302	-46.7	50.4	33.9
Massachusetts	112,181	-32.8	38,508	-46.1	42.8	34.3
Michigan	191,398	-3.7	82,276	+126.1	19.7	43.0
Minnesota	44,851	-24.6	21,476	-32.5	53.5	47.9
Mississippi	17,500	-20.1	7,652	-25.9	47.2	43.7
Missouri	67,588	-20.1	33,158	-22.8	(*)	49.1
Montana	9,784	-47.4	3,563	-61.2	49.4	36.4
Nebraska	9,301	-27.2	3,772	-37.4	47.1	40.6
Nevada	1,829	-64.6	758	-75.5	59.8	41.4
New Hampshire	10,936	-30.5	2,638	-48.2	32.4	24.1
New Jersey	163,722	-7.4	72,302	-13.1	47.1	44.2
New Mexico	5,377	-30.6	1,861	-51.1	49.2	34.6
New York	472,341	-18.9	202,236	-36.0	54.3	42.8
North Carolina	41,667	-22.4	16,395	-31.0	44.3	39.3
North Dakota	3,204	-33.3	1,027	-65.4	61.9	32.1
Ohio	109,123	-2	40,070	-18.4	44.9	36.7
Oklahoma	24,222	-28.8	11,016	-49.2	63.8	45.5
Oregon	24,953	-20.8	7,974	-40.7	42.7	32.0
Pennsylvania	164,069	-48.2	73,455	-50.5	(*)	44.8
Rhode Island	46,114	+8.0	23,865	-3.4	57.9	51.8
South Carolina	22,635	-5.9	8,977	+3.3	36.1	39.7
South Dakota	2,704	-41.2	1,434	-33.3	46.8	53.0
Tennessee	53,118	-3	22,935	-3.4	44.5	43.2
Texas	54,597	-34.9	30,610	-38.6	59.5	56.1
Utah	5,510	-51.0	1,778	-66.0	46.6	32.3
Vermont	3,352	-33.8	1,343	-42.9	46.4	40.1
Virginia	32,526	-17.2	14,626	-23.0	48.4	45.0
Washington	25,835	-44.3	7,605	-61.8	42.9	29.4
West Virginia	32,134	-9.2	6,879	-36.7	30.7	21.4
Wisconsin						
Wyoming	3,159	-47.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

<sup>1</sup> Based on 50 States.<sup>2</sup> Based on 48 States.<sup>3</sup> Based on 44 States.<sup>4</sup> Based on 47 States.<sup>5</sup> Data not comparable.<sup>6</sup> Estimated by State agency.

Table 130.—Unemployment compensation: Ratio of net new claims allowed, beneficiaries, and exhaustions of benefit rights, 1942, to workers with wage credits, 1941, by State

State	Workers with wage credits, 1941	Net new claims allowed <sup>1</sup>	Ratio (percent) to workers with wage credits		
			Net new claims allowed	Beneficiaries <sup>2</sup>	Exhaustions of benefit rights
Total	37,200,000	3,477,983	10.0	7.6	7.1
Alabama	608,900	47,896	7.9	4.9	1.6
Alaska	32,500	1,534	4.7	4.1	.7
Arizona	137,000	7,837	5.7	3.5	(*)
Arkansas	334,100	21,663	6.5	5.1	2.6
California	2,740,000	259,412	9.5	7.6	3.1
Colorado	276,000	14,218	5.2	3.4	1.3
Connecticut	900,000	(*)	(*)	4.2	1.0
Delaware	131,000	8,376	6.4	5.3	2.4
District of Columbia	320,000	(*)	(*)	2.1	1.0
Florida	588,900	69,745	10.1	8.5	4.2
Georgia	742,000	54,958	7.4	5.3	2.7
Hawaii	174,000	2,535	1.5	1.1	.3
Idaho	129,000	8,249	6.4	5.8	2.5
Illinois	2,927,700	396,946	13.6	11.0	2.8
Indiana	1,117,300	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Iowa	464,300	35,368	7.6	6.0	2.9
Kansas	250,000	21,456	8.6	7.1	3.0
Kentucky	506,000	30,960	6.1	5.9	2.3
Louisiana	577,200	66,558	11.5	8.5	5.6
Maine	250,100	23,041	9.2	6.8	1.8
Maryland	747,300	61,649	6.9	5.2	1.8
Massachusetts	1,662,700	147,362	8.9	6.7	2.3
Michigan	1,757,500	215,773	12.3	10.9	4.7
Minnesota	600,900	54,973	9.1	7.5	3.6
Mississippi	306,200	21,373	7.0	5.7	2.5
Missouri	1,017,700	94,619	9.3	6.6	3.3
Montana	129,800	11,137	8.6	7.5	2.7
Nebraska	196,000	11,152	5.7	4.7	1.9
Nevada	56,200	2,513	4.5	3.3	1.3
New Hampshire	180,000	16,586	9.2	6.1	1.5
New Jersey	1,640,000	199,384	12.2	10.0	4.4
New Mexico	117,200	7,026	6.0	4.6	1.6
New York	5,300,000	662,582	12.5	10.9	3.8
North Carolina	859,300	50,227	5.8	4.8	1.9
North Dakota	62,700	3,491	5.6	5.1	1.6
Ohio	2,610,000	151,211	5.8	4.2	1.5
Oklahoma	367,500	30,915	8.4	6.6	3.0
Oregon	372,300	36,230	9.7	6.7	2.1
Pennsylvania	3,820,000	218,099	5.7	4.3	1.9
Rhode Island	352,600	65,886	18.7	13.1	6.8
South Carolina	444,900	35,663	8.0	5.1	2.0
South Dakota	66,200	4,091	6.2	4.1	2.2
Tennessee	646,200	67,878	10.5	8.2	3.5
Texas	1,351,900	70,635	5.2	4.0	2.3
Utah	156,000	6,143	3.9	3.5	1.1
Vermont	96,200	5,020	5.2	3.5	1.4
Virginia	810,600	40,724	5.0	4.0	1.8
Washington	622,500	39,464	6.3	4.2	1.2
West Virginia	484,000	39,894	8.2	6.6	1.4
Wisconsin	790,000	51,830	6.6	(*)	(*)
Wyoming	71,500	3,701	5.2	4.4	(*)

<sup>1</sup> Differs from gross allowances because some decisions were reversed upon reconsideration.<sup>2</sup> Represents first payments made during year; see table 129.<sup>3</sup> Represents estimated total adjusted for duplication of individuals employed in more than 1 State.<sup>4</sup> Excludes Connecticut, District of Columbia, and Indiana.<sup>5</sup> Based on 48 States.<sup>6</sup> Based on 49 States.<sup>7</sup> Based on 47 States.

Not comparable.

Table 131.—*Unemployment compensation: Contributions collected, benefits paid, and ratio of benefits to contributions, by State, 1942 and cumulative through 1942*

[Amounts in thousands]

State	Month and year benefits first payable	Contributions collected <sup>1</sup>		Interest credited		Benefits paid <sup>2</sup>		Transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account, cumulative through 1942	Funds available for benefits <sup>3</sup> as of Dec. 31, 1942	Ratio (percent) of benefits paid to contributions collected					
		1942	Cumulative through 1942	1942	Cumulative through 1942	1942	Cumulative through 1942			1938 <sup>4</sup>	1939 <sup>4</sup>	1940	1941	1942	
Total		\$1,139,331	\$5,300,940	\$68,179	\$225,183	\$344,084	\$2,032,335	\$105,901	\$3,387,887	81.8	54.4	60.7	34.2	39.2	
Alabama	January 1938	13,315	57,826	728	2,147	3,281	23,620	36,352	124.9	50.4	49.0	28.6	24.6	45.1	
Alaska	January 1939	1,334	4,266	52	143	147	1,317	3,079	64.0	90.1	31.6	11.0	38.8		
Arizona	January 1938	3,466	13,934	144	435	472	6,071	338	7,960	106.7	79.5	63.0	35.2	13.6	50.8
Arkansas	January 1939	6,183	22,077	256	852	987	7,999	1,088	13,843	52.9	85.4	57.2	16.0	47.4	
California	January 1938	118,748	492,623	5,536	19,713	37,173	216,336	7,804	288,196	38.2	49.8	85.1	56.6	31.3	50.7
Colorado	January 1939	5,793	29,388	364	1,363	823	10,680	1,528	18,543	68.8	89.5	43.0	14.2	51.7	
Connecticut	January 1938	27,149	114,174	1,796	5,059	3,212	28,352	792	90,090	95.1	30.7	27.1	11.1	11.8	28.6
Delaware	January 1939	1,747	13,192	237	771	504	2,584	461	10,918	29.8	35.1	18.8	27.7		
Dist. of Columbia	January 1938	8,243	39,367	662	2,292	1,148	8,474	790	32,395	26.3	21.0	36.7	32.8	13.9	25.2
Florida	January 1939	9,195	40,056	392	1,512	4,648	20,071	1,509	19,989	54.0	98.1	67.9	50.6	66.1	
Georgia	do	11,386	54,074	822	2,731	4,401	15,161	2,439	39,206	40.4	50.5	29.0	38.7	39.1	
Hawaii	do	2,532	11,791	235	714	158	881	80	11,545	15.5	14.5	6.9	6.2	10.3	
Idaho	September 1938	3,188	12,872	101	356	828	6,865	373	6,020	(4)	109.6	102.9	65.5	26.0	60.2
Illinois	July 1939	97,279	431,479	6,507	21,937	38,105	126,819	13,841	312,755	49.9	62.5	35.4	39.2	45.2	
Indiana	April 1938	28,957	136,054	1,771	5,814	9,614	51,423	3,190	87,255	140.5	48.9	44.1	21.9	33.2	47.0
Iowa	July 1938	8,441	46,738	615	2,073	2,063	16,497	2,122	30,281	65.7	63.8	52.1	29.2	24.4	44.4
Kansas	January 1939	7,078	31,941	450	1,671	1,814	7,991	2,725	22,897	42.0	43.6	39.0	25.6	36.4	
Kentucky	do	13,510	66,943	1,079	3,620	2,516	14,783	2,752	53,028	43.8	44.3	29.2	18.6	30.5	
Louisiana	January 1938	12,723	56,978	565	2,165	5,147	28,967	1,180	28,996	44.9	60.5	83.9	71.8	40.5	58.6
Maine	do	7,444	27,483	248	659	1,182	13,755	255	14,132	143.3	73.9	85.4	30.8	15.9	57.9
Maryland	do	23,467	83,964	1,020	2,763	3,827	31,258	1,195	54,273	99.9	47.5	52.8	29.3	16.3	41.7
Massachusetts	do	37,303	236,598	2,897	10,228	11,581	106,963	2,313	137,550	75.4	52.0	81.2	38.0	31.0	54.8
Michigan	July 1938	57,150	296,747	3,030	9,609	40,952	160,477	1,931	143,948	290.3	82.2	53.4	22.7	71.7	68.4
Minnesota	January 1938	13,002	74,547	731	2,814	5,616	38,202	2,517	36,642	67.6	53.2	78.9	64.1	43.2	60.9
Mississippi	April 1938	4,816	17,749	168	578	1,578	8,346	642	8,338	78.9	65.4	86.0	48.8	32.8	56.1
Missouri	January 1939	19,167	115,282	2,007	6,614	8,130	26,238	4,871	90,787	27.9	36.9	23.1	42.4	32.1	
Montana	July 1939	3,303	16,433	157	656	1,224	7,686	1,186	8,216	56.2	115.5	56.0	37.0	74.2	
Nebraska	January 1939	2,820	18,475	255	1,060	969	5,413	1,682	12,440	33.3	67.6	63.6	34.4	47.0	
Nevada	do	2,356	6,835	53	186	273	3,028	357	3,636	86.1	119.0	75.3	11.6	56.8	
New Hampshire	January 1938	4,582	20,057	242	823	794	8,455	238	12,187	99.5	54.4	87.2	35.3	17.3	53.3
New Jersey	January 1939	64,048	285,388	4,830	14,969	17,812	63,854	4,269	232,235	32.6	32.8	24.6	27.8	29.0	
New Mexico	December 1938	1,673	8,519	90	351	501	3,732	515	4,624	(3)	85.8	86.7	49.1	29.9	61.1
New York	January 1938	176,337	787,206	8,122	27,122	65,573	398,851	6,858	405,620	69.7	68.8	77.8	46.1	37.2	57.8
North Carolina	do	18,038	71,575	970	2,903	2,981	23,664	1,103	49,711	84.0	39.4	40.4	29.2	16.5	38.0
North Dakota	January 1939	764	5,253	61	255	366	2,040	577	2,890	55.2	71.7	66.0	47.9	60.2	
Ohio	do	53,403	335,931	5,854	19,426	14,387	74,780	8,535	272,042	42.7	42.0	16.6	26.9	31.1	
Oklahoma	December 1938	6,526	37,991	541	2,058	2,786	13,425	1,001	25,623	(4)	75.9	58.8	38.9	42.7	52.5
Oregon	January 1938	11,850	44,535	488	1,405	1,769	18,303	590	27,046	98.4	71.5	60.8	29.1	14.9	47.2
Pennsylvania	do	122,753	522,105	6,119	17,522	14,963	208,773	6,699	324,156	102.3	69.5	53.0	24.0	12.2	46.1
Rhode Island	do	16,097	63,434	650	1,767	4,704	31,192	152	33,856	113.8	70.3	80.0	26.8	29.2	56.1
South Carolina	July 1938	6,325	29,298	435	1,457	1,822	8,725	691	21,340	28.3	55.7	53.7	27.0	23.8	37.7
South Dakota	January 1939	831	5,753	92	358	219	1,321	403	4,387	35.0	34.6	42.5	26.3	34.5	
Tennessee	January 1938	14,727	57,272	577	1,883	5,594	27,198	1,527	30,430	90.8	52.6	73.0	32.9	38.0	54.9
Texas	do	19,916	121,529	1,728	6,310	4,075	39,696	4,227	83,916	43.0	47.4	41.9	36.0	20.5	35.9
Utah	do	4,577	17,729	167	529	992	8,277	517	9,464	117.6	63.1	60.6	47.3	21.7	54.4
Vermont	do	1,910	9,314	127	494	316	3,083	227	6,308	58.1	37.6	68.1	26.5	16.5	38.9
Virginia	do	11,585	58,212	726	2,425	2,732	21,682	2,454	36,500	67.9	44.4	58.8	29.6	23.6	43.4
Washington	January 1939	23,286	75,555	962	2,971	2,549	23,578	1,675	55,253	68.8	87.4	39.0	10.9	41.4	
West Virginia	January 1938	11,059	62,054	745	2,145	2,303	25,507	1,002	37,699	135.1	42.2	37.8	25.8	20.8	49.1
Wisconsin	July 1936	16,492	104,673	1,696	7,241	4,119	26,652	1,964	83,298	57.8	24.4	36.8	21.7	25.0	33.5
Wyoming	January 1939	1,450	7,689	76	294	353	3,378	602	4,002	82.6	104.8	49.7	24.2	63.4	

<sup>1</sup> Represents contributions and penalties and interest from employers, and contributions from employees; includes contributions through June 1939 from railroads and other groups subject thereafter to Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

<sup>2</sup> Represents sum of balances in State clearing account and benefit-payment account, and in State unemployment trust fund account in the Treasury. State unemployment trust fund accounts reflect transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account and include interest credited.

<sup>3</sup> Reflects inclusion through June 1939 of benefits and contributions relating to railroads and other groups subject thereafter to Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes Idaho, New Mexico, and Oklahoma because of limited benefit experience; includes Indiana and Mississippi for April-December, and Iowa Michigan, and South Carolina for July-December.

<sup>5</sup> Includes Illinois and Montana for July-December.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes Wisconsin prior to January 1938.

<sup>7</sup> Adjusted for voided benefit checks; includes benefits paid through June

1939 to employees of railroads and other groups subject thereafter to Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

<sup>8</sup> Represents sum of balances in State clearing account and benefit-payment account, and in State unemployment trust fund account in the Treasury. State unemployment trust fund accounts reflect transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account and include interest credited.

<sup>9</sup> Excludes Idaho, New Mexico, and Oklahoma because of limited benefit experience; includes Indiana and Mississippi for April-December, and Iowa Michigan, and South Carolina for July-December.

<sup>10</sup> Includes Illinois and Montana for July-December.

<sup>11</sup> Excludes Wisconsin prior to January 1938.

Table 132.—*Unemployment compensation: Amount of contributions<sup>1</sup> and ratio (percent) of benefits<sup>2</sup> to contributions, by State, industry division, and selected major industry group, 1941*

[Amounts in thousands]

State	Total		Mining		Construction		Manufacturing									
							Total		Food and kindred products		Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials			
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Total	\$1,055,790	32.7	\$41,753	56.0	\$73,979	56.1	\$551,363	26.1	\$48,047	44.3	\$42,932	37.6	\$31,374	88.2	\$16,094	53.0
Alabama	11,461	27.7	1,216	32.3	1,368	30.8	6,357	24.1	232	44.0	1,553	31.8	136	59.2	663	31.8
Alaska	1,005	29.3	229	40.2	394	9.3	224	195	47.8	1	0	16	106.3	0	16	106.3
Arizona	2,638	33.2	712	29.3	295	45.5	331	32.8	95	28.3	0	0	0	0	62	69.8
Arkansas	4,245	53.0	253	195.5	479	46.9	1,381	47.2	173	67.5	29	35.7	35	91.7	653	43.1
California	93,938	55.4	4,990	47.3	8,407	49.1	34,195	46.8	5,982	111.1	329	78.9	1,295	123.9	1,691	113.6
Colorado	5,468	40.8	623	87.2	517	70.5	1,619	26.8	435	46.7	(*)	(*)	25	34.6	29	176.9
Connecticut	22,892	11.4	28	52.0	1,141	28.0	16,576	9.0	240	14.9	1,644	24.3	558	59.8	18	10.1
Delaware	2,941	18.2	17	28.8	234	51.7	1,741	14.5	108	44.8	116	35.2	47	79.6	10	20.8
Dist. of Columbia	6,975	30.5	0	-----	856	63.5	625	20.3	217	19.4	0	-----	2	113.5	16	15.5
Florida	8,373	66.3	109	48.0	1,394	69.3	2,045	81.2	428	124.0	5	222.8	26	122.9	340	66.6
Georgia	11,913	25.9	56	31.2	1,317	33.2	5,798	29.9	585	27.6	2,592	26.4	470	55.7	443	14.1
Hawaii	1,857	8.6	4	(*)	789	2.1	324	28.0	259	33.0	0	-----	5	(*)	2	(*)
Idaho	2,513	58.5	547	34.1	122	100.2	548	111.3	137	33.5	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	343	155.2
Illinois	84,074	33.8	2,052	146.8	4,695	62.2	44,429	26.1	5,724	31.5	434	70.5	1,927	116.7	243	24.2
Indiana	27,194	21.6	534	67.6	2,244	31.7	19,206	19.2	1,260	29.3	3	188	480	34.2	141	18.2
Iowa	9,369	27.2	147	238.3	1,067	51.2	4,012	19.5	1,457	21.3	34	86.4	92	31.7	212	7.1
Kansas	4,740	39.3	516	71.5	557	68.3	1,705	31.3	614	53.7	(*)	(*)	26	73.1	12	43.8
Kentucky	13,438	19.7	3,021	21.9	949	35.6	4,995	14.6	855	20.3	166	25.4	303	37.1	274	22.0
Louisiana	10,392	68.9	812	42.5	1,542	152.0	3,338	57.6	630	94.0	69	92.0	124	101.5	568	83.7
Maine	5,540	55.0	9	249.4	353	29.2	3,675	27.2	195	51.6	946	22.1	43	63.6	305	40.7
Maryland	18,083	27.0	138	105.0	2,106	24.1	9,677	25.7	985	46.2	609	54.3	719	96.8	86	25.8
Massachusetts	48,230	36.6	42	38.1	2,239	94.9	27,722	29.8	1,547	46.2	5,267	32.8	1,404	83.9	73	42.7
Michigan	70,986	21.6	918	38.6	1,836	46.4	51,706	21.2	2,215	24.2	243	57.5	277	50.7	403	70.6
Minnesota	11,063	64.2	560	52.9	1,058	151.0	4,281	41.4	1,045	47.8	143	37.0	201	89.2	151	93.4
Mississippi	3,762	45.5	63	42.3	677	85.8	1,673	36.0	167	35.3	127	49.7	210	39.5	567	38.1
Missouri	24,300	22.2	348	90.8	2,863	23.5	10,388	23.7	1,686	22.5	108	22.9	1,038	40.0	145	24.0
Montana	2,840	90.0	695	78.9	163	316.8	626	66.7	138	149.5	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	130	86.8
Nebraska	1,911	68.2	19	177.4	248	161.6	609	57.8	417	59.2	(*)	(*)	20	90.9	4	35.8
Nevada	1,172	70.4	368	84.0	166	59.4	62	39.1	25	46.5	0	0	0	0	4	(*)
New Hampshire	3,651	29.6	15	147.1	263	41.5	2,415	26.6	52	27.9	636	26.2	20	35.3	94	42.5
New Jersey	66,538	22.9	260	10.2	3,280	40.6	44,833	19.6	2,522	20.9	3,430	43.2	3,167	88.1	92	9.6
New Mexico	1,672	46.8	434	43.7	244	62.9	144	93.9	38	46.1	(*)	(*)	53	34.4	45	205.2
New York	151,432	44.6	356	53.9	6,638	118.8	70,225	41.0	5,687	39.4	3,504	53.5	12,653	109.8	308	32.5
North Carolina	14,566	24.2	69	27.2	1,441	18.1	9,227	25.5	428	12.9	5,697	28.5	158	41.1	535	9.8
North Dakota	931	55.0	28	157.3	57	286.7	153	48.5	106	57.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)
Ohio	76,622	15.9	1,218	85.7	4,102	43.2	48,582	11.2	2,508	21.4	496	27.5	1,027	58.7	119	16.9
Oklahoma	7,119	36.9	1,560	42.4	437	69.2	1,788	29.4	425	43.6	32	67.3	11	78.9	69	57.6
Oregon	8,975	27.7	87	69.5	739	31.3	4,605	25.5	535	35.1	88	21.9	61	76.4	2,363	32.1
Pennsylvania	104,081	22.6	9,318	67.4	4,159	55.4	57,815	15.5	3,245	22.5	4,818	54.7	3,288	44.4	255	27.7
Rhode Island	14,271	25.2	20	26.9	1,480	16.4	9,138	24.7	369	17.9	3,932	28.0	121	75.2	9	46.2
South Carolina	6,775	25.0	37	17.5	846	43.8	4,231	24.0	176	21.7	3,057	22.5	56	69.0	341	26.1
South Dakota	703	47.6	47	46.8	62	179.1	154	39.1	105	44.3	0	0	0	0	18	18.4
Tennessee	11,905	39.4	563	42.4	1,426	42.2	5,883	44.0	548	39.5	1,100	64.7	350	98.7	344	67.9
Texas	16,359	34.8	1,737	37.3	3,288	36.2	4,781	31.0	962	40.8	200	24.3	353	43.7	337	38.2
Utah	3,230	45.4	568	49.4	410	52.1	704	38.9	230	64.6	18	107.7	13	111.1	9	35.5
Vermont	1,809	25.3	49	45.4	81	93.9	1,189	21.2	37	27.3	180	30.0	17	34.4	83	24.2
Virginia	9,690	30.6	798	41.2	2,284	14.9	4,000	30.5	251	51.8	762	46.0	251	64.9	265	18.0
Washington	15,685	34.7	214	59.0	1,337	53.3	7,331	36.5	872	53.5	21	34.8	76	77.6	2,693	62.8
West Virginia	11,778	25.5	4,905	30.1	483	29.0	4,329	19.0	148	42.4	104	32.1	62	28.6	187	44.4
Wisconsin	13,357	22.0	72	31.1	701	43.1	9,787	17.2	710	23.6	242	57.8	218	41.6	301	15.0
Wyoming	1,331	49.0	363	35.7	150	98.6	182	54.0	51	80.3	0	(*)	(*)	20	180.9	

<sup>1</sup> Represents contributions from employers and employees. 1941 contribution rates (percent of taxable wages) were: for employers, 2.7 percent except in Michigan, where rate was 3.0 percent; for employees, 1.5 percent in Rhode

Island, and 1.0 percent in Alabama, California, Kentucky, and New Jersey. Experience rating, resulting in modified employer contribution rates, effective in 17 States in 1941. Totals are sums of unrounded

Table 132.—Unemployment compensation: Amount of contributions<sup>1</sup> and ratio (percent) of benefits<sup>2</sup> to contributions, by State, industry division, and selected major industry group, 1941—Continued

[Amounts in thousands]

State	Manufacturing—Continued								Transportation, communication, and other public utilities <sup>3</sup>	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insur- ance, and real estate	Service				
	Printing, pub- lishing, and allied industries		Iron and steel and their pro- ducts		Machinery (ex- cept electrical)		Automobiles and automobile equipment									
	Amount	Per- cent	Amount	Per- cent	Amount	Per- cent	Amount	Per- cent				Amount	Per- cent			
Total.....	\$23,595	25.6	\$83,255	10.4	\$56,906	7.2	\$42,301	25.8	\$72,023	22.1	\$205,393	36.2	\$47,595	23.0	\$61,265	51.5
Alabama.....	61	37.5	2,025	16.1	136	6.4	11	27.9	483	36.2	1,400	31.7	267	23.1	365	40.4
Alaska.....	5	(4)	0	—	0	—	0	—	47	32.7	80	29.7	5	(4)	22	39.5
Arizona.....	40	16.0	18	19.4	2	(4)	(3)	0	235	20.8	743	34.3	89	13.4	221	42.6
Arkansas.....	64	18.7	20	25.6	2	68.1	(6)	—	329	48.0	1,232	35.4	200	17.9	341	48.0
California.....	1,846	40.6	4,288	17.2	2,122	19.1	888	52.1	7,442	27.0	23,603	72.5	4,869	37.6	10,005	82.0
Colorado.....	116	19.6	411	6.7	121	7.2	13	12.6	545	23.5	1,557	34.2	253	19.1	348	45.1
Connecticut.....	306	17.5	3,384	4.1	2,972	3.4	51	13.6	827	12.4	2,621	14.4	927	11.5	615	25.1
Delaware.....	34	8.6	166	8.7	50	(4)	2	(4)	145	18.2	505	17.4	146	7.4	138	21.8
Dist. of Columbia.....	287	19.5	12	16.1	5	57.8	4	(4)	885	12.5	2,818	28.9	621	21.6	1,163	33.9
Florida.....	169	32.2	35	25.4	20	32.7	12	17.1	869	42.7	2,613	61.2	391	25.3	922	80.8
Georgia.....	176	18.2	166	16.0	160	11.9	135	67.8	913	14.3	2,707	19.9	470	12.9	627	21.5
Hawaii.....	21	9.7	6	(4)	7	(4)	1	(4)	177	4.4	405	6.9	44	4.7	112	12.7
Idaho.....	39	22.9	5	(4)	1	(4)	1	(4)	193	26.8	840	38.9	80	13.1	156	52.5
Illinois.....	3,453	32.4	8,590	13.1	7,373	8.9	631	25.5	6,557	17.5	17,076	34.9	4,039	22.6	5,150	54.9
Indiana.....	233	28.4	4,929	7.3	1,506	19.9	2,556	32.2	1,009	19.7	2,985	20.5	430	18.2	778	27.6
Iowa.....	270	12.7	339	8.1	736	9.9	17	13.5	734	17.0	2,445	21.8	471	12.2	443	28.9
Kansas.....	89	29.5	68	18.1	77	22.5	29	7.8	464	24.2	1,129	30.1	166	18.0	198	49.3
Kentucky.....	241	8.2	1,231	4.2	213	3.5	114	15.6	821	12.7	2,579	23.0	434	11.5	621	26.7
Louisiana.....	141	33.2	97	33.2	73	41.8	18	20.0	1,093	74.3	2,477	44.7	430	24.9	693	59.4
Maine.....	55	22.5	78	9.5	217	3.6	0	—	309	31.5	873	22.1	151	10.5	163	50.9
Maryland.....	360	13.5	1,886	12.8	411	7.3	153	58.1	1,412	22.8	3,110	30.4	862	17.1	749	42.6
Massachusetts.....	1,298	29.8	2,323	12.6	3,255	5.3	105	64.2	3,262	29.1	10,022	40.0	2,675	28.8	2,196	63.2
Michigan.....	941	12.3	5,172	22.9	6,060	9.5	28,167	24.1	3,216	14.8	9,089	18.4	1,631	11.2	2,357	32.5
Minnesota.....	299	48.6	415	20.3	588	8.3	101	51.4	715	56.7	3,197	67.0	496	37.0	715	83.3
Mississippi.....	34	9.5	7	27.4	9	(4)	8	29.0	263	35.5	759	18.8	103	6.8	191	26.2
Missouri.....	659	14.1	1,059	11.9	694	6.3	482	84.4	2,085	10.4	6,081	18.6	1,193	14.6	1,307	30.7
Montana.....	55	23.2	11	9.7	6	34.8	0	—	240	50.3	831	82.9	97	22.9	186	113.6
Nebraska.....	26	59.4	29	39.9	15	41.2	1	(4)	164	41.7	584	55.3	137	19.4	144	65.5
Nevada.....	12	27.3	(4)	(4)	1	(4)	0	—	75	35.1	331	72.1	26	28.2	141	85.2
New Hampshire.....	62	15.5	55	8.3	188	4.1	(4)	(4)	175	17.7	539	27.0	95	15.7	145	74.6
New Jersey.....	908	22.7	3,386	10.2	3,553	4.1	1,216	20.5	4,484	13.7	8,520	22.3	2,418	17.8	2,501	38.6
New Mexico.....	21	22.8	2	(4)	1	(4)	0	—	147	33.8	501	33.9	55	20.9	137	44.2
New York.....	5,726	30.6	6,506	11.1	5,421	7.2	1,745	23.9	12,844	24.2	34,447	44.0	12,939	29.7	13,775	56.9
North Carolina.....	138	8.9	61	5.1	88	6.4	21	11.2	680	7.6	2,249	26.6	427	7.5	463	19.4
North Dakota.....	29	7.7	4	(4)	5	(4)	1	(4)	113	31.7	475	33.8	49	9.5	54	51.9
Ohio.....	1,808	11.8	12,964	6.5	9,241	4.4	2,860	15.0	4,185	11.2	13,135	17.8	2,351	11.0	2,973	27.1
Oklahoma.....	134	22.6	175	15.2	125	19.4	10	18.8	703	18.6	1,772	36.2	306	26.4	417	48.4
Oregon.....	129	15.3	168	12.2	198	5.0	19	8.5	732	22.8	2,006	29.6	268	16.3	501	40.8
Pennsylvania.....	2,033	15.0	17,997	6.1	5,313	4.0	1,151	10.2	6,189	11.0	18,010	19.3	3,903	12.1	4,410	24.5
Rhode Island.....	204	23.4	1,056	9.4	1,365	6.0	32	22.5	715	16.9	1,992	31.3	443	21.6	466	46.1
South Carolina.....	54	16.6	5	(4)	36	8.8	4	(4)	274	21.9	1,049	17.7	113	6.0	217	21.0
South Dakota.....	10	20.0	4	(4)	4	(4)	0	—	62	25.6	257	33.1	46	25.4	43	38.2
Tennessee.....	234	19.3	604	30.7	103	18.8	84	60.4	654	28.5	2,468	31.9	373	12.7	524	41.8
Texas.....	163	36.3	184	16.2	379	17.8	139	15.5	1,298	50.7	3,656	32.4	552	26.5	1,017	33.6
Utah.....	60	27.4	69	17.4	19	(4)	4	28.1	255	47.9	922	40.7	145	27.0	225	60.8
Vermont.....	20	18.0	61	6.2	409	1.4	0	—	88	19.9	290	16.7	54	12.6	53	54.3
Virginia.....	76	18.7	174	12.2	27	8.3	89	23.4	439	25.3	1,486	41.9	312	11.2	361	41.4
Washington.....	243	15.3	240	10.9	278	5.0	30	20.3	1,272	26.0	3,826	29.3	637	15.2	1,010	34.9
West Virginia.....	59	25.9	1,387	17.9	50	10.7	0	—	584	18.8	1,040	28.3	167	14.2	266	45.3
Wisconsin.....	137	33.7	1,353	4.5	2,963	3.4	1,393	41.9	381	44.3	1,648	26.5	206	23.5	544	47.9
Wyoming.....	18	17.2	0	—	1	(4)	0	—	154	42.2	348	44.4	37	8.4	94	56.3

figures, therefore may differ slightly from sums of rounded figures. Ratios based on unrounded data.

<sup>2</sup> Unadjusted for voided benefit checks.<sup>3</sup> Excludes interstate railroads (major industry group 40).<sup>4</sup> Not computed; benefits and/or contributions less than \$500.<sup>5</sup> Less than \$500.

**Table 133.—Unemployment compensation: Number of rated experience-rating accounts, percentage distribution, and percent with reduced rates, by contribution rate, industry division, and size of pay roll, 34 States, 1942<sup>1</sup>**

Classification	Number	Percentage distribution	Percent with reduced rates
<b>EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION RATE (PERCENT)<sup>2</sup></b>			
Total.....	268,166	100.0	.....
0.0.....	4,957	1.8	.....
0.135-0.9.....	64,195	24.0	.....
1.0-1.8.....	81,172	30.3	.....
1.9-2.6.....	30,520	11.4	.....
2.7 <sup>3</sup> .....	64,399	24.0	.....
2.75-3.6.....	17,783	6.6	.....
3.7-4.0.....	5,140	1.9	.....
<b>INDUSTRY DIVISION</b>			
Total.....	268,166	100.0	67.4
Mining.....	6,312	2.4	43.2
Construction.....	21,114	7.9	36.4
Manufacturing.....	51,580	19.2	66.9
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	11,544	4.3	70.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	117,925	44.0	72.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	18,597	6.9	82.4
Service.....	38,849	14.5	65.7
Miscellaneous <sup>4</sup> .....	2,245	.8	46.0
<b>SIZE OF 1941 TAXABLE PAY ROLL</b>			
Total.....	<sup>5</sup> 268,166	100.0	67.4
Less than \$5,000.....	66,006	24.8	61.6
5,000-9,999.....	51,457	19.4	61.9
10,000-19,999.....	55,066	20.8	69.7
20,000-49,999.....	50,039	18.9	73.5
50,000-99,999.....	20,687	7.8	74.2
100,000-999,999.....	20,161	7.6	75.9
1,000,000 or more.....	1,938	.7	83.4

<sup>1</sup> For States included see table 134; 17 States have no provision for experience rating. Excludes 576 Ohio accounts with rates pending.

<sup>2</sup> Represents percent of taxable pay roll.

<sup>3</sup> Standard rate was 2.7 percent except in Michigan, where rate was 3 percent.

<sup>4</sup> Includes agriculture, forestry, and fishery, and establishments not elsewhere classified.

<sup>5</sup> Includes 2,812 rated accounts not distributed by size of pay roll.

**Table 134.—Unemployment compensation: Estimated effect of experience rating on employer contributions,<sup>1</sup> 1942 and cumulative through 1942, as of March 10, 1943**

State	Average contribution rate based on 1941 payroll distribution	Decrease in contributions		Date reduced rates under experience rating became effective	
		1942			
		Amount (in thousands)	Percent		
Total.....	1.7	\$292,756	36	\$355,290	
Alabama.....	1.4	7,332	44	9,891 Apr. 1941	
Arizona.....	2.4	355	11	385 Jan. 1942	
Arkansas.....	2.2	1,176	19	1,176 Apr. 1942	
California.....	2.4	11,016	11	16,928 Jan. 1941	
Colorado.....	1.7	2,745	37	2,745 Jan. 1942	
Connecticut.....	2.1	8,244	22	12,322 Apr. 1941	
Delaware.....	.9	2,453	67	2,453 Jan. 1942	
Florida.....	2.2	1,954	19	1,954 Do.	
Georgia.....	2.0	3,941	26	3,941 Do.	
Hawaii.....	1.0	2,858	63	4,037 Apr. 1941	
Indiana.....	1.8	13,428	33	17,711 Jan. 1940	
Iowa.....	1.8	4,346	33	4,346 Jan. 1942	
Kansas.....	1.9	2,712	30	4,145 Jan. 1941	
Kentucky.....	2.3	1,850	15	2,162 Do.	
Massachusetts.....	1.5	27,612	44	27,612 Jan. 1942	
Michigan.....	1.7	40,061	43	40,061 Do.	
Minnesota.....	2.0	4,914	26	8,403 Jan. 1941	
Missouri.....	1.5	14,232	44	14,232 Jan. 1942	
Nebraska.....	1.4	2,319	48	4,812 Jan. 1940	
New Hampshire.....	2.4	551	11	786 Jan. 1941	
New Jersey.....	1.6	26,378	41	26,378 Jan. 1942	
New Mexico.....	2.1	462	22	462 Do.	
North Dakota.....	1.9	332	30	332 Do.	
Ohio.....	1.2	55,515	56	55,515 Do.	
Oklahoma.....	1.5	4,363	44	4,363 Do.	
Oregon.....	2.3	1,980	15	2,145 July 1941	
South Carolina.....	2.0	2,283	26	2,283 Jan. 1942	
South Dakota.....	1.3	742	52	1,210 Jan. 1940	
Texas.....	1.3	18,956	52	30,180 Jan. 1941	
Vermont.....	2.1	573	22	738 Do.	
Virginia.....	1.5	8,808	44	14,080 Do.	
West Virginia.....	2.0	4,606	26	5,980 Do.	
Wisconsin.....	1.4	13,689	48	32,121 Jan. 1938	
Wyoming.....	2.7	0	0	0 Jan. 1942	

<sup>1</sup> Contribution rates in excess of 2.7 percent were assigned in 1942 in 16 States (Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming).

<sup>2</sup> Less than decrease in 1942 because average rate in 1941 was 2.76 percent resulting from rates in excess of 2.7 percent.

Table 135.—*Unemployment compensation: Source and outcome of cases reviewed by lower appeals authorities, by State, 1942*

State	Total number of cases disposed of by lower appeals authorities	Cases involving review of decisions of initial authorities								
		Number of cases <sup>1</sup>	Number of claimants involved	Number of cases per 1,000 new benefit claims disposed of on first determination	Number of cases appealed by claimant			Number of cases appealed by employer		
					Total	Modified in claimant's favor	Not modified in claimant's favor	Total	Not modified against claimant's interest	Modified against claimant's interest
Total	68,756	54,797	59,872	11.0	49,006	22,340	26,666	5,787	3,343	2,444
Alabama	794	588	588	10.2	390	200	190	198	96	102
Alaska	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	101	95	95	7.5	77	51	26	18	12	6
Arkansas	511	466	468	14.2	425	190	235	41	13	28
California	4,274	2,574	2,850	6.7	2,133	1,037	1,096	441	296	145
Colorado	428	369	369	16.1	361	195	166	8	5	3
Connecticut	1,978	1,549	1,619	19.6	1,380	468	912	168	57	111
Delaware	98	90	115	7.6	79	24	55	11	7	4
District of Columbia	162	108	108	6.9	108	37	71	0	0	0
Florida	633	446	446	4.8	425	276	149	21	10	11
Georgia	886	750	1,221	9.3	631	332	299	117	70	47
Hawaii	14	10	22		10	2	8	0	0	0
Idaho	206	141	143	10.0	141	77	64	0	0	0
Illinois	4,894	3,795	3,795	8.0	3,273	1,467	1,806	522	259	263
Indiana	893	567	567	4.4	498	147	351	69	39	30
Iowa	1,104	970	1,023	17.9	841	365	476	129	84	45
Kansas	245	219	219	6.9	189	70	119	30	17	13
Kentucky	1,682	1,590	1,590	32.1	1,075	470	605	515	287	228
Louisiana	349	328	328	2.9	326	193	133	2	0	2
Maine	455	364	364	11.7	306	135	171	58	29	29
Maryland	2,008	1,670	1,674	26.3	1,666	854	812	4	2	2
Massachusetts	4,065	2,611	2,611	12.0	2,383	716	1,667	228	78	150
Michigan	3,319	2,086	2,903	7.1	1,770	866	904	316	187	129
Minnesota	1,660	1,146	1,146	14.5	808	346	462	338	146	192
Mississippi	191	176	176	4.7	176	47	129	0	0	0
Missouri	1,420	1,341	1,781	9.6	897	407	490	444	327	117
Montana	94	61	61	3.7	61	40	21	0	0	0
Nebraska	242	207	234	10.1	116	28	88	91	26	65
Nevada	44	41	41	7.9	41	35	6	0	0	0
New Hampshire	191	162	163	7.4	151	53	98	11	2	9
New Jersey	2,882	2,250	2,250	8.7	2,205	1,144	1,061	45	30	15
New Mexico	33	31	31	2.6	31	13	18	0	0	0
New York	11,650	9,535	9,535	11.9	9,518	4,812	4,706	17	10	7
North Carolina	1,049	1,019	1,019	12.4	830	205	625	189	105	84
North Dakota	91	79	79	13.3	31	15	16	48	23	25
Ohio	3,200	2,890	2,911	12.1	2,474	803	1,671	416	264	152
Oklahoma	1,044	955	955	19.9	929	465	464	26	16	10
Oregon	375	227	467	4.9	173	91	82	54	30	24
Pennsylvania	6,683	6,177	6,177	20.9	6,171	3,377	2,794	6	2	4
Rhode Island	1,766	1,303	1,303	16.8	1,303	354	949	0	0	0
South Carolina	812	628	628	11.6	465	189	276	163	65	98
South Dakota	70	70	10.3		53	14	39	17	13	4
Tennessee	614	515	515	5.4	510	217	293	5	4	1
Texas	1,944	1,829	1,829	16.8	1,243	555	688	586	417	169
Utah	43	43	43	3.7	39	17	22	4	4	0
Vermont	72	56	56	8.1	51	26	25	5	4	1
Virginia	159	111	111	2.1	100	33	67	11	5	6
Washington	1,556	1,176	2,855	17.9	1,156	345	811	20	9	11
West Virginia	1,203	980	1,751	18.8	748	444	304	231	173	58
Wisconsin	539	383	559	5.4	219	84	135	164	120	44
Wyoming	30	20	20	2.7	20	9	11	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Includes cases reviewed on motion of lower appeals authority.

Table 136.—Unemployment compensation: Source and outcome of cases reviewed by higher appeals authorities, by State, 1942

State	Total number of cases disposed of by higher appeals authorities	Cases involving review of decisions of initial and lower appeals authorities								
		Number of cases <sup>1</sup>	Number of claimants involved	Number of cases per 100 cases reviewed by lower appeals authorities	Number of cases appealed by claimant			Number of cases appealed by employer		
					Total	Modified in claimant's favor	Not modified in claimant's favor	Total	Not modified against claimant's interest	Modified against claimant's interest
Total	9,386	7,228	21,155	13.2	4,561	1,517	3,044	2,118	1,188	930
Alabama	125	120	142	20.4	23	17	6	86	8	78
Alaska	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	4	3	3	3.2	1	1	0	1	1	0
Arkansas	24	23	245	4.9	13	2	11	8	6	2
California	1,056	981	7,156	38.1	459	173	286	522	313	209
Colorado	17	16	16	4.3	9	3	6	0	0	0
Connecticut <sup>2</sup>										
Delaware	14	14	19	15.6	11	2	9	1	1	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	43	42	42	9.4	15	5	10	25	20	5
Georgia	48	47	511	6.3	37	6	31	9	9	0
Hawaii <sup>2</sup>										
Idaho	13	11	11	7.8	9	1	8	2	0	2
Illinois <sup>2</sup>	573	569	579	15.0	421	70	351	147	104	43
Indiana	57	55	64	9.7	51	26	25	4	1	3
Iowa	94	90	184	9.3	53	25	28	37	30	7
Kansas	17	17	17	7.8	10	1	9	7	5	2
Kentucky	196	178	264	11.2	59	12	47	119	46	73
Louisiana	29	27	27	8.2	20	2	18	3	2	1
Maine	30	29	29	8.0	27	8	19	2	2	0
Maryland	262	245	304	14.7	244	132	112	1	1	0
Massachusetts <sup>3</sup>										
Michigan	207	154	812	7.4	71	9	62	62	47	15
Minnesota	601	381	381	33.2	127	10	117	254	48	206
Mississippi	28	25	25	14.2	25	9	16	0	0	0
Missouri	186	111	389	8.3	38	23	15	60	32	28
Montana	4	4	4	6.6	3	1	2	1	1	0
Nebraska <sup>2</sup>										
Nevada	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire <sup>2</sup>										
New Jersey	1,172	423	423	18.8	330	195	135	42	35	7
New Mexico	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	1,399	1,270	1,302	13.3	833	231	602	303	243	60
North Carolina	126	125	673	12.3	92	19	73	24	14	10
North Dakota	8	8	8	10.1	3	3	0	2	1	1
Ohio	1,111	602	2,963	20.8	442	109	333	160	47	113
Oklahoma	38	38	199	4.0	26	18	8	12	10	2
Oregon	42	36	155	15.9	21	5	16	15	5	10
Pennsylvania	879	849	849	13.7	572	254	318	11	10	1
Rhode Island	80	62	62	4.8	62	24	38	0	0	0
South Carolina	79	72	72	11.5	49	18	31	13	11	2
South Dakota	21	19	19	27.1	15	4	11	4	2	2
Tennessee	71	67	933	13.0	63	16	47	3	3	0
Texas	288	97	97	5.3	58	21	37	37	24	13
Utah	5	5	5	11.6	4	0	4	1	1	0
Vermont	1	1	1	1.8	0	0	0	1	1	0
Virginia	14	13	212	11.7	13	2	11	0	0	0
Washington	144	143	295	12.2	125	8	117	18	17	1
West Virginia	195	173	771	17.7	91	49	42	75	50	25
Wisconsin	80	80	899	20.9	35	3	32	45	36	9
Wyoming	3	3	3	15.0	1	0	1	1	1	0

<sup>1</sup> Includes cases appealed by initial authority and cases reviewed on motion of higher appeals authority.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 48 labor-dispute cases involving 15,928 claimants, handled by State director of labor.

<sup>3</sup> Has only 1 appeals authority.

Table 137.—*Unemployment compensation: Percentage distribution of cases reviewed by lower appeals authorities, by issue involved, for each State, 1942*

State	Number of cases in involving review of initial authority decisions	Percentage distribution by issue involved						
		Ability, availability, not unemployed	Voluntary leaving	Coverage	Wage credits	Labor dispute	Refusal of suitable work	Misconduct
Total, 51 States	54,797	30.7	24.1	5.2	6.4	9.7	9.6	6.6
Alabama	588	67.4	16.0	.2	.9	0	8.5	1.4
Alaska	0							
Arizona	95	20.0	55.8	4.2	1.1	0	2.1	12.6
Arkansas	466	27.2	18.7	3.4	9.9	17.2	8.8	3.4
California	2,574	45.1	3.9	4.2	4.4	8.2	27.8	1.7
Colorado	360	17.6	37.5	.5	.5	0	27.4	14.1
Connecticut	1,549	51.7	34.3	.8	.6	.3	2.6	8.6
Delaware	90	6.7	52.3	2.2	3.3	0	14.4	21.1
District of Columbia	108	.9	6.5	3.7	\$2.4	0	2.8	2.8
Florida	446	17.9	33.0	13.9	8.1	.7	7.6	16.6
Georgia	750	43.1	22.0	5.9	6.0	.4	6.4	15.1
Hawaii	<sup>1</sup> 10							
Idaho	141	12.1	43.3	9.9	20.6	2.8	2.1	3.5
Illinois	3,795	22.7	25.8	9.5	12.0	0	15.7	10.2
Indiana	567	16.2	27.9	2.6	1.6	0	26.5	9.3
Iowa	970	8.4	67.7	4.8	2.1	3.0	2.3	9.7
Kansas	219	63.6	20.5	3.2	2.7	0	5.9	4.1
Kentucky	1,590	17.2	43.9	.5	2.3	6.5	12.4	15.0
Louisiana	328	38.0	17.1	7.9	23.5	4.0	3.4	6.1
Maine	364	59.2	22.8	0	1.1	.8	7.4	8.2
Maryland	1,670	37.6	31.3	.1	.2	0	14.7	15.1
Massachusetts	2,611	30.5	41.0	.4	2.8	13.2	2.1	9.0
Michigan	2,086	22.4	25.9	11.6	4.9	8.6	9.7	10.3
Minnesota	1,146	1.2	44.6	1.6	2.8	30.5	4.8	9.7
Mississippi	176	74.5	4.5	0	17.0	0	1.7	.6
Missouri	1,341	35.2	28.7	5.3	7.4	1.9	4.4	11.5
Montana	61	31.1	23.0	0	23.0	0	9.8	3.3
Nebraska	207	19.3	35.8	2.4	11.1	2.4	14.0	3.4
Nevada	41	87.8	4.9	0	0	0	4.9	2.4
New Hampshire	162	4.9	73.5	.6	0	0	10.5	9.3
New Jersey	2,250	80.8	10.0	1.6	.6	0	1.3	2.6
New Mexico	31	12.9	35.4	6.5	22.6	9.7	3.2	9.7
New York	9,535	21.3	11.8	15.7	14.5	.3	11.3	2.6
North Carolina	1,019	62.4	18.6	.2	.5	0	9.2	7.7
North Dakota	79	15.2	48.1	5.1	6.3	0	3.8	11.4
Ohio	2,890	25.4	23.5	2.4	12.7	.2	18.9	3.9
Oklahoma	955	85.5	4.9	.7	3.9	1.8	.4	2.3
Oregon	227	47.6	7.9	4.4	7.9	12.8	3.1	4.0
Pennsylvania	6,177	2.8	25.3	.7	1.2	60.8	3.4	0
Rhode Island	1,303	79.4	10.3	0	2.0	0	5.0	.6
South Carolina	628	25.2	32.0	.6	1.3	.2	17.0	21.3
South Dakota	70	0	80.0	2.9	1.4	0	1.4	12.9
Tennessee	515	74.6	7.0	5.8	5.8	0	1.9	3.7
Texas	1,829	19.8	45.8	0	1.0	.1	5.6	19.7
Utah	43	44.2	7.0	14.0	2.3	0	18.6	2.3
Vermont	56	23.2	37.5	0	1.8	0	8.9	26.8
Virginia	111	17.1	28.9	0	0	12.6	18.0	15.3
Washington	1,176	58.7	9.6	3.7	9.5	6.0	8.7	1.4
West Virginia	980	30.7	42.3	.6	6.1	.8	6.3	19.3
Wisconsin	383	12.0	24.0	4.2	0	2.6	14.6	30.9
Wyoming	<sup>1</sup> 20							11.7

<sup>1</sup> Percentage distribution not computed; less than 25 cases.

Table 138.—Unemployment compensation: Percentage distribution of cases reviewed by higher appeals authorities, by issue involved, for each State, 1942<sup>1</sup>

State	Number of cases involving review of initial and lower appeals authority decisions	Percentage distribution by issue involved							
		Ability, availability, not unemployed	Voluntary leaving	Coverage	Wage credits	Labor dispute	Refusal of suitable work	Misconduct	
Total, 46 States <sup>1</sup>	7,228	29.0	16.6	11.1	4.9	13.4	9.1	4.2	11.7
Alabama	120	71.7	11.7	.8	0	2.5	7.5	0	5.8
California	981	50.6	.9	4.1	1.3	28.0	12.2	.5	2.4
Florida	42	14.3	19.0	52.5	0	0	7.1	7.1	0
Georgia	47	38.4	14.9	8.5	10.6	4.3	10.6	10.6	2.1
Illinois <sup>2</sup>	569	29.2	18.3	12.1	12.0	0	17.0	6.3	5.1
Indiana	55	27.3	12.7	5.5	3.6	3.6	25.5	12.7	9.1
Iowa	90	7.8	60.0	5.6	3.3	2.2	0	17.8	3.3
Kentucky	178	17.4	44.9	1.7	.6	1.1	14.0	19.7	.6
Louisiana	27	44.5	14.8	11.1	14.8	0	3.7	7.4	3.7
Maine	29	82.8	10.3	0	0	0	0	6.9	0
Maryland	245	48.2	19.2	2.4	.8	.4	14.3	11.0	3.7
Michigan	154	19.5	30.0	20.1	1.3	5.8	9.7	9.7	3.9
Minnesota	381	0	31.0	0	.5	55.4	2.6	6.6	3.9
Mississippi	25	64.0	4.0	8.0	24.0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	111	20.7	23.4	28.0	9.0	.9	2.7	9.0	6.3
New Jersey	423	81.4	5.0	6.4	.9	0	.2	.9	5.2
New York	1,270	13.6	6.5	29.1	8.5	.1	9.3	1.0	31.9
North Carolina	125	47.6	18.5	1.6	.8	1.6	8.9	8.9	12.1
Ohio	602	15.9	10.8	13.6	8.0	8.8	12.3	.8	29.8
Oklahoma	38	50.0	13.2	5.3	5.3	18.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
Oregon	36	16.6	2.8	11.1	2.8	55.5	2.8	2.8	5.6
Pennsylvania	849	9.7	31.3	2.8	3.8	37.1	6.4	.1	8.8
Rhode Island	62	74.1	6.5	0	6.5	0	8.1	1.6	3.2
South Carolina	72	20.8	26.4	16.7	1.4	0	9.7	15.3	9.7
Tennessee	67	41.7	9.0	4.5	6.0	35.8	0	1.5	1.5
Texas	97	10.3	39.2	24.7	3.1	0	1.0	16.5	5.2
Washington	143	52.4	7.0	7.0	3.5	14.0	9.8	2.1	4.2
West Virginia	173	34.1	39.4	0	6.9	4.6	8.1	5.2	1.7
Wisconsin	80	11.2	25.0	11.2	0	1.3	12.5	25.0	13.8

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 5 States (Connecticut, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire) which have only 1 appeals authority. Total for 46 States

includes 17 States with less than 25 cases, for which data are not shown.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 48 labor-dispute cases handled by State director of labor.

Table 139.—Unemployment compensation: New claims disposed of on first determination, number allowed, and percent disallowed by reason, by State, 1942

State	Total dispositions	Allowed	Disallowed as percent of total dispositions			State	Total dispositions	Allowed	Disallowed as percent of total dispositions					
			Total <sup>1</sup>	Insufficient wage credits	No wage record				Total <sup>1</sup>	Insufficient wage credits	No wage record			
Total	4,250,403	3,576,061	15.9	2 9.7	2 4.8	Missouri	126,108	92,623	26.6	18.2	5.5			
Alabama	54,730	47,669	12.9	9.7	3.2	Montana	12,151	10,953	9.9	4.2	2.4			
Alaska	2,027	1,513	25.4	11.5	8.0	Nebraska	15,708	11,618	26.0	17.8	8.3			
Arizona	9,508	7,721	18.8	13.8	4.4	Nevada	3,499	2,513	28.2	23.9	3.2			
Arkansas	26,685	20,876	21.8	7.7	14.0	New Hampshire	17,959	16,489	8.2	5.5	2.7			
California	302,630	251,327	17.0	12.8	4.2	New Jersey	215,295	198,674	7.7	5.1	2.6			
Colorado	18,445	14,134	23.4	10.2	9.7	New Mexico	9,211	6,767	26.5	16.3	10.3			
Connecticut	67,648	52,829	21.9	3.6	3.1	New York	741,666	644,978	13.0	7.3	5.7			
Delaware	9,584	8,244	14.0	9.7	4.3	North Carolina	68,400	49,704	27.3	10.7	11.0			
District of Columbia	12,149	9,266	23.7	20.5	3.0	North Dakota	4,680	3,415	27.0	18.8	7.3			
Florida	81,619	58,470	28.4	20.1	6.8	Ohio	203,462	146,683	27.9	16.9	3.7			
Georgia	67,609	53,247	21.2	13.2	6.6	Oklahoma	40,922	30,221	26.1	19.0	7.2			
Hawaii	3,146	2,526	19.7	17.9	.3	Oregon	39,548	35,412	10.5	6.6	2.9			
Idaho	10,611	7,818	26.3	15.7	1.7	Pennsylvania	234,325	216,762	7.5	4.8	2.7			
Illinois	439,103	388,440	11.5	6.3	5.3	Rhode Island	68,930	64,228	6.8	3.3	3.5			
Indiana	107,603	98,820	8.2	7.9	.2	South Carolina	44,934	35,379	21.3	16.6	4.7			
Iowa	46,258	35,651	22.9	9.3	4.7	South Dakota	5,166	4,244	17.8	5.6	8.0			
Kansas	24,662	21,085	14.5	9.0	5.5	Tennessee	83,577	66,857	20.0	15.6	4.4			
Kentucky	41,172	30,686	25.5	16.3	9.2	Texas	86,355	69,556	19.5	8.7	9.2			
Louisiana	86,126	63,966	25.7	23.8	1.9	Utah	7,728	6,016	22.2	14.9	6.0			
Maine	26,007	22,938	11.8	5.6	6.2	Vermont	5,853	4,941	15.6	12.4	3.2			
Maryland	55,689	51,075	8.3	4.7	3.5	Virginia	45,471	40,500	10.9	6.3	2.8			
Massachusetts	179,727	151,031	16.0	4.2	3.0	Washington	47,588	36,902	22.5	14.4	8.1			
Michigan	247,042	212,043	14.2	9.8	4.4	West Virginia	46,239	39,685	14.2	5.7	8.4			
Minnesota	63,723	53,591	15.9	11.3	4.6	Wisconsin <sup>1</sup>	57,056	51,528	9.7	(2)	(2)			
Mississippi	29,676	20,849	29.7	18.6	5.9	Wyoming	5,360	3,597	32.9	19.6	5.6			

<sup>1</sup> Includes disallowances for reasons other than insufficient wage credits and no wage record.

<sup>2</sup> Relates to insufficient weeks of employment and/or earnings in base period.

<sup>3</sup> Represents all initial claims (new and additional) for total and part-total unemployment; excludes claims for partial unemployment.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes Wisconsin; data not comparable.

# Public Assistance

The tables in this section relate to recipients and payments under special types of assistance and general assistance. See table of contents for references to discussion of public assistance in relation to income payments and other forms of public aid, analysis of developments in 1942 in special types of public assistance and general assistance, and statements on the source of funds for these programs.

The data for special types of public assistance represent programs in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and analogous programs administered by States without Federal

participation; in a few States with approved plans, State plans without Federal participation are administered concurrently. In old-age assistance and aid to the blind, the recipient is the individual whose application for assistance has been approved formally and who is receiving assistance payments. In old-age assistance, this unit of count may in some States represent two or more eligible individuals in the same household to whom a single payment is made. In aid to dependent children, two units of count are used—the number of children for whom aid has been approved and the number of families with children receiving aid.

Table 140.—Old-age assistance: Recipients, by State and month, 1942

[Corrected to Jan. 30, 1943]

State	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Total <sup>1</sup>	2,243,329	2,244,823	2,248,642	2,248,536	2,251,187	2,253,522	2,252,173	2,251,082	2,248,497	2,244,915	2,236,612	2,229,518
Alabama	20,768	20,765	20,866	21,094	21,182	21,262	21,656	21,903	21,815	21,471	21,478	21,562
Alaska	1,570	1,579	1,577	1,574	1,571	1,563	1,561	1,563	1,552	1,484	1,549	1,544
Arizona	9,295	9,339	9,382	9,424	9,472	9,499	9,525	9,548	9,597	9,590	9,595	9,624
Arkansas	25,037	24,949	25,001	25,004	25,025	25,120	25,350	25,151	25,048	24,888	24,717	24,788
Colorado <sup>2</sup>	42,951	42,968	42,957	42,897	42,918	42,787	42,705	42,516	42,512	42,405	42,393	42,189
Connecticut	17,856	17,744	17,766	17,738	17,660	17,583	17,533	17,460	17,363	17,266	17,116	16,971
Delaware	2,446	2,412	2,384	2,364	2,356	2,331	2,305	2,265	2,233	2,221	2,183	2,153
District of Columbia	3,589	3,587	3,585	3,598	3,538	3,528	3,566	3,515	3,486	3,443	3,360	3,323
Florida	39,115	39,403	41,022	41,949	42,576	43,139	43,379	43,549	43,591	43,597	43,454	43,294
Georgia	59,034	60,601	62,125	63,320	64,593	66,195	67,158	67,845	68,311	69,319	70,330	70,774
Hawaii	1,807	1,788	1,764	1,743	1,734	1,710	1,675	1,655	1,644	1,613	1,587	1,564
Idaho	9,783	9,802	9,785	9,816	9,872	9,903	9,881	9,825	9,799	9,781	9,773	9,859
Illinois	149,510	149,766	149,975	150,266	150,403	150,409	150,559	150,710	150,862	150,972	150,811	150,568
Indiana	69,956	70,148	70,312	70,458	70,466	70,512	70,437	70,291	70,192	69,841	69,287	68,667
Iowa	56,990	56,838	56,747	56,693	56,586	56,555	56,436	56,299	56,184	55,924	55,692	55,616
Kansas	30,838	30,972	31,056	31,048	31,140	31,092	31,076	31,039	30,887	30,876	30,646	30,597
Kentucky	59,868	59,693	59,022	58,157	57,558	56,823	56,112	55,379	54,762	54,236	53,636	53,147
Louisiana	35,646	35,620	35,572	35,553	35,592	35,676	35,765	35,858	35,485	37,536	37,906	38,085
Maine	15,235	15,359	15,453	15,466	15,767	15,901	15,966	16,014	16,203	16,153	16,140	16,056
Maryland	17,264	17,178	17,064	16,881	16,754	16,536	16,338	16,097	15,848	15,639	15,400	15,188
Massachusetts	87,895	87,690	87,559	87,136	86,816	86,628	86,177	86,192	86,163	85,816	85,357	84,775
Michigan	93,423	93,295	93,159	93,005	92,821	92,465	91,861	91,439	91,180	90,746	90,082	89,608
Minnesota	63,566	63,570	63,572	63,422	63,340	63,139	63,006	62,928	62,840	62,627	62,390	62,196
Mississippi	27,780	27,726	27,501	27,377	27,057	26,902	26,679	26,782	26,781	26,654	26,486	26,287
Missouri	117,308	116,884	116,792	116,384	115,778	115,501	114,934	114,482	114,261	113,857	113,381	113,475
Montana	12,520	12,503	12,531	12,488	12,502	12,467	12,458	12,439	12,411	12,344	12,245	12,197
Nebraska	29,759	29,812	29,824	29,648	29,558	29,579	29,416	29,285	29,102	28,920	28,649	28,449
Nevada	2,273	2,247	2,250	2,243	2,230	2,209	2,199	2,192	2,178	2,160	2,129	2,120
New Hampshire	7,265	7,274	7,284	7,295	7,304	7,312	7,279	7,275	7,262	7,264	7,239	7,175
New Jersey	30,697	30,589	30,453	30,263	30,065	29,880	29,707	29,617	29,429	29,326	29,008	28,749
New Mexico	5,056	5,050	5,094	5,110	5,102	5,102	5,114	5,169	5,175	5,173	5,109	5,094
New York	121,699	121,396	121,396	120,679	119,760	118,915	118,391	117,910	117,941	117,464	116,152	114,860
North Carolina	39,035	39,028	39,134	39,206	39,222	39,223	39,352	39,279	39,287	39,166	38,966	38,791
North Dakota	9,485	9,509	9,535	9,533	9,515	9,533	9,552	9,491	9,451	9,391	9,308	9,248
Ohio	139,635	139,577	139,380	139,345	139,357	139,373	139,322	139,240	139,244	138,763	138,630	138,458
Oklahoma	77,829	77,752	77,690	77,625	77,770	77,749	77,843	77,970	78,060	78,181	78,331	78,099
Oregon	21,872	21,928	21,862	21,812	21,848	21,751	21,608	21,550	21,411	21,154	20,871	20,632
Pennsylvania	101,480	100,686	100,297	99,460	98,387	97,342	96,918	96,956	96,513	95,808	94,685	94,165
Rhode Island	7,387	7,414	7,424	7,430	7,423	7,422	7,430	7,471	7,448	7,419	7,395	7,354
South Carolina	19,940	20,059	20,294	20,473	20,913	21,030	21,272	21,329	21,393	21,406	21,358	21,381
South Dakota	14,931	14,898	14,883	14,853	14,838	14,797	14,727	14,691	14,674	14,620	14,573	14,476
Tennessee	37,862	36,505	35,983	35,827	37,548	39,995	40,285	40,489	40,642	40,587	40,544	40,427
Texas	162,953	165,123	167,306	169,055	171,536	174,154	175,527	176,911	178,175	179,522	180,685	181,581
Utah	14,757	14,746	14,742	14,667	14,610	14,569	14,554	14,513	14,444	14,358	14,240	14,170
Vermont	5,512	5,502	5,512	5,525	5,567	5,495	5,543	5,500	5,470	5,437	5,393	5,367
Virginia	20,203	20,167	20,105	20,011	19,905	19,783	19,692	19,602	19,529	19,362	19,180	18,980
Washington	63,675	63,985	64,222	64,419	64,637	64,498	64,478	64,405	64,214	63,545	63,562	63,191
West Virginia	22,418	22,783	22,975	23,158	23,276	23,487	23,623	23,806	23,541	23,148	22,811	22,617
Wisconsin	54,475	54,441	54,326	54,249	54,139	53,958	53,728	53,575	53,451	53,214	52,886	52,696
Wyoming	3,570	3,578	3,592	3,579	3,568	3,537	3,517	3,510	3,511	3,509	3,513	3,505

<sup>1</sup> All 51 States have plans approved by Social Security Board.

<sup>2</sup> Includes recipients aged 60 but under 65 years.

The number of children for whom aid has been approved may be less than the total number of children in the families receiving aid. For general

assistance, the unit of count is the case, which may represent either a family or an individual living alone.

Table 141.—*Aid to dependent children: Families receiving aid, by State and month, 1942* <sup>1</sup>

[Corrected to Jan. 30, 1943]

State	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
Total, 51 States	306,523	309,776	401,999	401,126	399,253	305,552	300,547	387,172	383,249	375,171	366,267	349,320
Total, States with ap- proved plans <sup>2</sup>	302,703	305,966	308,155	307,303	305,435	301,755	300,798	383,455	379,602	371,560	362,778	345,859
Alabama	5,839	5,737	5,750	5,645	5,555	5,509	5,572	5,595	5,523	5,368	5,264	5,246
Alaska	52	58	58	56	51	50	48	47	45	43	41	40
Arizona	2,429	2,398	2,395	2,375	2,362	2,317	2,234	2,188	2,109	2,069	1,993	1,924
Arkansas	6,222	6,277	6,291	6,345	6,298	6,257	6,262	6,153	6,108	6,015	5,866	5,755
California	14,864	14,674	14,478	14,289	14,001	13,650	12,990	12,423	11,866	11,407	10,611	10,191
Colorado	6,130	6,186	6,188	6,166	6,118	5,938	5,696	5,588	5,471	5,316	5,089	4,924
Connecticut	1,115	1,213	1,355	1,527	1,600	1,725	1,821	1,920	2,002	2,064	2,105	2,098
Delaware	570	559	539	504	476	462	440	431	414	388	354	364
District of Columbia	1,084	1,117	1,101	1,137	1,130	1,130	1,140	1,062	1,053	1,049	1,005	983
Florida <sup>3</sup>	5,468	5,404	5,649	5,790	5,820	5,705	5,570	5,301	5,437	5,380	5,231	5,181
Georgia	4,581	4,591	4,645	4,658	4,678	4,717	4,720	4,663	4,669	4,648	4,653	4,644
Hawaii	1,054	1,018	1,003	957	921	888	826	777	752	735	726	601
Idaho	3,084	3,100	3,095	3,080	3,053	2,999	2,894	2,794	2,709	2,568	2,466	2,424
Illinois	19,278	<sup>3</sup> 21,971	<sup>3</sup> 22,579	<sup>3</sup> 22,910	<sup>3</sup> 23,118	<sup>3</sup> 23,036	<sup>3</sup> 22,523	<sup>2</sup> 22,610	<sup>2</sup> 23,172	<sup>2</sup> 23,415	<sup>2</sup> 25,466	<sup>2</sup> 25,432
Indiana	15,562	15,497	15,416	15,305	15,182	14,944	14,553	14,233	14,035	13,634	13,133	12,706
Iowa	3,274	<sup>3</sup> 2,663	<sup>3</sup> 2,522	<sup>3</sup> 2,225	<sup>3</sup> 1,933	<sup>3</sup> 1,665	<sup>3</sup> 1,577	<sup>3</sup> 1,119	<sup>3</sup> 961	<sup>3</sup> 821	<sup>2</sup> 894	<sup>2</sup> 870
Kansas	6,680	6,684	6,663	6,676	6,745	6,625	6,496	6,348	6,073	5,841	5,670	5,670
Kentucky <sup>4</sup>	580	580	450	450	460	470	460	450	440	440	440	440
Louisiana	15,359	15,318	15,316	15,242	15,116	15,053	14,874	14,609	14,041	13,780	13,552	13,479
Maine	1,789	1,784	1,802	1,810	1,820	1,820	1,808	1,784	1,782	1,750	1,737	1,748
Maryland	5,925	5,921	5,910	5,764	5,593	5,372	5,187	4,995	4,814	4,651	4,538	4,441
Massachusetts	12,436	12,446	12,415	12,324	12,166	12,001	11,772	11,588	11,514	10,479	10,314	9,797
Michigan	21,513	21,451	21,399	21,236	21,052	20,765	20,304	19,985	19,426	18,970	18,198	17,653
Minnesota	9,239	9,279	9,270	9,246	9,130	8,906	8,741	8,581	8,487	8,320	8,002	7,807
Mississippi	2,621	2,644	2,634	2,619	2,607	2,575	2,543	2,570	2,555	2,538	2,506	2,466
Missouri	14,255	14,207	14,196	14,223	14,192	14,098	14,061	13,976	13,893	13,854	13,651	13,594
Montana	2,620	2,639	2,658	2,657	2,659	2,609	2,532	2,479	2,420	2,346	2,206	2,131
Nebraska <sup>5</sup>	5,747	5,737	5,699	5,620	5,517	5,413	5,287	5,163	4,982	4,826	4,633	4,502
Nevada	114	114	109	112	114	111	104	101	101	107	114	111
New Hampshire	760	778	798	805	831	841	853	843	852	853	850	845
New Jersey	9,322	9,189	9,054	8,878	8,646	8,350	7,913	7,750	7,651	7,448	7,246	7,001
New Mexico	2,278	2,272	2,303	2,337	2,379	2,365	2,420	2,419	2,459	2,448	2,408	2,382
New York	30,058	30,169	29,682	28,972	28,168	27,661	27,195	26,951	27,030	26,142	25,167	24,228
North Carolina	9,965	9,990	10,040	10,002	9,997	9,910	9,782	9,659	9,561	9,383	9,188	9,018
North Dakota	2,502	2,511	2,514	2,532	2,521	2,501	2,460	2,405	2,362	2,257	2,228	2,187
Ohio	11,918	11,815	11,758	11,682	11,606	11,535	11,316	11,262	11,149	10,978	10,572	10,739
Oklahoma	19,474	19,306	19,245	19,136	19,225	19,115	19,362	19,252	19,042	18,715	18,301	17,589
Oregon	2,102	2,121	2,126	2,086	2,066	2,026	1,942	1,895	1,845	1,766	1,700	1,640
Pennsylvania	56,055	54,963	54,244	52,558	50,265	47,757	46,065	45,251	44,196	42,496	39,802	38,607
Rhode Island	1,275	1,273	1,256	1,257	1,278	1,241	1,244	1,255	1,227	1,222	1,235	1,222
South Carolina	3,989	3,966	4,002	4,011	4,027	4,020	4,012	3,996	3,937	3,893	3,855	3,835
South Dakota	1,794	1,806	1,836	1,844	1,870	1,863	1,871	1,860	1,861	1,849	1,807	1,795
Tennessee	14,048	14,087	14,066	14,052	13,933	14,223	14,017	13,915	13,841	13,754	13,733	13,656
Texas	2,798	4,614	7,362	8,599	12,593	15,054	17,318	19,088	20,349	21,550	22,165	21,870
Utah	4,065	4,034	3,970	3,877	3,712	3,489	3,350	3,183	2,983	2,788	2,588	2,449
Vermont	723	730	729	727	726	725	714	704	697	689	684	670
Virginia	4,855	4,928	4,968	5,024	5,028	4,963	4,597	4,846	4,849	4,797	4,712	4,670
Washington	5,235	5,209	5,170	5,103	5,024	4,876	4,686	4,511	4,369	4,122	3,960	3,817
West Virginia	11,292	11,659	11,977	12,238	12,389	12,673	12,889	13,045	12,656	12,042	11,630	11,309
Wisconsin	11,952	11,919	11,849	11,710	11,478	11,095	10,759	10,609	10,390	10,049	9,775	9,589
Wyoming	779	775	760	768	763	748	728	702	674	636	602	590

<sup>1</sup> Figures in italics represent programs administered without Federal participation.<sup>2</sup> 47 States made payments under plans approved by Social Security Board; plan for Kentucky was approved December 29 but no payments were made.<sup>3</sup> Includes program administered without Federal participation.<sup>4</sup> Estimated.<sup>5</sup> In addition, some families were aided from local funds without State or Federal participation under State mothers'-pension law; some of these families also received aid under approved plan.

Table 142.—*Aid to dependent children: Children receiving aid, by State and month, 1942*<sup>1</sup>

[Corrected to Jan. 30, 1943]

State	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Total, 51 States	956,942	963,797	968,218	965,933	961,048	952,048	939,487	930,228	921,371	901,559	881,064	850,921
Total, States with approved plans <sup>2</sup>	947,970	954,865	959,196	956,922	952,036	943,079	930,622	921,422	912,773	893,070	872,725	842,739
Alabama	16,727	16,470	16,445	16,106	15,909	15,704	15,895	15,983	15,744	15,313	14,626	14,944
Alaska	133	154	154	166	146	138	135	134	127	125	122	129
Arizona	6,498	6,414	6,370	6,323	6,385	6,178	6,003	5,894	5,706	5,657	5,423	5,285
Arkansas	16,036	16,152	16,217	16,371	16,306	16,266	16,304	16,097	16,021	15,869	15,570	15,084
California	35,403	35,692	34,495	34,009	33,336	32,550	31,106	29,786	28,484	27,421	25,885	24,953
Colorado	15,129	15,248	15,273	15,223	15,052	14,611	14,101	13,799	13,548	13,218	12,697	12,346
Connecticut	2,979	3,180	3,372	3,814	4,075	4,421	4,725	4,946	5,190	5,344	5,433	5,398
Delaware	1,672	1,636	1,582	1,495	1,419	1,373	1,322	1,300	1,185	1,061	1,058	973
District of Columbia	3,150	3,253	3,185	3,294	3,308	3,306	3,317	3,250	3,220	3,224	3,010	3,022
Florida <sup>3</sup>	12,992	12,920	13,488	13,718	13,768	13,559	13,042	12,628	12,978	12,259	12,244	11,996
Georgia	11,200	11,248	11,362	11,396	11,424	11,529	11,439	11,346	11,291	11,292	11,242	
Hawaii	3,338	3,215	3,159	3,015	2,882	2,760	2,588	2,422	2,333	2,280	2,242	2,127
Idaho	7,835	7,898	7,906	7,877	7,797	7,691	7,449	7,212	7,035	6,679	6,413	6,343
Illinois	343,393	49,471	30,920	31,682	32,251	32,276	31,161	31,381	32,555	32,931	35,391	37,603
Indiana	32,384	32,218	32,063	31,792	31,527	31,084	30,532	29,988	29,549	28,827	27,854	27,088
Iowa	7,925	7,285	7,198	7,188	7,105	7,040	6,988	6,948	6,786	6,652	6,498	6,359
Kansas	16,050	16,060	15,985	16,015	16,305	16,280	16,038	15,811	15,493	14,766	14,212	13,846
Kentucky <sup>4</sup>	1,240	1,230	1,420	1,450	1,510	1,550	1,520	1,510	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
Louisiana	39,066	38,826	38,851	38,753	38,473	38,391	38,129	37,312	35,923	35,336	34,794	34,560
Maine	4,878	4,866	4,931	4,963	5,003	5,049	5,008	4,990	5,002	4,933	4,889	4,912
Maryland	16,360	16,379	16,363	15,978	15,516	14,902	14,344	13,820	13,341	12,969	12,718	12,472
Massachusetts	30,479	30,447	30,367	30,166	29,763	29,445	28,785	28,382	28,103	25,368	25,031	23,905
Michigan	50,208	49,954	49,758	49,272	48,686	48,024	46,948	45,264	45,082	44,018	42,316	44,116
Minnesota	21,968	22,072	22,121	22,048	21,840	21,451	21,127	20,797	20,545	20,095	19,273	18,811
Mississippi	6,764	6,809	6,777	6,727	6,676	6,604	6,524	6,580	6,577	6,499	6,405	6,306
Missouri	32,690	32,518	32,535	32,565	32,550	32,339	32,244	32,105	31,903	31,821	31,462	31,390
Montana	6,465	6,496	6,546	6,370	6,595	6,454	6,277	6,153	6,021	5,853	5,525	5,326
Nebraska <sup>5</sup>	12,871	12,837	12,748	12,586	12,333	12,101	11,836	11,598	11,250	10,950	10,540	10,271
Nevada	269	265	250	227	251	241	222	214	215	242	254	244
New Hampshire	1,885	1,943	2,002	2,031	2,084	2,110	2,141	2,116	2,136	2,154	2,145	2,136
New Jersey	21,286	20,902	20,644	20,219	19,713	19,107	18,035	17,683	17,510	17,041	16,641	16,079
New Mexico	6,628	6,633	6,738	6,847	6,968	6,971	7,103	7,088	7,200	7,137	7,011	6,941
New York	59,476	59,691	58,716	57,377	56,127	54,930	54,317	53,825	54,013	52,430	50,656	49,013
North Carolina	23,524	23,559	23,652	23,521	23,441	23,202	22,563	22,597	22,420	21,958	21,479	21,203
North Dakota	6,966	6,970	6,992	7,036	7,000	6,942	6,842	6,725	6,562	6,335	6,184	6,060
Ohio	31,243	31,057	30,845	30,608	30,478	30,247	29,805	29,751	29,484	28,777	28,477	28,082
Oklahoma	45,691	45,459	45,223	45,107	45,171	45,103	44,881	44,690	44,196	43,398	42,554	41,713
Oregon	4,964	5,006	5,017	4,924	4,868	4,772	4,602	4,513	4,367	4,168	3,989	3,831
Pennsylvania	140,494	137,952	136,295	132,194	126,220	120,145	115,670	113,348	110,666	106,483	100,452	97,708
Rhode Island	3,582	3,558	3,513	3,513	3,558	3,456	3,438	3,428	3,409	3,377	3,336	3,319
South Carolina	11,702	11,597	11,633	11,759	11,820	11,762	11,665	11,583	11,479	11,308	11,202	11,187
South Dakota	4,208	4,247	4,303	4,315	4,369	4,355	4,374	4,380	4,375	4,215	4,188	
Tennessee	34,870	34,905	34,751	34,741	34,565	35,408	35,068	34,936	34,782	34,631	34,649	34,474
Texas	5,898	9,821	15,762	20,569	26,664	31,607	36,002	39,448	41,967	44,178	45,294	26,646
Utah	10,663	10,530	10,385	10,150	9,767	9,167	8,927	8,339	7,864	7,359	6,844	6,506
Vermont	1,940	1,955	1,947	1,946	1,939	1,929	1,904	1,870	1,848	1,831	1,810	1,777
Virginia	14,134	14,293	14,329	14,448	14,461	14,313	14,093	13,994	13,925	14,313	13,445	13,295
Washington	12,642	12,561	12,503	12,377	12,150	11,782	11,369	10,981	10,680	10,139	9,714	9,350
West Virginia	30,116	31,076	31,805	32,433	32,897	33,651	34,242	34,696	33,704	32,430	31,443	30,660
Wisconsin	27,486	27,444	27,295	27,037	26,593	25,830	25,057	24,713	24,178	23,574	23,671	22,674
Wyoming	2,037	2,027	1,998	2,007	1,995	1,942	1,894	1,841	1,779	1,692	1,608	1,578

<sup>1</sup> Figures in italics represent programs administered without Federal participation.<sup>2</sup> Includes program administered without Federal participation.<sup>3</sup> Estimated.<sup>4</sup> In addition, some children were aided from local funds without State or Federal participation under State mothers'-pension law; some of these children also received aid under approved plan.<sup>5</sup> 47 States made payments under plans approved by Social Security Board; plan for Kentucky was approved December 29 but no payments were made.

Table 143.—*Aid to the blind: Recipients, by State and month, 1942*<sup>1</sup>

[Corrected to Jan. 30, 1943]

State	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Total, 49 States <sup>2</sup> .....	77,700	77,954	78,186	78,468	78,582	78,917	78,708	78,966	79,159	79,016	78,829	79,113
Total, States with approved plans <sup>3</sup> .....	53,095	53,455	53,764	53,914	54,129	54,378	54,480	54,601	54,651	54,583	54,449	54,643
Alabama.....	635	628	631	648	654	643	649	651	651	649	645	642
Arizona.....	405	400	399	403	408	415	415	426	419	419	414	407
Arkansas.....	1,153	1,152	1,159	1,168	1,166	1,171	1,183	1,180	1,171	1,165	1,159	1,160
California <sup>4</sup> .....	7,268	7,294	7,265	7,237	7,202	7,217	7,149	7,111	7,091	7,061	7,018	6,964
Colorado.....	636	640	637	640	639	641	638	638	637	636	632	625
Connecticut <sup>4</sup> .....	215	207	209	209	214	205	221	210	204	200	191	199
District of Columbia.....	259	261	267	276	286	292	299	297	296	292	291	290
Florida <sup>4</sup> .....	2,688	2,721	2,713	2,731	2,734	2,738	2,738	2,733	2,731	2,729	2,707	2,697
Georgia.....	1,843	1,880	1,923	1,952	1,988	2,033	2,066	2,099	2,120	2,150	2,172	2,187
Hawaii.....	74	76	74	76	78	79	78	76	74	74	76	72
Idaho.....	283	281	278	277	275	274	274	274	275	278	275	278
Illinois.....	7,651	7,544	7,610	7,512	7,415	7,482	7,166	7,280	7,452	7,586	7,929	7,486
Indiana.....	2,358	2,356	2,350	2,359	2,363	2,356	2,354	2,367	2,369	2,358	2,350	2,348
Iowa.....	1,550	1,547	1,548	1,538	1,539	1,539	1,541	1,538	1,542	1,540	1,529	1,527
Kansas.....	1,356	1,345	1,342	1,344	1,346	1,346	1,337	1,331	1,320	1,306	1,295	1,281
Kentucky.....												359
Louisiana.....	1,295	1,311	1,312	1,312	1,325	1,333	1,349	1,357	1,363	1,400	1,432	1,465
Maine.....	1,081	1,078	1,081	1,081	1,081	1,080	1,075	1,060	1,050	1,040	1,035	1,027
Maryland.....	642	638	633	630	625	614	612	601	588	580	564	557
Massachusetts.....	1,152	1,154	1,140	1,129	1,124	1,120	1,112	1,106	1,099	1,080	1,062	1,035
Michigan.....	1,374	1,383	1,381	1,392	1,392	1,396	1,386	1,390	1,384	1,376	1,369	1,373
Minnesota.....	1,008	1,011	1,015	1,017	1,021	1,027	1,034	1,039	1,035	1,036	1,030	1,026
Mississippi.....	1,239	1,257	1,305	1,345	1,365	1,370	1,363	1,364	1,357	1,345	1,334	1,334
Missouri.....	3,017	3,000	2,982	3,014	3,097	3,100	3,119	3,110	3,126	3,136	3,144	3,100
Montana.....	288	303	311	321	330	329	326	326	314	313	314	318
Nebraska <sup>4</sup> .....	747	742	741	735	729	732	723	723	723	715	703	698
Nevada.....	26	27	27	27	28	26	26	26	26	26	26	27
New Hampshire.....	337	336	335	331	334	338	330	332	329	327	326	326
New Jersey.....	736	732	731	731	726	716	717	709	708	699	696	688
New Mexico.....	231	229	229	231	234	235	235	238	240	241	241	241
New York.....	2,806	2,816	2,808	2,783	2,757	2,747	2,747	2,776	2,835	2,817	2,753	2,688
North Carolina.....	2,177	2,204	2,236	2,236	2,232	2,215	2,242	2,241	2,248	2,238	2,239	2,234
North Dakota.....	137	139	140	138	137	135	133	132	134	136	137	139
Ohio.....	4,002	3,993	3,979	3,940	3,937	3,941	3,926	3,902	3,886	3,873	3,882	3,858
Oklahoma.....	2,194	2,184	2,201	2,189	2,190	2,184	2,192	2,193	2,174	2,153	2,153	2,144
Oregon.....	475	474	472	468	467	466	462	456	453	443	438	438
Pennsylvania.....	13,931	13,928	13,903	13,901	13,913	13,931	13,917	13,949	13,904	13,882	13,881	13,857
Rhode Island.....	101	99	99	99	95	95	95	95	97	96	96	96
South Carolina.....	806	810	812	805	816	815	823	823	827	812	810	817
South Dakota.....	249	250	252	250	252	255	254	257	255	258	259	255
Tennessee.....	1,597	1,568	1,558	1,563	1,577	1,657	1,663	1,664	1,664	1,667	1,657	1,652
Texas.....	2,179	2,445	2,673	2,808	2,989	3,135	3,285	3,440	3,593	3,728	3,870	3,986
Utah.....	177	178	175	174	175	167	163	165	162	165	153	148
Vermont.....	163	162	161	162	163	157	159	160	157	157	156	156
Virginia.....	1,075	1,075	1,087	1,082	1,082	1,080	1,081	1,078	1,070	1,061	1,057	1,046
Washington.....	1,038	1,040	1,025	1,017	1,007	990	975	966	948	938	925	906
West Virginia.....	978	986	1,010	1,017	1,020	1,031	1,033	1,040	1,034	1,018	1,008	996
Wisconsin.....	1,951	1,932	1,930	1,934	1,919	1,922	1,908	1,899	1,886	1,869	1,857	1,844
Wyoming.....	137	138	137	136	138	137	135	135	132	133	128	126

<sup>1</sup> Figures in italics represent programs administered without Federal participation.<sup>2</sup> Delaware and Alaska do not administer aid to the blind.<sup>3</sup> 44 States made payments throughout the year under plans approved by Social Security Board; Kentucky began payments in December.<sup>4</sup> Includes program administered without Federal participation.

Table 144.—General assistance in the continental United States: Cases receiving assistance, by State and month, 1942

[Corrected to Jan. 30, 1943]

State	January	Februa- ry	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	836,000	817,000	785,000	723,000	657,000	607,000	566,000	551,000	528,000	503,000	470,000	459,000
Alabama.....	2,269	2,271	2,271	2,292	2,292	2,290	2,356	2,403	2,404	2,307	2,262	2,292
Arizona.....	2,893	2,821	2,832	2,772	2,705	2,665	2,634	2,622	2,616	2,455	2,435	2,475
Arkansas <sup>2</sup> .....	3,078	3,924	3,893	3,813	3,835	3,822	3,787	3,891	3,775	3,609	3,598	3,634
California.....	32,295	31,647	30,989	29,346	27,262	25,902	24,449	22,740	21,019	19,197	17,505	16,931
Colorado.....	12,689	13,382	12,760	10,333	9,008	8,198	7,759	7,301	6,935	6,731	6,505	6,505
Connecticut.....	7,376	7,158	6,813	6,231	5,663	5,233	4,887	4,720	4,509	4,290	4,112	4,051
Delaware.....	767	740	689	588	560	625	501	484	479	467	439	430
District of Columbia.....	2,040	1,977	1,902	1,844	1,702	1,600	1,639	1,472	1,388	1,342	1,247	1,220
Florida.....	7,825	8,117	7,216	7,198	6,911	6,730	6,647	6,698	6,675	6,161	6,059	5,906
Georgia.....	6,142	6,085	5,646	4,403	5,317	4,762	4,801	4,739	4,524	4,536	4,316	4,512
Idaho <sup>3</sup> .....	1,322	1,304	1,310	1,185	1,107	1,107	1,085	1,069	1,045	1,006	969	921
Illinois.....	100,747	99,051	96,976	90,714	82,099	72,208	68,668	68,287	66,604	61,813	58,048	56,595
Indiana <sup>3</sup> .....	27,671	25,957	25,006	21,755	18,346	16,069	14,384	13,735	13,553	12,980	12,676	12,956
Iowa.....	19,845	19,308	18,718	16,398	13,925	12,820	12,197	11,969	11,391	10,584	9,892	10,100
Kansas.....	12,390	11,471	11,146	9,994	9,167	8,376	7,822	7,398	7,100	6,619	6,261	6,003
Kentucky <sup>4</sup> .....	4,700	4,800	4,500	4,300	3,600	3,300	3,400	3,460	3,300	3,200	3,200	3,000
Louisiana.....	11,854	11,904	11,874	11,795	11,757	11,635	11,746	11,778	11,740	11,039	11,337	11,987
Maine.....	6,033	5,629	5,491	5,132	4,600	4,112	3,954	3,713	3,639	3,454	3,444	3,616
Maryland.....	7,143	7,080	7,096	6,752	6,390	6,134	5,933	5,841	5,941	5,726	5,650	5,687
Massachusetts.....	36,905	35,560	33,544	31,700	29,198	27,268	26,300	25,836	25,105	23,658	21,806	20,349
Michigan.....	38,235	37,823	36,564	33,086	28,718	25,988	24,254	23,360	22,138	20,903	19,013	19,069
Minnesota.....	24,087	23,542	22,753	20,433	17,268	15,248	14,120	13,545	12,943	12,234	11,560	11,662
Mississippi.....	700	680	696	587	596	656	571	633	518	519	451	653
Missouri <sup>2</sup> .....	16,578	16,362	15,968	15,121	14,026	13,278	12,997	12,869	12,542	12,147	11,744	11,842
Montana.....	3,368	3,116	2,993	2,656	2,227	2,077	1,896	1,776	1,735	1,636	1,637	1,592
Nebraska.....	7,163	6,945	6,522	5,597	4,851	4,364	3,958	3,704	3,605	3,517	3,299	3,345
Nevada.....	463	485	550	431	469	469	425	481	353	337	352	356
New Hampshire.....	3,989	3,799	3,651	3,398	3,022	2,823	2,672	2,637	2,585	2,497	2,432	2,400
New Jersey <sup>3</sup> .....	24,516	23,730	21,872	19,811	18,077	16,470	15,704	15,368	14,712	13,883	12,819	12,097
New Mexico <sup>2</sup> .....	1,291	1,323	1,377	1,273	1,261	1,238	1,185	1,146	1,163	1,198	1,188	1,246
New York <sup>7</sup> .....	177,742	173,285	169,866	161,378	152,740	145,286	139,809	134,481	129,809	124,943	113,649	107,392
North Carolina.....	4,823	4,655	4,547	4,220	3,878	3,788	3,662	3,590	3,423	3,304	3,286	3,483
North Dakota.....	3,540	3,233	3,020	2,711	2,101	1,858	1,692	1,427	1,343	1,336	1,332	1,481
Ohio.....	46,471	45,752	43,377	38,936	34,693	31,690	29,889	28,985	27,578	26,030	24,243	23,384
Oklahoma <sup>8</sup> .....	10,430	9,682	9,518	8,507	7,905	9,930	6,102	7,544	6,956	6,728	6,445	6,396
Oregon.....	6,288	5,911	5,419	4,906	4,393	4,083	3,820	3,571	3,392	3,207	3,104	3,053
Pennsylvania.....	82,489	79,868	71,944	62,285	54,158	48,417	46,669	46,715	44,834	42,035	37,553	36,337
Rhode Island <sup>9</sup> .....	3,587	3,574	4,921	4,735	4,122	4,036	3,589	3,387	2,928	2,725	2,585	2,550
South Carolina.....	2,398	2,389	2,236	2,266	2,161	2,305	2,271	2,470	2,313	2,470	2,367	2,374
South Dakota.....	3,538	3,969	3,595	3,617	2,894	2,436	2,233	1,816	1,582	1,707	1,651	1,677
Tennessee <sup>4</sup> .....	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,300	2,200	2,300	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Texas.....	9,054	8,931	8,969	8,491	7,688	6,155	5,768	6,295	5,876	5,429	5,221	5,279
Utah.....	4,509	4,229	3,949	3,470	3,038	2,824	2,664	2,558	2,415	2,280	2,134	2,048
Vermont.....	1,628	1,584	1,558	1,423	1,232	1,258	1,164	1,144	1,061	1,158	1,182	1,202
Virginia.....	5,176	5,240	5,186	4,967	4,730	4,590	4,331	4,168	4,102	4,093	3,934	3,971
Washington.....	8,983	8,425	7,760	6,892	6,479	5,999	5,528	5,201	4,898	4,764	4,778	5,227
West Virginia.....	15,270	15,982	15,464	14,368	12,736	11,586	11,740	11,624	10,623	9,534	8,555	8,928
Wisconsin.....	23,590	22,948	21,754	20,153	17,737	16,125	14,619	13,553	12,713	12,035	11,306	11,531
Wyoming.....	1,135	1,147	1,098	1,001	846	750	684	643	660	615	605	645

<sup>1</sup> Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes estimated number of cases in 3 States receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only and includes estimated number of cases in Oklahoma aided by local officials in January and February, and number of cases in Oklahoma estimated to exclude duplication.

<sup>2</sup> State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

<sup>3</sup> Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only.

<sup>4</sup> Estimated.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cases receiving cash payments.

<sup>6</sup> Represents cases with employable persons in New Orleans only; State-wide program not in operation during July-September.

<sup>7</sup> Includes cases receiving medical care only; number believed by State agency to be insignificant.

<sup>8</sup> Represents cases aided under program administered by State Board of Public Welfare and under program administered by county commissioners; duplication believed to be large.

<sup>9</sup> Partly estimated.

Table 145.—Old-age assistance: Payments to recipients, by State and month, 1942

[In dollars; corrected to Jan. 30, 1943]

State	Total	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	596,801,392	48,000,661	48,596,481	48,353,910	48,527,934	48,958,628	49,185,310	49,650,930	50,110,566	50,393,082	50,986,613	51,797,922	52,239,355
Alabama.....	2,436,520	188,129	188,401	191,706	197,169	202,331	204,260	211,496	215,480	214,261	204,434	206,704	212,149
Alaska.....	553,207	45,839	46,229	46,209	46,204	46,344	46,036	45,986	46,181	46,056	45,996	46,106	46,021
Arizona.....	3,979,517	318,470	320,562	322,216	324,097	325,868	326,990	328,602	330,627	333,358	333,927	336,612	338,188
Arkansas.....	2,801,388	208,601	208,049	208,424	208,298	208,250	208,610	210,235	216,344	225,701	231,758	302,554	364,564
California.....	68,795,940	5,783,218	5,783,428	5,785,376	5,775,779	5,763,133	5,747,387	5,723,542	5,710,169	5,690,858	5,674,672	5,677,776	5,680,602
Colorado <sup>2</sup> .....	18,080,403	1,412,900	1,756,821	1,329,361	1,328,151	1,371,745	1,325,844	1,409,525	1,575,699	1,573,705	1,570,332	1,694,189	1,732,131
Connecticut.....	6,184,864	517,976	517,426	518,137	518,582	518,010	516,516	516,398	516,938	515,011	513,283	510,254	507,119
Delaware.....	354,761	30,501	30,338	30,054	30,043	30,111	30,011	29,777	29,370	29,008	28,919	28,470	28,129
Dist. of Columbia.....	1,122,119	93,930	94,151	94,203	94,834	93,210	92,838	94,088	93,054	94,075	93,772	92,191	91,773
Florida.....	7,228,436	544,092	551,237	579,415	595,397	605,356	614,165	618,458	622,182	624,336	625,693	624,581	623,524
Georgia.....	7,036,469	508,368	526,396	543,501	555,982	560,098	585,952	596,836	605,306	613,452	628,994	645,368	657,216
Hawaii.....	296,766	23,861	24,168	24,176	24,059	24,071	24,023	23,848	25,343	25,746	25,900	25,743	25,828
Idaho.....	2,871,675	224,233	225,369	225,626	228,370	231,217	233,410	234,092	241,724	241,866	250,375	261,175	264,215
Illinois.....	47,756,040	3,731,546	3,785,019	3,836,001	3,897,509	3,936,911	3,973,346	4,016,724	4,062,688	4,097,751	4,123,663	4,143,716	4,151,166
Indiana.....	16,630,065	1,314,185	1,327,261	1,335,996	1,349,939	1,378,805	1,397,062	1,400,989	1,409,312	1,418,701	1,427,908	1,434,622	1,435,282
Iowa.....	14,574,815	1,205,322	1,205,472	1,206,232	1,207,437	1,208,742	1,213,990	1,216,274	1,217,477	1,221,200	1,222,377	1,223,644	1,226,648
Kansas.....	8,587,586	710,987	723,369	725,634	719,050	693,868	693,366	695,764	702,141	708,385	732,587	739,865	742,570
Kentucky.....	6,670,144	559,039	562,009	560,555	558,083	559,994	557,330	561,089	553,319	549,828	545,492	542,314	548,456
Louisiana.....	5,890,382	472,623	473,442	473,297	473,697	474,976	476,717	477,813	479,770	477,847	523,829	537,915	548,456
Maine.....	4,045,927	320,654	323,909	326,774	327,920	334,348	337,518	339,728	342,162	347,660	347,831	349,072	348,351
Maryland.....	3,767,744	320,785	320,589	319,828	318,353	316,872	314,997	313,676	311,160	309,559	309,234	307,132	305,529
Massachusetts.....	33,438,853	2,606,145	2,613,991	2,614,471	2,611,053	2,824,112	2,856,497	2,861,688	2,876,303	2,879,047	2,890,022	2,903,515	2,902,006
Michigan.....	21,664,441	1,695,273	1,706,021	1,723,112	1,754,338	1,793,610	1,819,412	1,824,836	1,831,191	1,836,837	1,839,686	1,868,066	1,972,059
Minnesota.....	16,934,875	1,400,076	1,402,461	1,404,188	1,408,621	1,409,946	1,408,026	1,407,470	1,411,015	1,419,732	1,419,931	1,420,351	1,423,058
Mississippi.....	2,923,333	249,416	249,594	248,046	246,015	244,080	242,784	240,904	241,918	241,974	240,920	239,562	237,820
Missouri.....	18,898,962	1,534,913	1,535,807	1,542,803	1,543,500	1,540,973	1,545,356	1,546,813	1,549,975	1,557,314	1,562,936	2,206,856	2,231,716
Montana.....	3,363,455	269,954	271,197	273,408	274,146	280,132	281,620	283,027	284,436	285,322	286,534	286,366	287,313
Nebraska.....	6,933,705	597,215	598,995	599,433	543,353	549,889	551,337	548,846	547,280	604,960	602,004	597,144	593,249
Nevada.....	810,732	67,853	67,527	68,072	68,228	68,188	67,731	67,661	67,687	67,381	67,021	66,650	66,753
New Hampshire.....	1,995,423	162,290	162,995	163,690	165,425	166,438	165,911	166,447	167,451	167,475	168,153	172,710	
New Jersey.....	8,152,384	684,208	685,760	685,016	681,448	677,916	676,500	675,406	676,293	679,282	680,178	676,731	673,646
New Mexico.....	1,031,280	80,865	80,778	82,090	82,797	82,671	82,662	83,790	85,360	86,946	88,736	97,411	97,177
New York.....	39,094,753	3,248,773	3,244,886	3,237,372	3,205,143	3,123,902	3,109,880	3,287,333	3,244,125	3,305,920	3,387,549	3,374,606	3,325,245
North Carolina.....	4,852,494	399,974	401,108	403,072	404,305	404,767	406,183	406,752	406,124	406,455	405,789	404,715	403,244
North Dakota.....	2,112,352	171,744	173,193	173,902	175,018	175,595	177,384	178,122	177,840	178,330	177,321	176,992	176,911
Ohio.....	41,262,774	3,308,435	3,313,335	3,316,981	3,325,597	3,337,824	3,351,197	3,362,765	3,375,407	3,390,258	3,719,475	3,727,601	3,733,889
Oklahoma.....	18,764,870	1,470,318	1,477,398	1,484,685	1,490,200	1,499,231	1,501,971	1,596,374	1,601,219	1,606,141	1,613,995	1,622,166	1,712,172
Oregon.....	6,048,086	488,490	492,118	493,385	496,174	502,700	506,437	507,858	512,142	514,340	513,274	511,270	509,898
Pennsylvania.....	27,664,929	2,291,076	2,296,379	2,235,363	2,270,183	2,254,811	2,236,022	2,227,690	2,362,316	2,356,210	2,335,805	2,426,500	
Rhode Island.....	2,102,396	163,011	165,701	169,057	171,158	172,912	174,446	176,771	179,395	180,908	181,917	183,030	184,090
South Carolina.....	2,653,941	205,538	210,582	218,597	224,016	237,153	240,172	224,495	221,532	220,324	217,702	216,822	217,008
South Dakota.....	3,403,198	283,422	283,409	283,615	284,324	284,324	284,104	283,451	283,206	283,364	283,485	283,691	283,214
Tennessee.....	5,497,802	395,197	392,471	393,959	404,510	434,559	473,632	499,275	500,823	502,376	501,097	500,380	499,523
Texas.....	41,221,470	3,132,569	3,187,637	3,242,942	3,290,445	3,358,779	3,432,664	3,456,543	3,552,680	3,619,049	3,692,205	3,584,577	3,641,089
Utah.....	4,710,123	397,313	397,777	397,524	395,789	394,632	394,370	393,224	391,998	390,268	388,079	385,371	383,778
Vermont.....	1,103,664	95,126	95,410	95,942	96,555	98,081	98,947	98,212	97,559	97,543	97,180	96,668	96,441
Virginia.....	2,452,058	205,635	207,495	207,200	205,985	205,077	204,953	203,471	202,963	202,959	202,338	202,473	201,509
Washington.....	25,806,076	2,118,339	2,133,488	2,146,221	2,156,017	2,166,608	2,164,836	2,166,158	2,165,594	2,161,029	2,151,347	2,144,255	2,132,184
West Virginia.....	4,857,989	387,440	395,855	400,765	405,821	409,532	414,536	417,144	420,929	417,575	406,157	395,665	386,570
Wisconsin.....	15,308,161	1,267,633	1,271,655	1,278,194	1,280,309	1,278,015	1,277,647	1,276,606	1,275,771	1,278,157	1,277,229	1,273,984	1,272,961
Wyoming.....	1,072,010	86,856	87,513	88,051	88,922	88,901	88,213	87,605	87,362	87,378	93,506	93,856	93,847

<sup>1</sup> All 51 States have plans approved by Social Security Board.<sup>2</sup> Includes payments to recipients aged 60 but under 65 years.

Table 146.—*Aid to dependent children: Payments to recipients, by State and month, 1942*<sup>1</sup>

[In dollars; corrected to Jan. 30, 1943]

State	Total	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
Total, 51 States	158,939,562	13,345,728	13,586,580	13,673,407	13,623,411	13,484,806	13,351,900	13,254,505	13,364,285	13,088,013	12,881,401	12,621,922	12,663,604
Total, States with approved plans <sup>2</sup>	157,968,287	13,264,603	13,503,926	13,591,286	13,542,238	13,399,852	13,269,418	13,173,112	13,283,531	13,008,782	12,801,014	12,544,144	12,586,381
Alabama	1,026,908	80,592	80,539	83,723	81,802	84,436	85,768	89,307	92,774	90,712	85,618	84,934	86,703
Alaska	27,737	2,202	2,202	2,202	2,804	2,519	2,644	2,844	2,819	2,239	2,119	2,039	2,044
Arizona	909,958	81,417	80,481	80,431	79,909	79,619	78,232	75,862	74,455	72,105	71,106	69,176	67,165
Kansas	1,147,627	88,508	90,569	90,814	91,502	90,607	89,620	89,476	89,304	92,228	92,948	113,110	127,941
California	8,206,939	730,864	748,647	742,994	735,288	724,952	699,416	672,602	677,713	651,125	629,365	605,161	585,812
Colorado	2,133,066	188,265	190,367	191,003	190,606	188,920	183,342	175,997	173,148	169,911	165,746	159,883	155,978
Connecticut	1,147,232	50,372	55,536	65,244	76,401	86,700	95,972	105,906	113,079	119,161	123,622	127,208	128,631
Delaware	189,189	19,157	18,725	17,576	16,747	16,233	15,669	15,010	14,840	14,612	13,752	13,533	13,035
Dist. of Columbia	456,622	39,559	41,005	40,593	41,510	41,355	41,310	41,711	40,038	41,079	40,467	39,518	38,447
Florida <sup>3</sup>	1,593,045	128,343	127,692	134,427	137,221	138,749	138,720	136,814	134,077	132,973	130,901	127,332	125,796
Georgia	1,262,361	101,245	102,047	103,737	104,253	104,968	106,629	106,744	106,342	105,980	106,212	107,034	107,170
Hawaii	416,770	40,011	38,717	38,399	36,815	36,181	35,400	33,528	32,135	31,827	31,708	31,597	30,452
Idaho	1,124,831	95,918	97,169	97,944	98,409	98,336	97,586	94,938	94,048	91,732	88,667	85,586	84,504
Illinois	8,882,367	613,837	703,942	724,552	735,821	744,452	745,499	735,201	738,348	754,995	760,698	793,473	826,549
Indiana	5,394,074	465,219	467,918	467,006	465,293	464,088	459,792	451,886	444,821	439,581	431,267	417,461	406,742
Iowa	730,150	61,329	61,042	61,821	61,014	65,420	66,686	68,999	69,509	58,456	59,452	56,479	56,283
Kansas	2,728,170	229,247	232,757	233,977	233,932	229,329	229,554	225,723	226,459	227,255	226,309	218,956	214,602
Kentucky <sup>4</sup>	191,000	14,800	16,600	15,400	14,800	16,200	16,600	16,600	15,700	16,100	16,100	16,100	16,100
Louisiana	4,742,215	405,873	409,058	409,675	407,629	404,026	402,121	397,124	390,589	379,822	377,021	375,294	380,983
Maine	897,849	72,785	72,473	73,498	73,842	74,888	75,412	75,433	75,472	76,398	75,548	75,600	76,500
Maryland	2,079,432	198,323	193,753	194,280	188,812	180,779	174,162	167,904	162,610	161,951	155,689	153,799	152,370
Massachusetts	8,154,433	725,846	728,968	724,703	709,329	684,163	673,551	657,867	645,154	667,357	655,743	653,320	627,832
Michigan	10,537,426	923,632	921,926	918,440	919,160	913,797	904,833	883,773	866,114	841,667	819,697	785,059	839,328
Minnesota	3,676,898	321,874	323,327	324,290	323,370	317,803	310,255	304,614	299,434	296,435	294,641	283,315	277,540
Mississippi	622,949	52,996	53,434	53,215	52,829	62,481	51,861	51,258	51,788	51,761	51,084	50,512	49,730
Missouri	4,518,448	330,217	329,941	330,878	332,110	332,507	330,919	425,059	424,627	422,662	422,604	418,309	417,715
Montana	929,098	79,500	80,484	81,269	81,631	82,081	80,700	78,792	77,355	75,777	73,832	69,936	67,741
Nebraska <sup>5</sup>	1,906,344	181,648	180,977	179,537	159,438	156,541	153,601	149,807	146,252	157,083	152,360	146,702	142,398
Nevada	32,498	2,794	2,810	2,698	2,555	2,815	2,752	2,510	2,436	2,496	2,716	3,100	2,796
New Hampshire	475,452	34,884	35,967	37,254	38,286	38,964	40,189	40,582	41,247	41,257	42,358	42,150	42,279
New Jersey	3,137,103	295,796	291,014	287,477	281,533	275,573	266,642	252,570	246,621	244,371	237,853	232,857	224,796
New Mexico	842,015	60,972	60,839	62,527	63,977	66,196	65,967	68,227	69,745	72,632	75,652	88,120	87,161
New York	16,687,868	1,464,653	1,493,267	1,476,823	1,435,946	1,381,386	1,361,687	1,363,322	1,348,948	1,367,899	1,368,853	1,330,761	1,294,323
North Carolina	1,997,905	169,496	169,735	171,371	170,816	170,971	170,179	167,684	165,052	163,721	161,552	159,398	157,930
North Dakota	936,456	79,066	79,420	80,263	81,299	80,710	79,799	78,675	77,759	76,857	75,172	73,894	73,582
Ohio	5,308,421	427,157	457,821	448,827	441,270	430,459	444,581	433,400	435,325	436,989	434,678	434,497	432,417
Oklahoma	4,962,356	390,236	395,748	405,029	410,318	419,654	421,555	429,207	428,758	425,822	419,622	412,158	404,249
Oregon	1,083,125	92,560	93,819	94,719	94,209	93,944	93,834	90,436	89,644	87,829	85,676	84,311	82,144
Pennsylvania	23,845,008	2,110,410	2,149,016	2,141,719	2,115,853	2,036,243	1,938,634	1,859,450	2,022,324	1,959,243	1,883,577	1,767,485	1,861,054
Rhode Island	782,581	60,140	61,150	63,527	64,676	66,639	65,087	66,025	65,828	66,967	67,398	67,232	67,912
South Carolina	768,123	65,150	65,108	64,865	65,284	66,059	67,227	63,437	62,600	62,724	62,013	61,742	61,524
South Dakota	634,307	51,128	51,617	52,526	52,720	53,436	53,555	53,825	53,776	53,834	53,396	52,420	52,074
Tennessee	3,205,802	262,752	263,766	264,685	269,817	262,450	270,571	269,722	269,060	268,385	265,135	268,587	267,841
Texas	2,753,681	56,920	49,567	153,144	199,757	260,607	310,584	355,792	391,283	216,037	227,565	233,906	253,219
Utah	1,821,620	177,354	176,838	175,924	169,778	163,479	161,173	150,763	143,549	135,201	129,942	121,526	116,093
Vermont	278,995	23,599	24,009	23,833	23,750	23,702	23,503	23,306	22,970	22,833	22,704	22,469	22,017
Virginia	1,205,434	97,788	100,556	101,995	103,173	103,342	102,636	100,165	99,484	100,365	99,466	98,418	98,046
Washington	2,484,348	214,565	215,612	214,942	213,026	210,676	213,453	211,823	207,543	204,531	197,336	192,587	188,254
West Virginia	4,501,482	343,489	356,366	368,013	377,397	383,955	394,159	400,426	405,388	394,888	373,930	358,126	345,345
Wisconsin	5,263,078	468,236	471,359	473,946	469,682	451,522	439,203	426,537	421,697	417,215	415,221	406,129	402,301
Wyoming	288,847	25,969	25,850	25,372	26,022	25,864	25,076	24,502	23,834	22,993	22,010	20,599	20,456

<sup>1</sup> Figures in italics represent programs administered without Federal participation.<sup>2</sup> 47 States made payments under plans approved by Social Security Board; plan for Kentucky was approved December 29 but no payments were made.<sup>3</sup> Includes program administered without Federal participation.<sup>4</sup> Estimated.<sup>5</sup> In addition, payments were made from local funds without State or Federal participation to families under State mothers'-pension law; some of these families also receive aid under approved plan.

Table 147.—*Aid to the blind: Payments to recipients, by State and month, 1942*<sup>1</sup>

[In dollars; corrected to Jan. 30, 1943]

State	Total	January	Februa-	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-	October	Novem-	Decem-
			ry							ber			
Total, 49 States <sup>2</sup>	24,690,243	2,030,467	2,018,339	2,030,614	2,038,149	2,039,204	2,053,691	2,055,092	2,070,399	2,081,801	2,085,060	2,085,941	2,101,486
Total, States with approved plans <sup>3</sup>	15,951,049	1,278,339	1,292,555	1,301,417	1,310,630	1,313,776	1,325,204	1,334,035	1,341,065	1,354,763	1,359,284	1,366,162	1,373,819
Alabama	75,534	5,721	5,682	5,808	6,076	6,253	6,204	6,583	6,790	6,738	6,488	6,480	6,761
Arizona	166,074	13,363	13,217	13,228	13,434	13,666	13,951	13,966	14,123	14,264	14,182	14,419	14,261
Arkansas	150,241	11,134	11,121	11,205	11,319	11,325	11,282	11,391	11,700	12,022	12,321	16,625	18,706
California <sup>4</sup>	4,024,285	339,935	341,478	339,605	339,381	337,221	338,244	334,865	333,300	332,168	331,431	329,720	326,937
Colorado	254,802	20,751	20,988	21,059	21,142	21,191	21,303	21,413	21,507	21,479	21,415	21,326	21,198
Connecticut <sup>4</sup>	76,216	6,490	6,207	6,090	6,403	6,407	6,662	6,956	6,672	6,260	5,907	5,846	6,311
Dist. of Columbia	112,006	8,008	8,081	8,316	8,711	9,574	9,830	10,082	10,111	9,972	9,793	9,738	9,790
Florida	494,308	39,669	40,492	40,525	41,059	41,319	41,473	41,624	41,594	41,667	41,726	41,605	41,555
Georgia	284,550	20,781	21,366	21,944	22,340	22,871	23,544	24,024	24,504	24,884	25,516	26,084	26,692
Hawaii	15,541	1,159	1,198	1,157	1,245	1,272	1,318	1,328	1,339	1,350	1,381	1,446	1,343
Idaho	82,909	6,539	6,670	6,582	6,601	6,632	6,651	6,704	6,942	7,071	7,525	7,480	7,612
Illinois	2,723,869	246,650	218,049	225,182	226,028	223,707	227,584	219,887	225,878	228,531	228,462	221,942	231,969
Indiana	678,226	50,363	50,382	50,602	51,056	51,443	51,761	53,243	55,464	65,228	65,572	65,777	66,335
Iowa	502,725	39,662	40,569	41,155	41,241	41,608	41,914	43,329	42,463	42,739	42,829	42,574	42,642
Kansas	389,932	32,792	32,711	32,786	32,753	31,519	31,981	31,878	32,332	32,106	33,110	33,056	32,908
Kentucky	4,475												4,475
Louisiana	280,449	21,971	22,275	22,344	22,460	22,695	22,808	23,004	23,078	23,361	24,560	23,518	26,375
Maine	291,113	24,649	21,540	24,595	24,604	24,597	24,561	24,458	24,129	23,930	23,781	23,701	23,568
Maryland	165,185	14,355	14,272	14,098	14,086	13,987	13,866	13,735	13,756	13,546	13,356	13,121	13,007
Massachusetts	328,654	27,608	27,814	27,692	27,484	27,447	27,596	27,566	27,546	27,476	27,193	26,885	26,347
Michigan	434,915	34,426	34,863	35,071	35,762	36,075	36,666	36,401	36,788	36,817	36,695	36,686	38,665
Minnesota	340,449	27,217	27,328	27,593	27,718	27,930	28,176	28,458	28,786	29,159	29,382	29,357	29,348
Mississippi	169,185	12,647	12,924	13,710	14,260	14,527	14,592	14,517	14,546	14,533	14,448	14,298	14,178
Missouri	1,020,054	88,572	88,072	88,072	86,503	86,031	84,578	85,096	84,851	81,849	82,110	82,320	82,000
Montana	93,005	6,724	7,211	7,423	7,692	8,026	8,102	8,064	8,080	7,840	7,823	7,924	8,096
Nebraska <sup>4</sup>	187,960	15,712	15,673	15,572	15,669	15,702	15,874	15,739	15,737	15,746	15,641	15,482	15,413
Nevada	11,415	910	980	980	980	960	910	946	941	940	940	930	968
New Hampshire	94,301	7,810	7,827	7,972	7,907	7,999	8,018	7,871	7,756	7,716	7,715	7,812	7,898
New Jersey	211,942	17,717	17,658	17,717	17,744	17,733	17,556	17,637	17,511	17,788	17,693	17,664	17,524
New Mexico	55,558	4,232	4,210	4,244	4,284	4,325	4,459	4,500	4,648	4,818	4,945	5,429	5,464
New York	949,350	77,450	77,880	76,989	77,393	75,172	76,207	79,650	79,434	82,150	83,282	82,990	80,753
North Carolina	405,834	32,674	33,163	33,699	33,820	33,886	33,506	33,997	34,069	34,486	34,116	34,335	34,333
North Dakota	36,800	3,061	3,085	3,004	3,058	3,049	2,949	2,860	3,512	3,442	2,918	2,855	2,917
Ohio	992,417	81,776	82,083	82,174	81,475	81,682	82,647	82,826	82,547	83,001	83,411	84,211	84,614
Oklahoma	592,424	45,331	46,303	47,901	48,765	49,413	49,902	50,756	51,070	50,724	50,498	50,914	50,845
Oregon	155,649	12,632	12,717	12,832	12,830	12,850	12,906	12,986	13,093	13,256	12,992	13,152	13,398
Pennsylvania	4,933,856	415,966	418,683	414,963	414,008	414,730	415,415	415,128	417,664	415,718	414,264	414,587	412,739
Rhode Island	26,222	2,158	2,163	2,216	2,227	2,163	2,120	2,149	2,178	2,178	2,232	2,215	2,219
South Carolina	102,884	8,491	8,640	8,796	8,727	8,845	8,730	8,465	8,519	8,590	8,310	8,308	8,463
South Dakota	46,598	3,759	3,758	3,797	3,804	3,862	3,912	3,881	3,927	3,893	4,001	4,028	3,976
Tennessee	242,212	18,560	19,075	19,243	19,907	19,656	20,613	20,753	20,844	20,876	20,938	20,864	20,883
Texas	877,722	50,462	56,268	61,310	64,449	68,415	71,546	75,455	79,104	82,596	85,974	89,447	92,395
Utah	56,221	4,750	4,802	4,790	4,840	4,854	4,750	4,705	4,637	4,567	4,653	4,496	4,377
Vermont	42,871	3,611	3,584	3,554	3,620	3,652	3,532	3,564	3,594	3,556	3,552	3,526	3,526
Virginia	167,287	13,635	13,867	14,124	14,023	14,065	13,975	13,928	13,961	13,867	13,876	14,003	13,960
Washington	420,874	36,815	36,931	36,486	36,261	35,981	35,420	34,559	34,706	33,991	33,622	33,216	32,556
West Virginia	271,273	21,427	21,587	22,268	22,682	22,767	23,128	23,404	23,532	23,406	22,801	22,335	21,936
Wisconsin	554,616	46,728	46,400	46,455	46,452	46,223	46,304	46,686	46,439	46,041	45,736	45,369	45,283
Wyoming	45,175	3,584	3,592	3,569	3,561	3,582	3,563	3,774	3,692	3,759	3,944	3,842	3,801

<sup>1</sup> Figures in italics represent programs administered without Federal participation.

<sup>2</sup> Delaware and Alaska do not administer aid to the blind.

<sup>3</sup> 44 States made payments throughout the year under plans approved by Social Security Board; Kentucky began payments in December.

<sup>4</sup> Includes program administered without Federal participation.

Table 148.—General assistance in the continental United States: Payments to cases, by State and month, 1942

(In dollars; corrected to Jan. 30, 1943)

State	Total	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Novem- ber	Decem- ber
Total <sup>1</sup> -----	180,529,000	20,141,000	19,225,000	18,820,000	17,179,000	15,394,000	14,149,000	13,647,000	13,313,000	12,991,000	12,552,000	11,536,000	11,582,000
Alabama-----	257,400	19,880	20,045	20,158	20,607	20,791	21,487	22,682	23,257	23,401	21,390	20,652	23,050
Arizona-----	648,347	54,799	54,373	54,598	53,880	53,510	52,515	52,500	52,239	51,982	50,901	57,418	59,632
Arkansas <sup>2</sup> -----	289,510	24,343	23,957	23,827	25,267	24,284	24,208	24,061	24,577	23,751	23,522	23,309	24,401
California-----	6,979,379	715,893	690,068	688,742	684,618	656,472	643,867	591,222	539,852	503,645	448,415	411,411	405,174
Colorado-----	2,073,379	244,556	261,522	224,601	188,177	167,197	158,721	142,118	133,593	127,519	131,010	136,764	139,618
Connecticut-----	1,874,014	222,724	206,865	204,740	178,667	164,516	145,689	133,593	128,761	124,015	123,006	118,738	122,668
Delaware-----	138,553	16,679	15,830	14,787	11,881	10,942	10,345	9,950	9,523	9,774	9,812	9,500	9,500
Dist. of Columbia-----	485,705	50,966	49,602	48,303	46,358	43,103	40,058	37,824	37,108	36,061	34,377	31,689	30,268
Florida-----	595,326	53,743	58,480	52,559	50,435	49,584	48,332	48,581	48,323	47,151	44,624	42,712	44,502
Georgia-----	465,178	43,649	44,022	41,230	38,827	39,261	36,663	36,716	37,070	35,916	36,148	38,741	36,995
Idaho <sup>4</sup> -----	204,081	19,007	18,843	19,129	18,050	16,695	16,859	16,645	16,438	15,934	15,659	15,716	15,103
Illinois-----	23,362,067	2,456,144	2,378,359	2,364,528	2,208,593	2,035,448	1,738,646	1,749,404	1,797,837	1,795,982	1,729,908	1,590,760	1,516,458
Indiana <sup>3</sup> -----	3,301,259	439,843	402,147	388,905	332,711	261,038	233,049	215,118	199,067	211,327	198,677	199,575	219,622
Iowa-----	2,731,151	342,587	328,769	322,714	257,525	214,126	194,194	179,670	182,807	180,143	175,312	168,199	185,105
Kansas-----	1,894,149	220,534	207,618	203,524	179,711	163,210	149,366	138,241	131,818	130,933	126,170	122,588	120,436
Kentucky <sup>4</sup> -----	481,000	50,000	51,000	48,000	44,000	39,000	34,000	36,000	35,000	36,000	37,000	35,000	35,000
Louisiana-----	1,416,510	191,922	193,601	193,511	192,462	191,813	189,895	189,274	180,071	18,868	58,470	67,955	78,668
Maine-----	1,258,324	145,404	132,121	130,277	123,692	105,813	95,595	89,379	84,234	91,811	83,399	83,649	93,550
Maryland-----	1,715,134	163,108	160,848	163,781	144,146	134,595	131,980	130,001	128,346	137,239	136,292	139,810	144,988
Massachusetts-----	8,791,510	1,029,242	925,191	906,112	839,918	731,848	654,389	686,156	633,582	629,229	617,952	555,402	582,179
Michigan-----	7,839,406	926,195	884,184	930,698	790,033	642,004	506,028	568,580	530,406	510,574	509,558	446,819	504,327
Minnesota-----	4,334,286	578,740	561,486	522,294	436,035	350,305	302,826	283,353	268,762	259,454	258,041	235,317	259,673
Mississippi-----	33,394	2,716	2,764	2,778	2,722	2,734	2,578	2,980	3,029	2,738	2,865	2,639	2,851
Missouri <sup>2</sup> -----	2,688,880	254,492	258,571	249,960	226,448	203,486	191,242	187,081	188,882	196,402	218,575	235,018	278,420
Montana-----	446,432	55,237	51,914	50,573	43,000	36,391	34,486	31,040	29,007	29,633	27,898	29,157	28,096
Nebraska-----	710,681	91,367	86,316	84,670	68,082	57,108	49,723	46,641	44,790	46,154	45,230	43,990	46,610
Nevada-----	76,376	6,938	6,944	7,214	6,446	7,046	6,985	5,956	5,775	5,869	5,634	5,681	5,888
New Hampshire-----	867,038	102,705	92,189	90,888	81,432	72,315	65,246	61,382	61,682	59,979	58,756	60,464	60,000
New Jersey <sup>3</sup> -----	5,039,653	612,167	583,628	544,169	476,151	419,815	381,939	364,796	351,463	348,261	332,723	314,980	309,556
New Mexico <sup>2</sup> -----	167,767	13,175	13,750	14,353	11,583	11,290	11,082	11,381	11,493	15,455	16,500	18,740	18,965
New York-----	65,096,605	6,797,613	6,583,351	6,472,538	6,061,518	5,596,225	5,316,794	5,207,262	5,119,808	4,945,991	4,705,113	4,269,742	4,020,650
North Carolina-----	340,784	33,946	32,614	32,467	29,505	27,741	26,750	27,944	25,725	25,950	25,680	25,332	27,130
North Dakota-----	388,451	56,402	48,679	46,330	41,171	31,282	28,013	25,103	21,547	21,349	21,728	22,484	24,363
Ohio-----	7,885,483	950,332	918,857	874,057	773,470	659,802	604,625	559,953	545,433	529,887	516,130	472,250	450,687
Oklahoma-----	507,988	53,287	49,054	46,655	40,754	40,305	51,218	29,463	37,790	34,915	40,199	41,069	43,249
Oregon-----	1,101,101	121,679	114,793	110,348	99,308	92,147	88,220	83,774	81,528	79,376	77,498	75,584	76,846
Pennsylvania-----	12,730,032	1,635,506	1,440,186	1,365,694	1,241,077	1,090,424	900,570	933,317	916,636	900,429	858,159	661,356	786,638
Rhode Island <sup>7</sup> -----	1,576,831	165,029	149,949	182,770	161,973	139,991	129,357	127,992	117,034	104,977	102,232	97,293	98,234
South Carolina-----	237,433	19,865	20,229	18,860	19,093	18,583	19,953	19,935	21,081	20,200	20,510	19,807	19,317
South Dakota-----	450,079	55,304	59,407	53,825	53,026	42,549	31,593	30,591	25,991	21,888	25,870	24,061	25,974
Tennessee <sup>4</sup> -----	177,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	15,000	14,000	13,000	15,000	15,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	15,000
Texas-----	824,848	84,607	80,422	81,681	76,768	70,388	63,156	60,483	61,245	65,528	61,103	60,860	58,607
Utah-----	995,349	128,041	113,261	111,330	94,138	81,279	76,914	72,994	70,664	67,001	63,312	59,106	57,309
Vermont-----	306,561	28,891	27,659	30,214	25,543	23,484	25,216	23,835	23,416	21,843	24,307	24,647	27,506
Virginia-----	580,436	53,825	56,024	56,205	53,087	49,502	48,606	45,040	44,183	43,260	43,892	43,297	43,515
Washington-----	1,728,752	195,348	182,383	170,010	156,682	140,768	141,518	137,280	128,671	121,159	114,764	114,448	125,721
West Virginia-----	1,619,437	171,641	182,297	169,845	158,833	137,389	132,617	128,848	130,246	119,667	99,368	93,712	94,974
Wisconsin-----	4,498,463	580,418	534,263	528,784	459,865	369,212	337,516	334,824	286,252	270,862	272,162	246,884	277,421
Wyoming-----	176,062	18,960	19,836	18,698	17,870	14,702	13,822	12,437	11,840	11,759	11,663	11,859	12,616

<sup>1</sup> Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes payments in 3 States for medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and includes estimated amount of payments in Rhode Island to cases aided by local officials in January and February.

<sup>2</sup> State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

<sup>3</sup> Includes payments for medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial.

<sup>4</sup> Estimated.

<sup>5</sup> Represents approximately 70 percent of total; excludes assistance in kind and, for a few counties, cash payments.

<sup>6</sup> Represents payments to cases with employable persons in New Orleans only; State-wide program not in operation during July-September.

<sup>7</sup> Partly estimated.

# References on Social Security

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# Publications of the Social Security Board

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For processed publications of the Board issued in prior years and omitted from this list, see the Social Security Yearbooks for 1939 (pp. 253-264), 1940 (pp. 326-336), and 1941 (pp. 268-273). Requests for publications relating to labor-market surveys, employment service operations, job descriptions, and the like, listed in previous Yearbooks or issued during 1942, should be addressed to the War Manpower Commission.

## GENERAL<sup>2</sup>

### Printed Periodicals

1. *Seventh Annual Report of the Social Security Board for the fiscal year 1941-42.*<sup>3</sup> 81 pp. 15 cents.  
\*First . . . 1935-36, 131 pp. Second . . . 1936-37, 205 pp., 30 cents. \*Third . . . 1937-38, 249 pp. Fourth . . . 1938-39, 309 pp., 40 cents. Fifth . . . 1939-40, 208 pp., 30 cents. Sixth . . . 1940-41, 216 pp., 30 cents.
2. *Social Security Bulletin.*<sup>4</sup> Office of the Executive Director. Monthly. Beginning with Vol. 1: Nos. 1-3 (March 1938). Subscription price, \$2.00 a year in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries, \$3.75 a year. Single copies, 20 cents.
3. *Social Security Yearbook, 1941.* Office of the Executive Director. Annual supplement to the *Social Security Bulletin.* 288 pp. 70 cents. . . ., 1940, 347 pp., 70 cents. . . ., 1939, 271 pp., 50 cents.

### Manuals

4. *Manual of Instructions for the Audit of Funds for the Civilian War Assistance and Enemy Alien Programs.* Bureau of Accounts and Audits. January 1943. 19 pp. Processed.

<sup>1</sup> Exceptions are noted by the following symbols:

\*Out of print.

†Limited supply available.

‡Distributed only to collaborating agencies.

<sup>2</sup> This category includes publications dealing with general aspects of social security; for items limited to a specific program, see under that program.

<sup>3</sup> Most large public and university libraries have copies of all annual reports of the Board, including the first and third, which are out of print.

<sup>4</sup> See pp. 198 and 201 for lists of separates of special articles.

‡5. *Manual of Instructions for the Audit of Funds for Employment Security Administration.* Bureau of Accounts and Audits. 1942. 114 pp. Processed.

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7. *Cash Benefits Under Voluntary Disability Insurance in the United States.* Elizabeth L. Otey. Bureau of Research and Statistics. 1941. 117 pp. 15 cents.
8. *Compilation of the Social Security Laws; Including the Social Security Act, as amended, and related enactments through the 76th Congress.* Rev. 1941. 90 pp. 10 cents.
9. *Fiscal Capacity of the States: A Source Book.* Bureau of Research and Statistics. 3d ed., January 1941, 472 pp. Supplement, January 1942, 12 tables. Processed.
10. *The Matching Requirement in Federal Grant Legislation in Relation to Variations in State Fiscal Capacity.* V. O. Key. Bureau of Research and Statistics. February 1942. 76 pp. Processed.
11. *Measurement of Variations in State Economic and Fiscal Capacity.* Paul Studenski. Bureau of Research and Statistics. March 1943. 76 pp. Processed.
12. *Medical Care and Costs in Relation to Family Income; A Statistical Source Book Including Selected Data on Characteristics of Illness.* Helen Hollingsworth and Margaret C. Klem. Bureau of Research and Statistics. March 1943. 219 pp. Processed.
13. *Old Age in Sweden: A Program of Social*

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14. *An Outline of Foreign Social Insurance and Assistance Laws*. Tabular summaries. Bureau of Research and Statistics. 1940. 62 pp. 15 cents.
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16. *Some Basic Readings in Social Security*. Informational Service. Rev. January 1942. 74 pp. 15 cents.
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18. *Statistics of Family Composition in Selected Areas of the United States; Data From the Study of Family Composition in the United States, Based on the National Health Survey, Made in 1935-36 by the United States Public Health Service*. Bureau of Research and Statistics. Vol. 1.—*Detroit, Michigan*, May 1941, 288 pp. Vol. 2.—*Boston, Massachusetts*, June 1941, 304 pp. Vol. 3.—*Buffalo, New York*, December 1941, 304 pp. Vol. 4.—*Chicago, Illinois*, January 1942, 306 pp. Vol. 5.—*New York, New York*, January 1942, 304 pp. Vol. 6.—*Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*, February 1942, 306 pp. Vol. 7.—*Cleveland, Ohio*, February 1942, 304 pp. Vol. 8.—*St. Louis, Missouri*, April 1942, 304 pp. Vol. 9.—*Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania*, April 1942, 304 pp. Vol. 10.—*Los Angeles, California*, June 1942, 308 pp. Vol. 11.—*The Urban Sample*, March 1943, 620 pp. Processed.
19. *Unemployment and Health Insurance in Great Britain, 1911-1937*, Marianne Sakmann. Bureau of Research and Statistics. 1938. 44 pp. 10 cents.

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20. *Notable Statements on Social Security as an Objective Now and After the War*. Informational Service. 1942. 7 pp. Processed.
21. *Outline of Employer's Duties Under the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code as Amended August 1939*. Informational Service. November 1942. 4 pp.

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22. *Desirability of Expanding the Social Insurance Program Now*, A. J. Altmeyer. Vol. 5, No. 11 (November 1942), pp. 5-9.
23. *Some Recent Developments in Voluntary Health Insurance*, Margaret C. Klem. Vol. 5, No. 8 (August 1942), pp. 5-16.
24. *Workmen's Compensation Benefits in the United States, 1939 and 1940*, Michalina M. Libman. Vol. 5, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 6-14.

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#### Regulations

25. *Regulation No. 1 (as amended)—Disclosure of Official Records and Information*. 1941. 4 pp.
- \*26. *Regulations No. 2 (as amended)—Federal Old-Age Insurance*. 1939. 31 pp. 10 cents.
27. *Regulations No. 3 (part 403, title 20, Code of Federal Regulations, 1940 Supp.); Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Under Title II of the Social Security Act as Amended Effective January 1, 1940*. 1940. 116 pp. 15 cents.
28. *Regulations No. 3 (as amended): A Supplement to Subpart G—Procedures. Determination of Claims, Hearing, and Representation of Parties. Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Under Title II of the Social Security Act as Amended Effective January 1, 1940. (Part 403, title 20, Code of Federal Regulations, 1940 Supp.)* 1940. 24 pp. 5 cents.
29. *Regulations No. 3 (as amended): A Supplement. Uniform Coverage of Certain Persons Engaged in Coal-Mining Operations. Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Under Title II of the Social Security Act as Amended Effective January 1, 1940. (Part 403, title 20, Code of Federal Regulations, 1940 Supp.)* 1941. 3 pp.

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30. *The Operating Program of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance*. Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. 1942. 8 pp. Processed.

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31. *Old-Age and Survivors Insurance* (a brief explanation of the program in Spanish and Portuguese). Informational Service. 1942. 4 pp. Processed.
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- †33. *Central Office Benefit Operations*. Bureau of Employment Security. Monthly. Beginning December 1941. Continues *State Central Office Benefit Operations*, issued weekly January 1939-January 1940, monthly to November 1941. Processed.
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